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A business meeting was held at 10:30 a. m. in Webster hall of the academy, at which reports of committees were heard as follows:

On relations to the university; relations with the secondary schools; nominations for overseers; organization and

The committee's efforts have been mainly to discover whether relations between the college and secondary schools could be made closer and more personal; whether more attention and warmer welcome could be given those visiting Cambridge.

The committee recommended that the federation should undertake two scholarships-at-large in New England, of \$150; dispensation of book prizes in schools; that each club in the federation place copies of the bulletin and college publications in the preparatory schools of its section, and that next year's committee regularly consult with Harvard men who are principals of preparatory schools.

A luncheon in Webster hall, tendered by the academy, followed the business meeting.

DUBLIN—The peace conference in Dublin adjourned again late yesterday evening. At adjournment a private statement was issued by the employers which was considered later by the labor party in Trades hall. A reply to this was to be given at 10:30 o'clock today, when the conference was due to reassemble. The Monitor correspondent has received information from an unquestionable source to the effect that a decision one way or the other must be come to quickly. It is to be expected, consequently, that the reply will decide whether the strike is to be continued or not.

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Irish Capital Hears Home Rule Measure Criticized

MR. BONAR LAW SAYS UNIONISTS' PLEDGE STANDS

Party Leader at Dublin Declares Home Rule Bill Will Never Be Accepted Without Ratification on Part of the People

ULSTER IS SUPPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—As already reported by cable, Mr. Bonar Law fulfilled his engagement to speak in Dublin by addressing a mass meeting at the Theater Royal recently. Lord Barrymore presided, and Mr. Bonar Law was accompanied by the Ulster Unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Bonar Law said that no one could look back, whatever his sympathies, upon the past history of Ireland without a feeling of regret and perhaps a feeling of shame. It was a record of wrongs imposed and wrongs suffered on both sides, which had left a legacy of bitterness which time alone could heal. Time, however, he said, was healing it. During the last 20 years there had been a revival of prosperity in Ireland, but it was no exaggeration to say that the present action of the present Liberal government was undoing all that good work.

"They tell us now," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "that home rule is inevitable. Mr. Birrell said it the other night. Why is it more inevitable than it was in 1906? Yet in 1906 when they had an independent majority they never touched it. What is the change? There is no change in Ireland. The only change is in the composition of the House of Commons itself."

Mr. Asquith's own attitude towards the question he insisted was fully evidenced by the fact that from the day when home rule was defeated at the polls in 1895 to the present time he had never mentioned it in any election address which he had published. He, Mr. Bonar Law, maintained, that the government had no moral right to carry this bill until they had received the authority of the people whom they professed to represent. He claimed that it raised issues so vital that it was the people and the

people alone who were entitled to decide the question.

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law said that the government would lose nothing, not even time, by taking this course. For after an election if the country was with them the bill would go through without the delay of a single hour. They would lose nothing, and they would gain the moral prestige which was lacking now, and they would cut from beneath the feet of the Unionists the ground for their present opposition.

Leaving out of account, however, all question of what happened at the election, he claimed that recent events had so completely altered the situation that the necessity for an appeal to the people was undeniable. Of these changes the most important was what had happened and was happening in Ulster. He wondered whether his audience had ever tried to picture what civil war meant. Perhaps he exaggerated the dangers of it, although he did not think so, but he confessed that it was a prospect from which he shrank in horror, and for which he wished to avoid, if it was possible, any responsibility. It was for that reason that when Mr. Asquith spoke at Ladybank he gave what seemed a favorable reply. It was not really because he was afraid of the effect of civil war on his party interests.

Civil war, Mr. Bonar Law continued, would not only mean anarchy, it would mean literally red ruin and the breaking up of law. It would produce results from which the country would not recover for a generation. If the government persisted, then the duty of his party, both in England and in Ireland, was plain, and as a party they would do their duty.

"I have said," Mr. Bonar Law continued, speaking with emphasis, "on behalf of the party, and only a week ago it was repeated in language as plain as my own by Lord Landsdowne, and the party has endorsed it that if an attempt to coerce Ulster is made by the government before they have received the sanction of the electors, Ulster will do well to resist them, and we will support her in her resistance to the end."

"Rightly or wrongly," Mr. Bonar Law said in conclusion, "we have said, and our party has ratified all we have said, that if the question is referred to the people and if the verdict is given against us, so far as the leaders of the Unionist party are concerned, we shall bow to that decision. But let there be no mistake, he added, we cannot in honor go back and we never shall go back from the pledge we have given to the people of Ulster. They will not submit, and

we shall not allow them to be coerced."

Sir Edward Carson, who also spoke, read a telegram from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in which he wished every success to the meeting and expressed his reliance on the action of Irishmen to carry the Unionist cause to victory.

BERLIN DECIDES TO TEACH FRENCH IN FREE SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Berlin municipality has just decided to include French in the curriculum of the national schools, to be, like all other branches of instruction, free of charge.

The innovation, which is only for children who show a talent for languages, has been organized with customary thoroughness. Afternoon classes, each of an hour's duration, have been arranged twice a week for boys and girls separately, no class to consist of more than thirty scholars.

Children are only admitted by their own desire and by their parents' full consent. The course is to be four years, or from the age of 10 to 14. Competent teachers have been selected, who will be under the personal supervision of a rector of one of the classical schools, and salaries and other expenses will be defrayed by the municipality.

In this respect Berlin is only following, somewhat tardily, the example of Charlottenburg, a municipality in the west of Berlin, whose free schools have included French instruction for several years past.

EFFICIENCY URGED BY LORD ROBERTS FOR MEN OF ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lord Roberts in a brief speech recently at a dinner of the Society of Authors, replied to the remarks of Mr. Asquith on the present position and efficiency of the territorial force.

The deputation from the county territorial associations which waited on Mr. Asquith, he said, asked for more money in the hope that thereby they might get more men. Money might possibly enable them to complete the small number of 315,000 territorial officers and men which Lord Haldane laid down as necessary for the defense of the country, but money would not make them efficient.

If double or treble the money was given and double or treble the number of men came forward, he said, they would not be of the slightest use in war unless they were trained as soldiers. He exhorted all of them not to trust to men who were not trained to fight. He could tell them that untrained men were no better than a body of schoolboys. Panic spread among them on the shortest notice.

No matter what their individual courage might be, they could not be trusted to fight against a disciplined army unless they had been trained. The money which the deputation asked Mr. Asquith for would not be given, but if it were given to fill up the numbers it would be positively throwing good money after bad.

ITALIAN FLEET AT ALEXANDRIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The Italian squadron, under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi, has arrived in Alexandria. The squadron consists of the battleships Regina Elena, the Roma and the Napoli and the torpedo boat destroyers Intrepido, Indomito, Irrequeito and Invincibile.

The duke, who proceeded immediately on his arrival to Cairo, was entertained at a banquet by the Khedive. The absence of all manifestations of cordiality on the part of the Greek section of the population is very noticeable. None of the Greek papers have referred to the visit of the Italian fleet.

TWO FLEETS IN GREEK WATERS

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—The arrival of the French and English squadrons, the former from Phaleron bay and the latter from Keratini, was watched by large crowds of people all along the coast. The press, in its welcome to the squadrons, states that Greece can never forget what it owes to the two great western powers, from the time of the battle of Navarino right up to the present day.

BRITISH PREMIER DECRIES GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS

Mr. Asquith Says Only Disquietude of Liberal Party Lies in Increase of National Expenditure, Especially for Warfare

COOPERATION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, England.—Speaking at Leeds recently, Mr. Asquith said, in reviewing the work of the Liberal party, that so far as he knew there was only one aspect of it which checked their satisfaction as they surveyed the past. It was their disquietude at the growth of the national expenditure, and in particular of that part of it which was devoted to the fighting services.

They—and when he said they, he meant his colleagues in the government and himself, every one of them without exception—lamented as much as any one in that hall this huge diversion all over the world of national wealth into non-productive channels.

A ministry of this country, Mr. Asquith continued, which out of wantonness or levity, in a spirit of vainglorious rivalry or of reckless provocation, added as much as a pound to the national expenditure for this purpose would commit a national crime. The Liberal party could not plead guilty to that reproach. They were charged with a solemn trust, and in its performance it was their duty to maintain a vigilant watch on what the rest of the nations were doing, and to have always steadily and constantly in view the worldwide interests of which for the time being they were the stewards.

But they might ask, and readily ask, whether those things were going to go on forever? Until that ever-increasing leakage was stopped, by reason of it the material resources for social progress were drained ever dryer and dryer. Such was the position, but nothing could, in his opinion, really effectually be done without the cooperation of the great powers of the world, brought about by the demands of their peoples.

"I believe myself," Mr. Asquith said in conclusion, "that every growing stress and strain of new taxation, and all the swelling indebtedness, may accomplish what philanthropists and idealists have so far failed to do."

"Speaking for myself and my colleagues," he added, "what I say to you is this, you may rest assured that we shall seize eagerly every opportunity that we can discover or create to promote a concerted alleviation of this burden and waste which presses upon the hopes and aspirations of mankind."

SOCIALIST WINS IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—At the first meeting of the new chamber, Signor Marcora was re-elected speaker by 304 votes to 81 given to the Socialist, Signor Prampolini. This is regarded as a ministerial victory.

BRITISH ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE AWARDS PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a meeting of the academic committee of the Royal Society of Literature, held at the Caxton hall under the presidency of Sir Walter Raleigh, the Edmond de Bolognne prize of £100 was awarded to James Stephens of Dublin, for his book "The Crook of Gold."

Four new members were added to the academic committee, the addresses of reception being delivered to Mrs. Margaret L. Woods by Maurice Hewlett, to John Massfield by the chairman, to the Very Rev. William Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, by A. C. Benson, and to Max Beerbohm by Laurence Binyon.

Mr. Benson, addressing Dr. Inge, said that those who knew nothing of the intimate working of such an institution as St. Paul's thought of a deanery as a fortress of refined and scholarly leisure, and were surprised at any sound, save the voice of mild and reasonable exhortation, issuing from so calm a retreat. But this was not Dr. Inge's way, and the world was pleasantly surprised to find him speaking with a frank directness and bold originality, words both wise and trenchant, finely edged and delicately

SUFFRAGISTS AT LIVERPOOL PROTEST CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Says Present Political Deadlock Largely Due to Fact of No Government Measure Before Country—All Factions Urged to Cooperate

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—There was a large attendance at Hope hall recently to hear Mrs. Pethick Lawrence speak on "Votes for Women." John Zeigler, Esq., J. P., took the chair and said that they had met together for the purpose of affirming their whole allegiance to the cause of woman suffrage, and also to give Mrs. Pethick Lawrence a hearty welcome.

Mr. Zeigler went on to say that some people considered that there was a dark cloud over the movement today, and that perhaps there was, but he hoped it was the darkest hour which preceded the dawn. Proceeding Mr. Zeigler said that if women were to accept the moral obligation of the laws of the country they must help to make them and that it was not possible for one half of the country to make laws to govern the other half, as was the present condition.

Another point brought out by Mr. Zeigler was that laws affect women as directly as they affect men, and that therefore women must have a say in the matter, and he looked for the day when physical force would be dethroned in favor of moral force.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence then rose, amid much enthusiasm, and said that she would like the meeting to pass the following resolution:

"That this meeting records its profound indignation at the dishonorable way in which the government have trifled with the urgent matter of the enfranchisement of women and claims that immediately on the reassembling of Parliament they shall give effect to the overwhelming wish of the people of this country by introducing and carrying into law a measure removing the sex barrier to the franchise. It further protests against the reintroduction of the torture of political prisoners, and declares that neither the cat and mouse act nor the system of forcible feeding is to be tolerated in a civilized country."

This was seconded by Miss Patricia Woodcock and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Lawrence then proceeded to say that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Votes for Women Fellowship and that the object of the society was to bring together or unite all the different suffrage societies throughout the country, whether militant or non-militant, as the whole success of the movement depended on unity. The one basis for uniting was the question of qualifying for the vote and equality for men and women regarding the vote in this was the one point on which suffrage societies were agreed and had been for 40 years.

Proceeding Mrs. Lawrence said that the present political deadlock was largely due to the fact that there was no government measure before the country, but that really the cause was never so strong and that there was a force in the movement that no oppression could kill and against which nothing could be arrayed. Mrs. Lawrence went on to say that processions and big gatherings were no use

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of employers and employed in equal numbers, a circular was issued recommending the establishment of such committees. A loan was also set apart by Parliament in 1911 to subsidize those communes which had organized exchanges in accordance with this principle.

The circular which has just been sent by the minister of labor to the prefects draws their attention to the necessity for encouraging the communes of more than 10,000 inhabitants which have not so far established labor bureaux on the equal representation system to do so as soon as possible.

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WIDER EDUCATION POLICY ADVOCATED AS INDIA NEED

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—India has her educational problems, like other problems, peculiar to herself. No country is more eager for education, no country stands in such need of education, and no country can so little afford to provide herself with education.

Left to herself the only educational institutions which she seems able to establish are the village schools, where

the "three R's" are taught in the most sketchy fashion by teachers sometimes drawing as little as 10s. a month. These schools are usually housed in some unsuitable hut, and naturally the scholar they turn out is not very highly equipped.

The missionary colleges and schools were the first attempt to grapple seriously with the educational problem in India, and during the past few years the government has become increasingly alive to the desirability and necessity of making proper provision for this essential of civilized existence.

At the coronation durbar, two years ago, the Viceroy announced a special grant of half a crore of rupees, nearly £240,000, to be spent immediately upon education, besides large increased recurring grants later on. The same day the new province of Behar and Orissa was called into being, and as might perhaps have been expected, the new province was dealt with very generously in the matter of educational grants.

From a resolution which has lately been published by the government of Behar, it appears that a great deal of the money thus accruing has been spent in bringing the vernacular schools up to a proper level of efficiency. Training schools are being established for gurus, (the teachers in the vernacular elementary schools) and arrangements are being made to bring their salaries up to a higher level than the miserable pittance described above.

The educational policy of the government aspires to something higher than this, of course. Higher schools and colleges are being started, or developed, and it is hoped soon to inaugurate a university at Patna, the ancient capital of the Hindu kings. Until very recently the provincial governments on this side of India have spent a good deal too much upon police, and far too little upon the much more important subject of education.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whirl," 2:45.
CASTLE—"Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," 2:10, 8:10.
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 2:05, 8:05.

KEITH'S—Vanderbilt, 2:8.
MAJESTIC—"The Great Adventure," 2:15, 8:15.
PARK—"Stop Thief," 2:20, 8:20.
PLYMOUTH—"The Broad Highway," 2:10, 8:10.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., ninth Symphony, concert, Messrs. Holy and Macfarlane, soloists.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., first "Messiah," concert, Handel and Haydn Society.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."
BELASCO—"David Warfield."
BOOTH—"Prunella."
COHAN—"Trotter and Perlmutter."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELLIOTT—"Things that Count."
EMPIRE—"Miss Rival Barrymore."
GLOBE—"Madcap Duchess."
HARRIS—"Louis Mann."
HUDSON—"Van John Began."
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."
LYCETUM—"Miss Kido Ferguson."
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."
SHUBERT—"Forbes-Robertson."
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."

CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"Where Dreams Come True."
FINE ARTS—"Repertory."
GARFIELD—"William Dodge."
OLYMPIC—"Thought and Faid For."
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."
SCUDBAKER—"The Doll Girl."

Leader of French Socialists Urges Retrenchment

FRENCH LOAN PLAN DEBATED BY DEPUTIES

Socialist Leader Says Solution of Fiscal Problem Lies in Some Other Direction and Makes Plea for End of Armament

AMENDMENT LOSES

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the government loan, which constituted a memorable event in French politics, opened before a full house with every available space for visitors filled. The first day's work was more or less of a prelude, being devoted to a motion by M. Jaures to adjourn the debate. This was, however, defeated by 439 votes to 148.

Public interest was widely awakened, while that of the financial world was evidently intensely alert, for there were more stock exchange men present at the Palais Bourbon while the debate was on than at the Bourse itself.

The discussion of the loan went to the very bottom of French credit, and covered the whole fiscal system in France. It will be remembered by the readers of the Monitor, that the French government latterly urged the indispensability to France of a loan of fr.1,300,000,000. The budgetary committee opposed the scheme from many points of view, finally recommending that it should be reduced to fr.900,000,000 and that the fr.400,000,000 which was the portion required to discharge the cost of military operations in Morocco, should be excluded from this loan and dealt with separately.

There was, however, a section of the committee who were of opinion that the loan should rather be increased to fr.1,500,000,000 or even fr.1,675,000,000 in order to cover other expenditure not included in the scheme, but which nevertheless, needed providing for. This view has not a few supporters in the chamber itself.

In addition to the amount of the loan, a more serious question was raised before the committee, and one which was regarded as vital, viz., whether the French "rentes" shall in future, either conditionally or otherwise, be subject to taxation, a point which materially affects the form and nature of the bonds issued for securing the loan. The whole of the financial and commercial communities in France were up in arms at the possibility of any change being made. Rumors were current during the

last few days, that negotiations were pending between the cabinet and the committee with a view to obtaining the former's approval to a scheme whereby French "rentes" were to be liable to a limited form of taxation. This ended by the publication of an official note, issued by the cabinet, to the effect that it stood pledged to the principle of the French "rentes" remaining entirely free from any taxation whatever.

Under these conditions the debate was formally opened by the demand of the government that the chamber approve of the issue of 1,300,000,000 of 3 per cent perpetual French "rentes" to cover extraordinary military expenditure incurred in national defense as well as the military operations in Morocco.

This was immediately followed by a motion for adjournment by M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, who demanded that before the debate should proceed the government should give positive guarantees on three points, viz., that they would limit the field of future military operations in Morocco, reduce gradually the present term of military service by adopting a system of civilian-army in place of the present military system, and submit to all the European powers a scheme for compulsory arbitration.

The audience in the chamber expected a violent speech from the great Socialist, but to their surprise M. Jaures supported his motion to adjourn in very moderate terms, the gist of his speech being that the present financial policy of the government meant ruin to the country. The fundamental mistake was the three years military service bill.

Out of the many economic dangers with which they were threatened and which were unavoidable, he said the greatest of all was the fact that the present loan would not be sufficient to solve the present financial difficulty and must inevitably be followed by others. The present deficiency actually exceeded a milliard of francs and there must, moreover, soon be further demands for other extraordinary expenditure since the present military increase would necessarily be followed by more modern armaments, as for instance the new rifle, which would cost at least another fr.500,000,000.

Taking the year 1909 as a point of departure, M. Jaures proceeded to make some comparisons in expenditure. He said that the much quoted ruinous expenditure on social matters, all put together did not exceed fr.200,000,000, while the war budget alone in 1909 was fr.799,000,000. In 1914 it had even risen to the astounding figure of fr.1,420,000,000, but this was not all, for they had to add the military pensions which raised the total to over two milliards. The time had come, he said, to put a stop to this kind of thing, even if they had to find a new policy in order to do it.

With regard to Morocco it was stated that preparations were being made for a new military expedition in the spring, which would include a march on Taza, an altogether unnecessary measure. Address-

ing the minister of finance, M. Jaures asked why they could not move more slowly, and where the money was coming from for all this? In conclusion, in most eloquent language, he said that never would a more fitting occasion present itself than the present in which to approach Europe with a view to establish the principle of arbitration and peace, and if they did not take advantage now of the wonderful opportunity they might presently find it was too late.

In reply M. Barthou, the president of the council, after referring to M. Jaures' remarks about Morocco, said that whatever steps might be deemed advisable to take, the government had ample confidence in their resident-general's pacific methods of penetration into the country, and M. Jaures might rest content that he would act in the most prudent manner possible.

With regard to arbitration, M. Barthou said that France was second to none in advocating universal peace. Had she not in fact taken the initiative part at the Hague conference? M. Jaures had demanded that the government should at this moment insist upon compulsory arbitration in all questions of dispute, but it was impossible for France to take initiative of this character with regard to questions that might touch her vital interests and honor. He would like to remind them that when last they went to The Hague it was not from any one of the powers forming the triple entente that the refusal to arbitrate came.

In conclusion, M. Barthou said that it was consequently impossible that the proposed loan discussion could be adjourned or made subject to the guarantees which the terms of M. Jaures' amendment demanded. In a greatly excited house the amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the debate proceeded on general lines.

LOWER MINIMUM RAILWAY RATES SOUGHT IN BENGAL

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—A year and a half ago, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce approached the government of India with a view to an alteration in the method according to which the railways, which are practically all controlled by the state, are not allowed to charge less for freight than a certain fixed minimum tariff.

This tariff is fixed so high that it enables the most extravagant and least efficient line to make a profit, or at least avoid a very great loss; but it is unfair to the better managed lines, because it prevents them from taking advantage of the opportunities opened to them by their superior efficiency.

The East Indian railway, for example, could put forward a much lower tariff than the G. I. P. railway, but it is not

SOMERSET HOUSE SITE URGED FOR UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Committee Reports There Are Five to Six Acres in Location, Accessible From All of London and Adjacent to One Incorporated College of Organization

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent meeting of the London education committee, J. W. Gilbert, president, H. C. Gooch submitted an urgency report of the higher education sub-committee with reference to the site of London University.

The report stated that the sub-committee and members of the improvement committee had conferred with the site and accommodation committee of the senate of the university with reference to the question of the new site.

It was thought that if Somerset house could be obtained a solution would be found which would be generally satisfactory. The area was between five and six acres, exclusive of two acres occupied by Kings College. The site was accessible from all parts of London. It was adjacent to one incorporated college of the university and within easy distance of another and of most of the principal schools.

The buildings were of great architectural merit, and the noise of traffic would probably not be found a source of serious inconvenience. Somerset house did not satisfy the condition laid down by the commissioners that the building should be specially constructed for the university and no doubt considerable expenditure would be required to adapt it. Somerset house was government property, and the government had always been responsible for the housing of London University.

Joyce Thomas said the council should look to the future development of the teaching and recreative sides of the university. He desired to have a university suburb in London where quietness for the pursuit of study could be obtained. He did not think Somerset house a proper place for education. After some discussion which was generally favorable to the sub-committee's recommendations the latter were approved by 22 votes to 2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS FLOURISH

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—As a means of encouraging habits of thrift in children, one of the most important phases of the operations of the Savings Bank of South Australia is that of the penny banks instituted in connection with the public and private schools of the state.

The success of this department has been most gratifying. On June 30 last there were 281 schools at which penny banks were in operation, an increase during the preceding 12 months of 49. The number of depositors was 12,254, an increase on the year of 271.

The total amount deposited stands at £10,146, as compared with £8,102 at the close of the previous year, an increase of £2,044. The number of transactions was 93,696 (deposits 91,966, repayments 2,730), the amount received in deposits being £4651 (increase of £826), and repayments £2772 (increase £511).

The work in connection with the penny savings banks at the various schools is performed gratuitously by the teachers, many of whom impress on the children the advantage of saving their pennies as a start in acquiring future independence.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPECTS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The chairman of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, H. R. Abercrombie, recently brought before the congress of the associated chambers the question of the movements of capital in relation to trade balance, and in the course of his remarks declared that there was hardly a place in the world which presents such a safe prospect for the investment of capital as South Africa, particularly in farming and industrial concerns. In irrigation schemes of a highly profitable character, millions could be usefully employed with unequalled returns.

EDINBURGH HAS WIRELESS SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—There is a fully equipped wireless telegraphy station and school for the instruction of operators in the North British hotel block, Edinburgh. This station is in communication with a similar institution in Glasgow. The extreme distance that a message can be sent from Edinburgh is 400 miles, but messages can be received from the continent. Twice a day information regarding the weather comes from Poldhu, Berlin, Spain, from ships in the Atlantic, the North sea and even from the Mediterranean.

ITALIAN STUDENTS IN DISTURBANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—It is reported that a disturbance has occurred at Graz University. The Italian students informed the Statthalter that since their demand for the establishment of an Italian faculty had met with no response, they intended to resume their agitation. Proceeding in a body to the university, they found their way blocked by the German students, and a fight took place. As the result of the interference of the police with drawn swords, several casualties took place.

ULSTER DOCTRINE IS CRITICIZED BY T. P. O'CONNOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LINCOLN, England—Speaking at Lincoln recently, T. P. O'Connor said that never was a more dangerous principle advocated in this country than that advocated by Lord Lansdowne in regard to the position in Ulster. If the principle of civil war, he said, were accepted by any party in the country, there would be an end of representative institutions and an end to liberty.

"These men are playing with fire," Mr. O'Connor declared, "and I tell them, as Mr. Asquith told them a short time ago, that if the doctrine of anarchy and civil war is allowed to one section of the nation it cannot be refused to any other."

Turning to the religious aspect of the controversy, T. P. O'Connor declared that no one had a right to proclaim religious ascendancy. He would be one of the first to assist the people of Ulster in fighting for religious liberty. But Ulster was claiming that it should have the right to dictate to the overwhelming majority of the nation what form of government should be adopted.

That was not a demand for religious equality, but a demand for religious ascendancy. Even if all the proposed safeguards failed, which was impossible, what would the people of England be doing if their fellow Protestants were being persecuted and robbed? If their liberty should ever be assailed, all the forces of the British empire would be at their back.

ITALY WARNS CAMERA USERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of state for foreign affairs has received information from his majesty's charge d'affaires in Rome that regulations of a strict nature have been issued by the government forbidding the use of cameras along the whole of the Italian frontier and in those portions of the country where there are important military situations.

Signposts indicating the position and extent of these districts have been put up for the use of visitors. Should these be found taking photographs within prohibited areas or carrying films or negatives of a position of military importance the consequence to themselves would be serious.

ARBROATH HARBOR MEN'S PAY RAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—A request having been made by the Arbroath harbor laborers for an advance of wages, the coal importers unanimously agreed that an advance of one penny per ton for discharging house and smithy coal, lime, cement, loam and whiting, and an advance of one half penny per ton on small coal should be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1914, and that work done before 6 a. m. and after 6 p. m., and after 1 p. m. on Saturdays be paid for at the rate of four pence per hour, in addition to the rates mentioned. The decision of the coal importers has been accepted by the men.

Whittemore's BULLY-SHINE



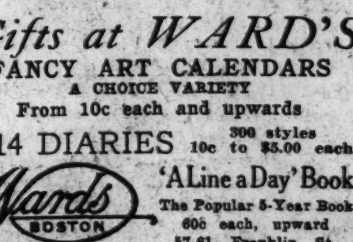
To open

Best Waterproof Polish Made
For all kinds of black shoes and old rubbers. Contains oils and waxes to polish, soften and preserve the leather. Large tin boxes, 10c. Boxes open with a key. Russet "Bully Shine" same size and price.
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size package, charges paid.
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO.
20-26 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

Hunter, 60 SUMMER ST.
Cameras and Supplies
Also a Complete Line of FISHING TACKLE
J. B. Hunter & Co.
60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

Gifts at WARD'S
FANCY ART CALENDARS
A CHOICE VARIETY
From 10c each and upwards
1914 DIARIES 300 styles 10c to \$5.00 each
Ward's
STATIONERS
The Popular 5-Year Book
60c each, upward
57-61 Franklin St.
Near Washington

Now is the TIME to select a VICTOR VICTROLA for CHRISTMAS



SHOW ROOMS
169 TREMONT STREET
Most Economical for Every Household
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS TANNERY
(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Thanks to the impulse given to industrial matters by the Civic Association of Pretoria, a new tannery is shortly to be started at Silverton, on the outskirts of the city.

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

The perfect products of the National Biscuit Company are delivered to you in perfect condition—some in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark, some in attractive small tins and some from the familiar glass-front cans.

Buy biscuits baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY


Always look for that name

Rose and Bud
Pink and Yellow
\$1.50



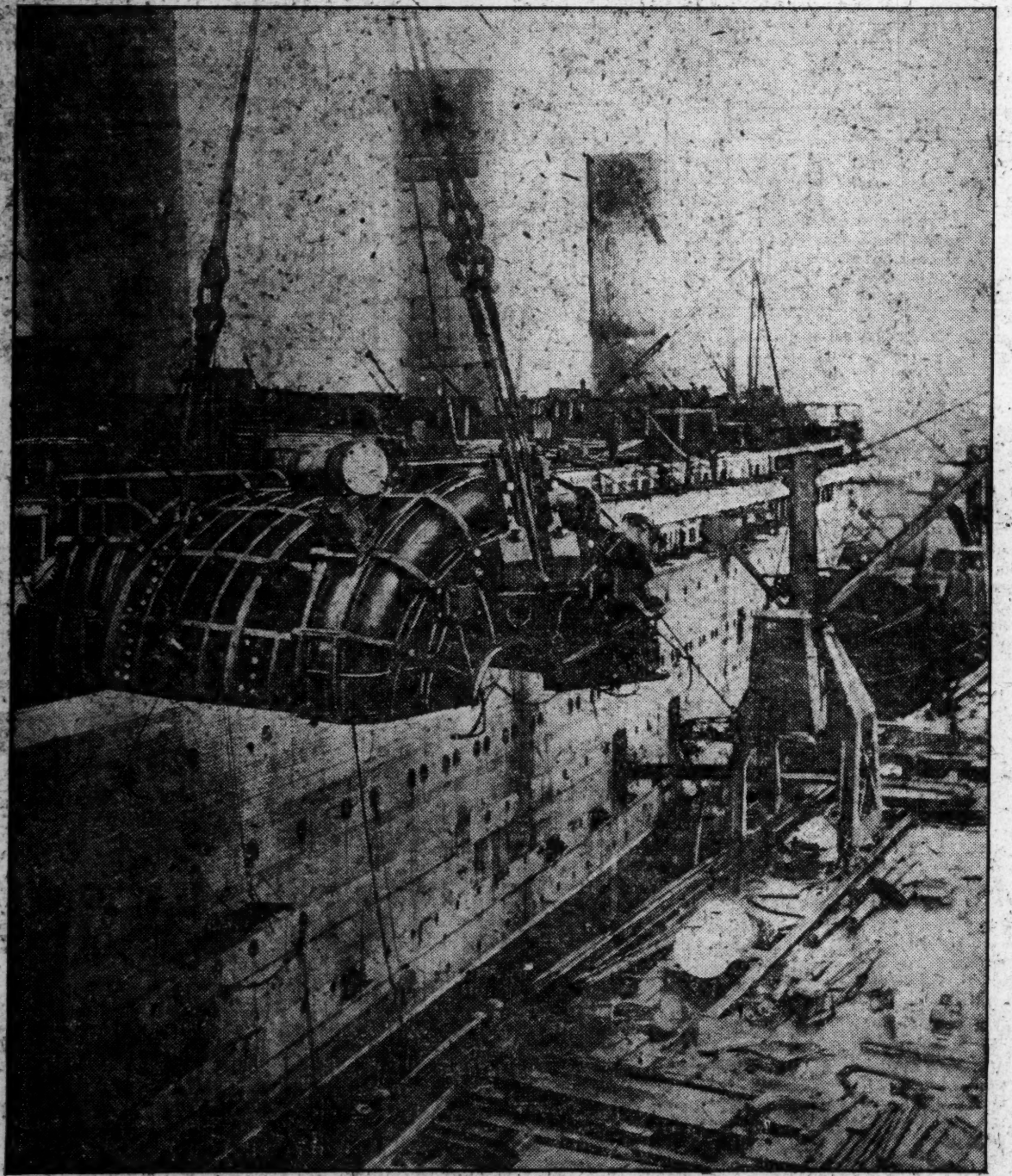
Artificial Flowers
for Corsage or Boutonniere
Violets, Carnations, Roses, Lilies of the Valley and Many Other Varieties.
Glebeas "Preserved" Flowers have all the delightful fragrance and delicate beauty of real flowers and retain their sweet refined charm.
Perfumes which have a delicate, lasting odor of soft individual sweetenings.
Write for list of different kinds, also our illustrated booklet with many ideas for Christmas Gifts in exclusive lingerie and accessories.
Miss Priest's Individual Shop
100 Boylston Street, Boston

NOW is the TIME to select a VICTOR VICTROLA for CHRISTMAS



SHOW ROOMS
169 TREMONT STREET
Most Economical for Every Household
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co., Chicago, Ill.

TURBINES ARE PLACED ON BOARD AQUITANIA



Great machine being hoisted to decks of Britain's largest liner now building at Clydebank

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—The work of placing the turbines on board the new Cunarder, Aquitania, Britain's largest liner, which is now building at Clydebank, was recently begun. The turbines, like the ship, are the largest ever

constructed. Their total weight is about 1400 tons, each lower pressure turbine weighing about 425 tons. A large touring motor car could be placed quite easily inside the casing of each.

Those who revel in statistics ought to know that in these turbines there are

over a million blades, varying in length from 1 1/2 to 20 inches, which if placed end to end would extend for a distance of 140 miles. In order to get the turbines into the hull of the Aquitania, the fixing of one of the four huge funnels was delayed for a time.

BRITISH RAILWAY AGREEMENT GIVES MEN CONCESSIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

DARLINGTON, England—A settlement has been arrived at on the North Eastern railway with reference to the demands put forward by the company's employees in the Darlington program. This program has for a considerable time been pressed by the men's representatives on the conciliation conference as a substitute for the Woodhouse award which has regulated wages on the railway for the past four years.

The proposals embodied in the Darlington program, which were discussed at almost a score of meetings, included the recognition of eight hours as a standard working-day, an advance of 2s. per week to all men in receipt of less than 30s. per week, the abolition of piece work, tonnage and bonus systems of payment and other improvements.

The full official statement of the agreement arrived at on the basis of these proposals has not yet been issued, but it includes the concession of a nine-hour day for engine drivers, firemen and goods and mineral guards. The passenger guards at their own request will continue to work 10 hours, but will receive a compensating increase of pay. The various concessions, it is stated, may cost the company almost £200,000 a year.

SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGE INDUSTRY IS SAID TO THRIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The government horticulturist recently addressed a meeting organized by the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society at Johannesburg, on orange culture, and in the course of his remarks declared that South African grown fruit was equal to any in the world.

The export of citrus fruit commenced in 1907 when 3000 boxes were sent from the Transvaal; last season the export consisted of 40,000 boxes. The lecturer said he knew a man in Pretoria who made 2240 per acre per annum out of his oranges. Another farmer at the Cape made £125 per acre, and a firm at the coast made £3 per tree per annum. In the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal the industry was becoming firmly established, and every year large additional areas of ground are being put under cultivation of this class of fruit.

Long Scarf Pins
WE ARE SHOWING
500 Different Designs
—IN—
Gold and Platinum
Scarf Pins
\$1.00 to \$50.00
41 SUMMER ST. RETAIL & WHOLESALE

SALEM CITIZENS VIEW NEW SCHOOL DECORATED BY PUPILS

SALEM, Mass.—Several hundred citizens accepted the invitation to inspect the new training school recently completed on Loring avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening, and were struck by the color scheme for the interior decoration of the rooms which, it was announced, was worked out by the pupils of the school under the direction of C. Fred Whitney, the art instructor. The design runs generally to the buff and browns of the wood tones with occasional variations in the green shades.

The formal dedication will be held early in January, the exact date to be set upon the convenience of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, who will be the principal speaker. Visitors expressed pleasure over the new building. It adjoins the state normal school on Loring avenue, being in fact connected with that institution by a subway 150 feet long.

HOLIDAY MAIL WELL IN HAND, MR. BURLESON SAYS

Postmaster-General Denies Reports That Parcel Post Is Being Pushed Beyond Capacity

WASHINGTON.—Postmaster-General Burleson today expressed his surprise at a simultaneous publication by many afternoon newspapers yesterday of a statement attributed to him to the effect that the holiday business has been too great for the facilities of the parcel post and that in consequence a considerable part of it in all parts of the country would not be delivered in time.

It was further said in the publications of yesterday that Mr. Burleson was sending postal cards to addresses requesting them to call for their packages, as they could not be delivered otherwise.

Mr. Burleson says there is nothing in the situation justifying any such publication. The parcel post is in excellent condition, he says, and is taking care of all the package business offered it. Crews have been doubled on all mail cars throughout the country and the hours of work have been lengthened. This extra service is to be paid for after the holiday rush is over.

Mr. Burleson says there is about one tenth as much unworked mail as there was a year ago at the holiday season; and this is in spite of the fact that the department is handling three times as much mail matter as it did a year ago, due to the parcel post.

CITY FILES 4 FIRE ESCAPE SUITS

Four more bills against property owners were filed Friday by the city of Boston. The city requires additional means of egress for buildings. The bills were against Louis Peacoli, 16 Laconia street; Edward Graustein, 10 Mechanic street; William P. Plake et al., 4 Pinckney street; Annie L. Richards, 65 Essex street. An order of notice returnable Dec. 29 was issued.

POLYGAMY AIMED AT IN RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON.—Senator Weeks offered today a resolution to amend the constitution to prohibit polygamy. He announced that he did so on the request of numerous citizens in Massachusetts that they may be heard on the subject.

SEARCH YIELDS NO STOWAWAYS

Five immigration inspectors unavailingly searched the British steamship Michigan, which arrived here from Liverpool today for five hours because word had been received that two Chinese stowaways were in hiding on the vessel.

IMPORTANT LEASE SIGNED

LYNN, Mass.—Final papers giving Harry Woodward a 99-year lease of the property at Washington and Oxford streets and Central avenue, upon which he proposes to erect a modern eight-story mercantile block, were passed Friday, Josiah Grossman is associated with Mr. Woodward.

JANITOR'S PENSION \$54 A YEAR

PEABODY, Mass.—Samuel N. Goldthwaite, a veteran of the civil war, who has been a school janitor for many years, has been retired by the selectmen on a pension amounting to \$54.44 a year.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS ASKED ABOUT COURSES

Former Students Are Queried About the Commercial Studies and Their Betterment

Questions, the answers to which are to serve as the basis for recommendations to the state board of education for increasing the efficiency of high school commercial courses are being sent out to former pupils and graduates of high schools. They are limited to those pupils who have had actual experience in meeting present-day business requirements.

They cover the usual questions of education and then go into such problems as what study has been most helpful and what of least practical value to the pupil in the business world. The value of typewriting for boys and the relative value of office employment or the selling end of the business as a means for advancement is taken up. The statements are to be held confidential. The object is not to justify present or past subjects of study, but to find what subjects are worth while and what better subjects may be devised.

The investigation is not to be limited to commercial course graduates, but is to include any high school pupils whose business experience will make their answers of value in the investigation. Neither is it confined to those most competent, as it is desired to have the tabulation of wages represent a fair average of the earnings of high school graduates.

The investigation is being made under the direction of Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of Boston schools, chairman; Maynard Maxim and Mr. Gaylord of the Beverly schools. The investigation is being made chiefly on the recommendation of Mr. Thompson.

PRINCIPALS MUTE AS TO JUDGESHIP

After a conference of two hours' duration between Governor Foss and Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, at the State House late yesterday, neither would say that Dean Thayer had reconsidered his declaration that he could not accept an appointment to the supreme judicial bench.

Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the supreme court, who was present during part of the conference, also declined to commit himself on the result of the discussion.

DAKOTA ROLL IS 1329

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth student enrolment is 1329 as compared with 1294 last year. Massachusetts send 486 students. New Hampshire is second and New York third.

IVES INDORSEMENTS SENT

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—Local Board of Trade indorsements of David O. Ives for appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission to succeed Charles A. Prouty, were sent to Washington Friday.

B'NAI BRITH TO WORK DEGREES

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Independent Order of the B'nei Brith will hold the second annual degree team contest and dinner of Worcester lodge tomorrow afternoon and night.

EXTINGUISHERS ORDERED

SALEM, Mass.—The contract to furnish 67 fire extinguishers for the public school buildings of the city was awarded yesterday on a bid of \$6 each. There were 10 bidders.

PEACE CONFERENCE TO STUDY THE COST OF WAGING WAR

Topics for discussion at the conference of peace to be held at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street, next Monday afternoon, include the modern war system, its cost, war loans, competition in armaments and war scares.

The conference Jan. 5 will be given up to the history of the peace movement from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. The history of the pioneer peace societies will be sketched briefly. The first two were in the United States, the

one in New York being founded in 1815 by David Low Dodge and another in Boston later in the same year by William Ellery Channing and Noah Worcester.

The English Peace Society was established in 1816. In the history of the peace movement many names are beacons of progress, including Charles Sumner, William Ladd, Elihu Burritt, Richard Cobden, John Bright and Victor Hugo among them. The contributions of each of these men to the peace movement will be cited.

1500 Pairs

Silk Hosiery

Values 1.50 and 2.25

All 1.15 Pair

More than fifteen hundred pairs Pure Thread Silk Hose, all with reinforcements that go to make silk stockings durable and serviceable. Plain black in gauze, light and medium weights; black, with Paris clock; black in "wyde" top, extra length and extra width; medium weight in colors, including tan, cerise, rose, sude, taupe, pink, sky, navy, lavender, purple, copenhagen, king blue, bronze, American beauty and a plentiful supply of black and white.

MARK DOWN

Christmas Leather Goods

A large proportion are English made

Probably more than one hundred pieces.

Pigskin Mirror Cases.....Value 2.00

Rouge and Powder Cases.....Value 2.00

Domino Sets, leather cases.....Value 2.00

Perpetual Calendars.....Value 4.00

1.00

Probably more than one hundred pieces.

Silk Moire Vanity Hand Bags.....Value 3.00

Genuine Seal Strap Pocket Books.....Value 5.00

English Leather Handkerchief Cases.....Value 3.00

Pigskin Money Pockets.....Value 4.00

Leather Traveling Collar Cases.....Value 4.00

1.95

Probably more than fifty pieces.

Ladies' Fitted Motor Companions.....Value 5.00

Velvet Vanity Bags.....Value 4.50

Pigskin Pocket Books.....Values 4.00 to 6.00

Scent Bottles in leather cases.....Value 5.00

Pleated Seal Hand Bags.....Value 5.00

2.95

Chiffon

Waist Patterns

Values 10.50 to 16.50

Silk chiffon, imported, and beautifully embroidered.

Black and black and white

3.95 and 5.00

Neckwear

at 2.50

Reproductions of French models selling at two and three times this price.

Fichus, hand embroidered net.

Sunshine Collars, hand emb. net.

Sleeveless Gimpes, shadow lace and hand emb. net.

Dress Seta, net, batiste, Swiss emb. organdie.

Jabots, lace trimmed.

Corset Flowers.

Dress Collars, batiste, linen, net, hand emb.

MARK DOWN

Christmas Jewelry

Hundreds of pieces at 1.00.

Imitation Amber Bead Necklaces.....Value 1.50

Long Coat Chains.....Values 3.50 to 5.00

Bar Pins, sterling silver and jeweled.....Value 2.50

Jeweled Medallion Pendants.....Value 4.50

Sterling Silver Crosses, with coral.....Value 4.50

Imported Maline Bow Pins.....Value 2.00

1.00

Hundreds of pieces at 1.50.

Jeweled Braid Pins.....Values 2.50 to 5.00

Maline Collars, jeweled slides.....Value 3.00

Gold Plated Mesh Bags.....Value 5.00

Puff Boxes, gold and silver plated.....Value 3.00

Imported Pearl Beads, heavy gold-plated clasp, each in separate box. Value 1.25. Price.....75c

1.50

Handkerchiefs

More than one hundred styles not including initials

25c and 50c

Hand-embroidered Effects

All pure Linen

BOXED 3 for 75c BOXED

Probably Fifteen or Twenty Styles

All pure Linen

At 12 1-2c Each

From France—Long White Gloves

16 Button Length { 16-BUTTON WHITE FRENCH GLACE GLOVES Value 1.95
—Mousquetaire wrist and three Cleopatra buttons 2.75
—the newest models.

16 Button Length { FINE FRENCH KID in black and white, fine Value 2.45
quality, selected skins, full cut and ample length 3.50

20 Button Length { REAL KID GLOVES, white only—beautifully Value 2.95
made from the finest selected skins, soft, pliable 4.00
and durable.

NOTE—Every glove stamped "Made in France to Chandler & Co.'s order."

CAPE GLOVES—One clasp, mannish cut, the best shades of tan. Value 1.50. Price 1.15

Sheffield Plate

Chandler & Co.'s sales of this celebrated silver ware during the Christmas season, for the past three or four years, have been enormous.

RESULT—Makers now come forward with surplus stocks which they wish to dispose of, and offer them at great discounts. This year is no exception, and many beautiful pieces are on sale at DISCOUNTS OF FROM 25% to 50%.

Value	Price	Value	Price
Punch Bowls.....27.00	13.50	Bon Bon Dishes.....3.50	1.85
Spoon Trays.....5.00	2.50	Well and Tree Platters, Special	15.00
Vegetable Dishes.....9.00	7.50	Cold Meat Platters.....9.00	6.00
Sandwich Plates.....7.00	3.50	Hot Water Kettles.....15.00	10.50
Candlesticks, each.....8.00	4.00	Round Trays.....15.00	7.50
Gravy Boats.....8.00	5.00	Fern Dishes.....7.00	3.50
Vases.....17.00	8.50	Salt and Peppers.....2.00	1.25
Fancy Boxes.....4.00	2.00	Sugars.....Special	2.50
Picture Frames.....5.00	2.50	Water Pitchers.....11.50	7.50

Japanese Silk

Wadded Robes

Full length, of fine habutai silk, and lined with habutai silk, hand quilted, pink and black. More than 100 in the lot. To our knowledge the identical quality is being sold in many stores at 7.50. All priced 4.95

French Scarfs

Silk chiffon, Dresden borders, full two and one-half yards long. Special value at.....1.50

Damask Lunch Cloths

Hemstitched double satin damask, floral and plain centers with satin band. Size 45x45 in. Value 2.25

1.75

Down Puffs

Covered with the best quality satin in floral and Persian designs. Splendidly filled—full weight. Special at.....5.00

Blankets

Double bed size—selected Western wool, full weight, borders in pink and blue. Value 6.50.....5.00

Silk Folding Umbrellas

4.00 and 5.00 Qualities

Carved Mission.....

Carved Pimento.....

Sterling Capped.....

Ebony.....

Natural Wood.....

Princess Crooks.....

Same as above

For Men. At.....

2.95 and 3.50

Two Special Petticoats

Kayser Jersey top and pure dye mescaline, accordion pleated flounce. Value 5.00. Special at.....3.95

Cape de chine petticoats, white, trimmed with valenciennes lace rosebuds and rosettes. Special at.....4.95

Italian Post Cards

Probably 10,000 of them. Italian subjects representing famous old paintings. Sold by specialty and antique stores at 5c each.....5c

Venetian Beads

Thousands and thousands. The same kind as made in Venice centuries ago. Usually sold at 25c and 35c dozen. 10c and 15c dozen

Italian Art Ware

Examples of values on sale

Value	Price	Value	Price
Bronze Figures.....15.00 to 20.00	6.00	Hand Painted Porcelain Miniatures.....2.25 to 4.50	1.50
Cappo di Monte.....15.00	5.00	Leather Stamp Boxes.....1.25	.50
Brackets.....35.00	13.50	Terra Cotta Boxes.....1.25	.50
Marble Statuettes.....45.00	13.50	Terra Cotta Flower Pots.....2.75	1.00
Cantagalli Vases.....6.00	2.50	Gilt Florentine Frames.....8.00 to 10.00	3.00
Cantagalli Plates.....1.50	.50	Terra Cotta Window Boxes.....2.00	1.00
Cantagalli Cups.....2.50	1.00		

Sale of the Most Expensive English Fitted Lunch Baskets of Wicker and Leather

The fittings are the most complete, including knives, forks, spoons, plates, alcohol lamps, alcohol cans, pepper and salts, napkins, luncheon boxes, drinking cups, match safes, sugar boxes, butter jars, etc.

There are about 30, and they are the sample line of a great London manufacturer. The quality can be best judged by the original prices, which were: 20.00, 50.00, 75.00, 100.00 and 150.00.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

They are priced approximately as follows:

19.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	7.25
30.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	10.00
39.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	15.00
50.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	20.00
60.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	25.00
75.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	28.00

They are priced approximately as follows:

79.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	30.00
80.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	35.00
80.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	42.00
129.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	50.00
143.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	54.00
135.00 English Lunch Baskets, for.....	60.00

COMPETITION NEXT SAYS MR. VAIL

NEW YORK.—Positive prediction that the agreement between the government and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will cause the immediate restoration of competition and the re-assurance of all business men who are conducting their business legitimately was made today by Theodore N. Vail, president of the A. T. & T. in a special interview with the United Press.

of telephone and telegraph, he said he believed. He said he did not know how the \$30,000,000 of Western Union stock would be disposed of by the telephone company. He added that these details will be arranged immediately before the company takes up the question of making contracts with the 20,000 independent telephone companies.

NO BOUNDARIES FOR NEWSBOYS

WORCESTER, Mass.—No confining boundaries for newsboys will be drawn on any streets in Worcester as a result of a conference yesterday between Mayor Wright, Chief of Police Hill and representatives of Worcester newspapers and merchants on Main street.

HARVARD MEN'S HOLIDAY BEGINS

Thousands of Harvard University students are making their exodus from Cambridge today to spend the two weeks holiday after completing the first half of the college year. Overturning precedents of former years, the faculty granted a recess of two weeks instead of 10 days, giving the men until Jan. 5 to report for the next term. This will enable more men than usual who live at a distance to spend the holiday with their families. Those students who remain during the recess are invited to the

CLUB HEARS SUFFRAGE VIEWS

Speakers at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, today are Mrs. Margaret Deland, who presents a third way of considering suffrage for women; Professor W. T. Sedgwick and Charles Zueblin, who follow with discussion.

BETTER WATER SYSTEM URGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Legislative authority to borrow \$500,000 for the development of Worcester's water supply system will be recommended to the city council Monday night by the water committee.

KENTUCKY'S MINES SHOW INCREASES OF \$3,156,370 IN A YEAR

WASHINGTON.—The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, which in value constitutes about three fourths of the state's total mineral output. In 1912 the total value of Kentucky's mineral production was \$22,452,984, of which the coal output made up \$16,854,207, according to figures compiled by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the Kentucky state geological survey. The increase in the total mineral production over 1911 is \$3,156,370.

LETTER SAID TO SHOW LEADER'S OWN ACTIONS ARE RETARDING MARCH OF MEXICAN REBELS

EL PASO, Tex.—Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona has made public a letter in which General Carranza attempts to justify the execution of prisoners by the constitutionalists. A veil of doubt has fallen on the hearts of those Mexicans who entertained the hopes that clearness of judgment was the guiding star of the first chief in his efforts to accomplish the reforms so necessary for national reconstruction. This letter means the moral execution of "constitutionalism," so called; its own supreme leader has sealed its doom.

Summarizing the wrongs which the enemies of democracy have inflicted upon the nation, General Carranza says that this is "not only a political reform revolution, but also has the character of preceding calm and severe justice." The leader of 1910 issued a manifesto inviting the army to turn its weapons against the old dictator, but the army remained faithful to the government. Ever since then conspicuous revolutionary leaders have followed in the footsteps of Madero without success. The institution, as a whole, has not stained its colors. It has abided by the solutions obtained in Mexico City. But the Carrancistas have condemned the army to the penalty of annihilation because it does not come to flock under their standards.

The federal officers are worthy of double praise, because they sacrifice their all for their concept of duty. They even have the conviction that the people are right in their seeking after liberty. This may seem inconsistent, but they explain their position thus: "We have sworn to defend our banners (regimental), and if we leave them and accept that of the rebellion we are called traitors; and a turn-coat loses the esteem both of the abandoned party and of the new fold which receives him. Now, how are we to know what faction we must join? On the other hand, no law gives the soldiers the right to accept orders or repeat them according to their intrinsic moral character. The 'Ordenanza' just reads: 'The President of the republic is the commander-in-chief of the national army'; therefore, as long as orders come through the due channels, from the war department, we will obey the President as our superior military officer."

"Besides, it is preferable for the ultimate welfare of the nation that we, military men, mistakenly or knowingly fail or win, than to empower a collective armed body to pass judgment upon matters that very vitally affect it. In that

case the army would be judge, prosecutor, defendant and executor, four in one, destroying forever the normal guaranty of peace and of constitutional stability."

When General Villa defeated the volunteer Huertistas troops commanded by General Terrazas in San Andres, 1913 prisoners were executed.

"With strict deference to the law provided the Huertista officers were tried and executed in the city of Juarez," says the letter. This is false.

"In conclusion," goes on the letter, "I desire to assure you (Governor Hunt) that the same human sentiments that you possess, animate me; . . . I will take into consideration your high ideals to the extent of recommending, always with due respect to the law, greater forbearance toward our enemies." What lay, may be asked.

The most typical, exclusive characteristic of the higher class Mexicans is their absolute lack of respect for the law. The científicos often in their papers call the constitution "a bull-fighter's garb." The phrase "respect for the law" always rings in the ears of the proletariat in Mexico as "abuse of authority."

In 1903 the principal of public school No. 4, in Saltillo, capital of Coahuila, was commissioned to open his house as a polling place for the election of governor. Senor Miguel Gutierrez, then a student of the state normal school and now a general in the constitutionalist army operating in San Luis Potosi, was the "empadronador" (ballotter).

On election day nobody visited the voting-place; neither did the principal of the school return the papers or documents of his commission to the city clerk, and yet, in the semi-official organ, El Estado de Coahuila, appeared the news story that by unanimous consent of the citizens Lic. Miguel Cardenas had been reelected Governor of the state. And Don Venustiano Carranza, who now speaks of strict adherence to the law, several times occupied the gubernatorial chair as Governor ad interim, under the so-called legal effects of such elections.

The moral defects of the Mexican ruling classes have found their formula in an oft-repeated phrase in the Mexican judiciary, "The legal truth." On this many decisions are based.

Even when persons of the highest moral standing, who can be set up as models of real integrity, happen to hold public office, they use their will as the binding law of the people, because so they have been educated for centuries.

GOVERNMENT AND BELL CO. COME TO TERMS

American Telephone & Telegraph Presents Plan for Complete Separation From Underlying and Controlled Corporations

ACTION IS VOLUNTARY

WASHINGTON—Agreement between the United States government, represented by the department of justice and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which makes unnecessary a federal suit to compel the corporation to dissolve into its integral parts is announced by Attorney-General McReynolds. Competition is possible under the terms of dissolution voluntarily proposed by the telephone company. It agrees to dispose of its holdings in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Department officials say that the plan gave the government everything and more than it could have hoped to obtain in court.

These are the terms in brief: American Telephone & Telegraph Company to sell its holdings in the Western Union.

American Telephone and Western Union to be entirely independent under distinct managements.

Will not acquire control of other phone companies.

Will ask advice of department of justice as to what course to pursue when control of phone companies has been acquired but no actual physical union has been effected.

Will arrange that all phone companies in the United States shall have access to its toll lines.

The agreement will not affect the suit entered several months ago to dissolve the connection of the Bell company with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, the coast branch. This suit will be pressed by the department to determine how far the Sherman anti-trust act applies to telephone companies.

The agreement provides that: The American Telephone & Telegraph Company will dispose promptly of its holdings in the Western Union Telegraph Company so that each concern shall be under distinct management, and so that all shall be entirely independent.

The company will not hereafter acquire control of other telephone companies, and where control of telephone companies has been acquired, but no actual physical union has been effected, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company will submit the course it is to pursue to the interstate commerce commission and to the department of justice.

The company will make arrangements promptly by which all other telephone companies in the United States shall have access to its toll lines.

President Wilson's letter, written to the attorney general in connection with the settlement, reads:

"Thank you for letting me see the letter from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It is very gratifying that the company should thus volunteer to adjust its business to the conditions of competition.

"I gain the impression more and more from week to week that the business men of the country are sincerely desirous of conforming with the law, and it is very gratifying indeed to have occasion, as in this instance, to deal with them in complete frankness, and to be able to show them that all we desire is an opportunity to cooperate with them. So long as we are dealt with in this spirit we can help to build up the business of the country upon sound and permanent lines.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. McReynolds' Statement

Atty.-Gen. McReynolds, in accepting the American Telephone & Telegraph's offer, wrote to N. C. Kingsbury, vice-president of the company, as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge, with expressions of appreciation, your letter of Dec. 19, outlining the course of action which the telephone companies composing the Bell system obligate themselves to follow in the future.

"Your frank negotiations in respect of these matters compel the belief that what you propose will be carried out in good faith; and it seems to me clear that such action on your part will establish conditions under which there will be full opportunity throughout the country for competition in the transmission of intelligence by wire.

"May I take this occasion to say that the administration earnestly desires to cooperate with and to promote all business conducted in harmony with law; and that, without abating the insistence that the statutes must be obeyed, it will always welcome opportunity to aid in bringing about whatever adjustments are necessary for the reestablishment of lawful conditions without litigation."

The announcement marked the conclusion of several months of negotiation in which the attorney-general and Mr. Todd and Mr. Kingsbury, Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and others, parties on both sides, conferred.

Mr. McReynolds took up the question early in his administration of the department of justice and officials of the telephone company showed a willingness from the first to do anything in reason to satisfy the government lawyers.

As a tentative scheme was worked out, Mr. Kingsbury submitted it to the directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in New York and to other companies interested, and in every

Monday Tuesday Wednesday And Then — CHRISTMAS! Do Your Shopping at This Great Store During These 3 Busy Days

The time is short indeed in which to complete the holiday buying—far too short for needless waste of hours or even minutes in searching limited assortments for the gifts yet to be bought. It is the wisest plan to come here *First* where the largest selections in all New England are to be found—where service is prompt and courteous—where prices are always just and fair.

In Many Sections of Both Buildings Exceptional Price Reductions Will Prevail Until Christmas Day

These price cuts are, as a rule, on just the articles many persons would make their first choice for remembrances—practical things good for-all-the-year-round use yet admirably adapted for presents.

MANY MARK DOWN VALUES WILL BE
FOUND AMONG OUR ASSORTMENTS OF:

Women's Neckwear	Women's Bath Robes
Women's Marabou Scarfs and Muffs	Men's Hosiery
Men's House Coats and Bath Robes	Handkerchiefs
Men's and Women's Umbrellas	Men's Furnishings
Fancy Smallwares and Notions	
Canes	Silverware
Books	Toys
Cretonne Covered Handkerchief and Glove Boxes	Jewelry
	Games

AND MANY OTHER EQUALLY DESIRABLE LINES OF MERCHANDISE

OUR GUARANTEE—Every article bought here—no matter how low the price may be—carries our guarantee of satisfaction to the purchaser. Moreover, we guarantee our prices on all goods to be as low as—or lower than—those of any other Boston store.

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space—with all Fancy Goods and Housefurnishings in one and all Apparel, Dry Goods and similar merchandise in the other.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Needless to say, everything connected with Vardon and Ray created enormous interest in America—their clubs, their clothes, and all were the subject of close scrutiny and ingenious speculation. The point about their actual play which perhaps most interested and impressed the theoretical among the spectators was their upright method of swinging the club, says Bernard Darwin, in "The Evening Standard." Learned gentlemen were to be seen in every clubroom giving practical exhibitions of Vardon's wrist action. I met several golfers who declared that they intended to turn over a new leaf and change their styles once and for all.

The interest was the greater because of the vivid contrast between the styles of the two invaders and that of nearly all expert American golfers. The Americans swing extremely flat, playing with flat clubs, and taking the club back round their legs, if I may so express it, in the upswing. This is very noticeable in the style of McDermott, the best of the American professionals, who has a particularly circular, as opposed to an up-and-down swing. Personally, I have watched Ray and Vardon play over and over again, till I have only to shut my eyes and conjure up visions of their playing any conceivable kind of stroke. Nevertheless, I do not think I ever was so struck with the characteristics of their method—for there is much that is similar in their methods, though they look

so different—as when I contrasted them with those of the Americans.

The American as a rule stands for a hook and hits a low ball with a good deal of run on it. The invading champions, on the other hand, aimed, if anything, to the left-hand side of the hole, as if allowing for an infinitesimal amount of slice. Their shots flew almost invariably high, went prodigious distances in the air, and then fell like stones, with scarcely any run left.

The outstanding impression left on my mind was that of the greater margin of error in the case of the Englishmen. Not only did they hit straight nearly all the time, but they always seemed such a very long way from hitting crooked. With the race of hookers, even when they were playing very well, there always seemed a possibility of mistake, just because the hooked ball will always run into trouble if it can possibly get the chance. The pushed ball may not always go straight, but it does its very best to do so; it is a much more kindly disposed ball towards its owner.

There are several advantages of the more upright way of swinging. The chance of hooking is very much decreased, and the player can get the ball into the air with greater ease and quickness. Anybody who has ever watched Vardon or Duncan play will have noticed this. When other people are taking cleecks through the green, and then only picking up the ball with difficulty, Vardon will take his driver and switch the ball away in the most light-hearted way, sending it high in the air.

PINE SEED PLANTING HAS YIELDED GOOD RESULTS

Pine seed grown directly in the spots where the trees are to grow is yielding good results in young trees on the Tahoe national forest in western California, says the Sacramento Union.

Foresters usually find it advantageous to grow the seedlings in nursery beds, where seeds and plants can be protected by wire screens and shade frames, and where water can be applied when needed. Usually, too, the seedlings are transplanted once or twice before they are set out in their final situation, the transplanting process serving to develop sturdy plants with compact sturdy roots. While the nursery beds and transplant process employs more work, it is said to be generally cheaper in proportion to results accomplished, particularly when the cost of seed is taken into consideration.

The California experiment, which indicates the possibility of direct seeding of certain species in some localities, was conducted on an area of 22 acres, sown in the fall of 1910 to Jeffrey pine. A large number of seedlings have become thoroughly established and have made thrifty growth. The plantation is at an altitude of 6000 feet where there is more moisture than at lower elevations.

When the seeds were planted they

were coated with red lead to discourage mice and other rodents, but so far as the forest officers could find out the lead coating had no such effect; not enough of the seeds was eaten, however, to destroy the value of the planting.

CALIFORNIA ROAD WORK CONTINUES

SAN JOSE, Cal.—An oil macadam road from the Evergreen school on the Aborn road to the King and Tully roads has been opened to traffic.

The road is three miles long and is a part of a thoroughfare which will connect with the state highway at the Franklin school south of San Jose, and is a part of the general scheme in hand by the supervisors to place the roads of the county upon the best possible basis before 1915.

The road is constructed of Watsonville rock, which after being thoroughly rolled, is given a coating of oil and pulverized rock. The wearing surface is smooth and is looked upon as of durable construction, says the Times-Star.

instance secured the approval of the department and of the officials of the companies concerned.

The plan finally was submitted to the attorney-general with the statement that the company wished to put its affairs beyond "fair criticism." Some of the details of the reorganization are yet to be perfected.

Status of the Independents

Under the agreement an independent company may secure connection with Bell toll lines by supplying standard trunk lines to connect with the Bell toll boards, the Bell company operating the entire toll circuit when connections are made.

Service will be given with Bell subscribers or subscribers of other independent companies served by exchanges more than 50 miles distant from the place where the call originates, independent subscribers paying in addition to the regular Bell toll charge a connection charge of 10 cents for each message.

This charge will not be made on business known as "long lines" business, and long lines business will be accepted for less than 50 miles as well as for a greater distance.

The authorized capital stock of the Bell company Dec. 31, 1912, was \$500,000,000, its bonded indebtedness at that time about \$105,000,000. From October, 1906, to April of the current year it has paid 8 per cent annually.

The Western Union had an authorized capital of \$100,000,000, practically all of which has been issued. Late in 1911 the American Telephone & Telegraph Company held more than \$29,000,000 of this stock. The Western Union has paid 3 per cent since January, 1909.

Mr. Vail Gives Reasons

LYDONVILLE, Vt.—President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company gave out this statement Friday on the proposed reorganization of his company and its separa-

tion from the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"The correspondence published was the result of a protracted and exhaustive discussion between the attorney-general and our company, and it speaks for itself. We are complying with the wishes of the government because we desire that our operations shall continue to be, in strict conformity to law, and for that reason we are now adjusting them to the law as understood and interpreted by the attorney-general.

"We are confident that under the proposed changes neither the Bell system nor the Western Union will suffer, and that both will continue to give the same and increasingly efficient service to the public.

"Some economies and some services which were contemplated under the complementary operation of the two companies cannot now be realized, but it is hoped that all now in operation will, after thorough consideration, be found to be within the law.

"In relinquishing the Western Union, while we do so with great regret, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it is in better physical and financial condition than it was when we took it over, and that the stockholders will soon be benefited in some measure by what has been done.

"We can only speak in the highest terms of the consideration with which we were treated by the attorney-general throughout the whole negotiations."

NEW RESERVATION FOR STATE URGED

ABINGTON, Mass.—A movement has been started to have the unused land between this town and Brockton made into a state reservation. The matter has been discussed in Brockton for several months. The project will be discussed at a meeting of the Board of Trade soon.

OREGON ARTISTS ONLY ELIGIBLE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon artists are invited by the board of governors to participate in the contest for a poster design, for the 1914 rose festival and specifications for the contest were issued recently says the Oregonian. The contest will run until Dec. 28, and prize awards will be announced on Jan. 10. In restricting the contest to Oregon artists the Festival Association does not exclude those whose homes are in Oregon but who may be traveling or studying outside the state.

Not only professional artists are sought for the contest, says J. A. Currey, of the board of governors of the Festival

Association, but any artist who has an idea which may fit the occasion is asked to submit a design.

CARABAO REPROOF MAY BE GENERAL

WASHINGTON—An end of the Carabao dinner incident is regarded near. It is understood that the President, having approved a report by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels on the satires on administration policies which took place, will make a general statement expressing his disapproval and that future dinners participated in by army and navy officers will not be permitted to contain such features. It is not believed that any names will be mentioned or that demerits will be charged to any individuals.

Christmas Gifts

Specializing in diamonds, pearls and precious stones—we carry one of the largest stocks of well-bought gems in the country. We offer you diamond, pearl and precious-stone jewelry, new and beautiful in design and in color effects. Of absolute reliability in

QUALITY AND GOOD VALUE

PENDANTS NECKLACES
RINGS BRACELETS PINS
Our own factory assures exclusiveness of special order work.

Smith Patterson Co

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers

52 Summer Street



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERY ON THE BEDSPREAD

An embroidered counterpane is not such an undertaking as one would suppose, for the squares may be stamped and used for pick-up work. In a short time the squares will be ready to put together.

The most effective way to arrange the squares is in the form of a border around the spread, placed so that it will lie on the bed, within a few inches of the edge. The squares are inset and joined with lace insertion. The edge may be either buttonholed in large scallops or hemstitched. A large embroidered monogram placed in the center of the spread would add very much to its beauty, says the Detroit Free Press.

Another attractive way to make an embroidered spread is in long strips, joined with lace, each alternate strip embroidered. The medallions can be used with good effect by repeating the motifs down the length of the strip to be worked. While the strips are a little more difficult to handle, still they can be rolled and in this way readily manipulated.

TRIED RECIPES

The bird which we call bob-white or partridge answers to the European quail, and forms a dish literally fit for a king. As yet this bird is expensive, but as it is now raised in captivity it soon may be properly classed with poultry birds, and then may find its way more frequently to our tables, says a New York Times writer.

Here are a few methods of cooking partridges, if you are fortunate enough to be able to obtain any of these delicious little birds:

SMOTHERED PARTRIDGE

Smothered partridges are easily prepared and delicious. Clean the birds and draw them. With a sharp, strong knife open them on the back. Soak them in water enough to cover, to which a teaspoonful of salt for every quart of water has been added. At the end of four hours remove them from the salt water. Dry them and dredge them with flour.

Put a spoonful of butter and a little pepper on each, and moisten them with enough water to keep them from burning. Bake them for three quarters of an hour and baste them frequently, so that they will be juicy when cooked. Serve them piping hot, with gooseberry jelly.

ROAST PARTRIDGE ON TOAST

Pick, singe and remove the heads and legs from plump partridges. Draw them and wash and dry them. On the breast of each put a slice of fat bacon or pork, and sprinkle them generously with salt. Put them in a dripping pan and cook them briskly for 15 minutes in a hot oven. Have ready a thin slice of well-browned buttered toast for each partridge on a hot platter. When the birds are done slip them quickly on the toast and garnish the dish with crisp watercress.

FRIED PARTRIDGES

Dress the partridges and remove the legs and wings. Flatten the breasts as much as possible with the fingers or a little mallet. Roll each bird in flour and fry brown in a tablespoonful of each of butter and bacon fat. Then remove the partridges and add two tablespoonfuls of flour to the hot fat.

Next add the liquid from a can of mushrooms and enough veal or chicken stock to make a cupful and a half. Season the sauce well with pepper and salt, and add the mushrooms, cut in small pieces. Put the partridges on a hot platter and pour the hot sauce over them.

CANDLES COLORED

You can have wax candles of any shade of any color you may wish by mixing oil tube paints of the desired color with melted paraffin and dipping the candles in this, says the Modern Priscilla. For light shades use white candles for dipping. Unless the vessel is quite large better results may be obtained by pouring the wax over a candle held in an upright position. Keep the paraffin melted by setting it in a pan of hot water instead of directly over the blaze.

EXTRA LONG FUR SCARF SMART

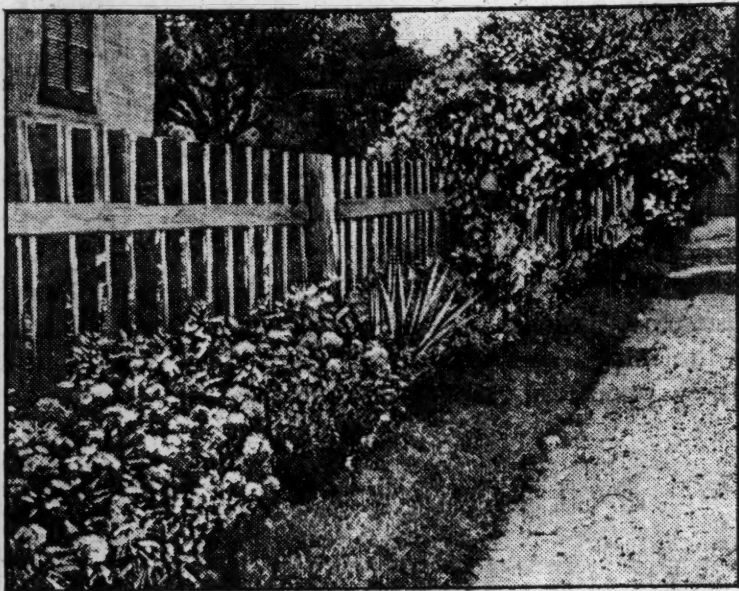
Huge muffs and little hats the vogue

There is a disposition among women not to wear fur pieces with heads and tails placed near the face. The smart thing, says the New York Times, is an extra long scarf made from two or four different kinds of fur. Ermine is inserted into sable or skunk, and put into a linked to racoon. Sometimes all of these pelts are mounted in strips on a wide piece of black velvet.

It is only natural that women should exaggerate these scarfs and use them as graceful drapery. Sometimes they are crossed over the bust, brought around to the back of the waist, and fastened here with jeweled or braid ornaments. Again, in the afternoon, these scarfs, which are of ermine or sable, are worn over the right shoulder only, with one end dropped half way to the knees in the back and the other to the waist in front.

There was some disposition on the part of the furrier to bring small muffs into fashion, but so far no success has followed

MAKE GARDEN PICTURESQUE AND NOT UNDULY FORMAL



Flowers placed so as to dispel stiffness of fence and gravel path

Always in planning a garden it should be remembered that the design should take its general character from its actual local conditions and environment. First and foremost of the "local conditions" apart from the special desires of the gardener are the natural conditions of the ground, such as contour, slope, and aspect or exposure to sun, wind, etc. These must all be considered in the making of a design. Another factor that will have considerable influence is the shape of the boundaries; and still another, the position and the shape of the house.

He who designs a garden should aim to work all these factors in harmony with each other so as to produce a consistent and pleasing combination, in which garden and house will blend with each other and with the surrounding or outside objects. It should be remembered that the garden must necessarily be a composition of height as well as length and breadth. Only by studying the effect produced in the vertical plane can a successful and artistic result be secured. The designer of a garden must consider the outlines of the plants both vertically and horizontally in order to make his composition pleasing. These living subjects may be offset with such manufactured things as summer houses, arbors, arches, trellises and so on. Always these should be introduced with caution, otherwise they will surely look out of place in the general garden picture. It cannot be too strongly urged that symmetry should be eliminated as much as possible from the general garden picture, because this sort of thing becomes too cut and dried.

This declaration against symmetry must not be carried too far; that is, it must not apply too rigidly to details. Quite the contrary. The treatment of individual parts of the garden may be governed with advantage on the basis of symmetry. For instance, when it is necessary to introduce beds for effect on a lawn, very often a one-sided plan would not be pleasing, especially if the beds are associated with lawns of formal shape.

When trees, especially all of one kind, are planted like sentries at equal distances, they will produce a formal and even an unpleasant effect. Better that they be arranged so no two will form the same angle with the central object or produce a regular sky line when looked at in series. Indeed there should be no "series." It may be taken as a general principle that the repetition of any conspicuous feature at stated intervals tends to formality. Perhaps this sort of error is most conspicuous in the planting of evergreens, especially the conifers, which too often notch the sky line like an inverted saw blade.

Straight lines and right angles do not necessarily lead to formal effects. In small gardens such lines and angles are frequently forced upon the gardener. Where they are utilized with carefully planned simplicity of treatment, informal results can be secured. In such restricted areas the use of too curved lines would almost inevitably make the boundaries look conspicuously rigid.

The principal points to be sought, therefore, are variety in outline and variety in shape, as opposed to too free-

the movement. Women like huge muffs and little hats, possibly because the contrast is startling.

The old fashioned envelope muff has not been revived, but all the other shapes remain in fashion. The newest one is entirely round, is stuffed out like a cushion, and heavily ornamented on both sides with circular designs of gold braid or velvet ribbon. To add to the oddity of this muff, it is strung around the neck by a necklace of fur.

Now comes the contest for a pure fur law. The American merchants who sell reliable furs at high prices are up in arms against the stores which sell imitation, dyed and pieced furs under high sounding names or, worse still, under reliable names such as sable, skunk, fox, racoon and ermine.

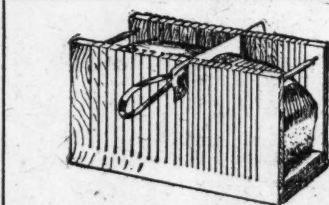
The reliable dealers are trying to protect women who pay good money for real peltry and get imitation, who think they are buying whole skins and who are buying pieced skins.

quent repetition of similar shapes. Such effects may be attained by planting so as to secure varied sky lines or an effect in the vertical plane by the use of trees, shrubs and other plants whose natural forms differ more or less from each other.

One of the most important factors to secure picturesqueness is what landscape gardeners call "reticence and boldness." In working this factor, the aim is to give only partial views of the grounds from any one point. Therefore planning should be so managed that the various objects of interest—plants in flower, summer houses, sun dials, lily ponds, and so on—may be placed partly concealed by shrubbery, trees or other objects, so the object will come upon the visitor almost by surprise. Such ends may be secured by judicious screening; that is, placing shrubs, trees, etc., so as to conceal the interesting objects.

In a somewhat similar way a border of perennials against the boundary should be filled with subjects carefully placed according to height, so that tall ones standing at the back may always be seen over shorter ones in front. The ground outline should vary so there may be promontories and bays, both with respect to the ground itself and to the height of subjects.

The feature of the front may be a lawn, flanked at the sides by herbaceous borders and fringed around the base of the house by similar plants. In each of these borders may also appear shrubs and evergreens, the large-leaved evergreen shrubs being placed where they will be shaded, especially during the winter. Across the lawn toward the rear and in front of the orchard or the vegetable garden, shrubbery may extend so as to screen these back premises. These departments may be separated and yet connected by an arbor or a pergola. Thus each division of the garden may be complete in itself, well joined to its neighbor so intimately that the passage from one into the other will be pleasing.



A Useful Seasonable Gift

GEM BREAD SLICER



Patented September 9, 1913

Sent postpaid to any part of the United States on receipt of \$1

Tested and approved by the Good Housekeeping Magazine, also by Miss Marion Niel, Editor of Cookery Department of the Ladies' Home Journal, also by Schools of Domestic Science.

Made by HAMBLIN & RUSSELL MFG. CO. WORCESTER, MASS.

Bullock's Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."

"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree."

"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."

"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."

"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

FASHION BITS

Loose waves that fall on each side of the forehead and well over the ears compose a favorite arrangement of the front hair.

The fashionable shoes are of brocade silk or satin. They are cut very low in front, and they have a supple strap, fastened with a clasp of five posts, across the instep.

Black velvet hats trimmed with tiny satin roses of vivid shade are occasionally seen and are very smart.

Oriental effects rather increase than diminish as midseason approaches. Colors continue brilliant and crude.—New Haven Journal Courier.

PUDDING SAUCE

To make a pudding sauce quickly, put into a saucepan one cupful of sweet cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla, or other flavoring (a little cinnamon is good combined with vanilla), and three fourths of a cupful of light-brown sugar. Put over the fire and stir until boiling hot, but do not let boil. This is delicious on almost any pudding, of a fine consistency, and nobody can guess its composition without asking. A heaping tablespoonful of cocoa added makes a fine chocolate sauce.

STYLISH PROTECTIVE COAT

Sleeves do not crush gown beneath



CHEESE DISHES RECOMMENDED

Those who desire to live well within their food budget should study the combining of cheese with vegetables, cooked or uncooked, in all kinds of savory dishes, the addition of cheese to cakes and cookies and doughs, and the making of cheese dishes. Vegetables with cheese, salads with cheese, and cheese pastries should be used where the rest of the bill of fare is deficient in food value; the cheese dishes should be used as substitutes for meat, eggs or fish.

The cost of cheese has been summed up in a United States department bulletin as follows: "A pound of cheese has nearly the same food value as two pounds of fresh beef or any other fresh meat as food; it is worth more than a pound of ham, and it is equal to two pounds of eggs or three pounds of fish. In price good cheese made from unskimmed milk costs about a third more than round steak and twice as much as the cheaper boiling beef, while it costs practically the same per pound as smoked ham or bacon. It costs usually a third more than fresh fish."

Women who motor will welcome this coat. It is protective, it is easy to slip on and its loose sleeves do not in any way crush the gown beneath. It can be used for many occasions, but it is especially adapted to motoring, traveling and the like.

The three quarter length shown on the figure is a good one, but the coat can be made full length if liked. The box plait effect at the front and back is obtained by lapping the center portions over the side portions and joining the edges beneath the flat stitching.

There is a pretty little fullness over the hips that makes the coat especially desirable for wear over fashionable gowns.

In this case, one of the new rough cloakings is trimmed with fur, but anything that is soft and warm is suitable for such a coat as this one. Fur always makes pretty trimming and this season is especially fashionable, but there are fur cloths that can be used with success and often the collar and cuffs are made of the material with trimming of fur barding.

For the medium size, the three quarter coat will require 8 1/2 yards of material 27, 4 1/4 yards 44 or 52 in. wide; the full length coat 7 1/2 yards 27, 4 1/4 yards 44 or 52 in. wide.

The pattern of the coat (8064A) is cut in sizes from 34 to 44-in. bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

Artistic wall decorations are the framed tapestry panels. They come in various sizes and in a wide choice of coloring and subject.

Dainty in the extreme are the breakfast trays of gray wood made up with moire in soft shades of blue or rose. They are provided with tiny rests so that they answer admirably for a table for one who breakfasts in bed.

A useful and attractive desk accessory is a brass and leather daily reminder pad. Through the round hole of the leather cover the date shows.

An adaptation of the old-fashioned boutonniere holder is a tiny one of silver which fastens under the lapel of the coat.—Newark News.

EASY TO TURN

When next you have a new mattress made—or made over—for a double bed, have two narrow mattresses, each of which shall be the full length of bedstead and just one half its width, says the Woman's Home Companion. Place these two narrow mattresses closely side by side on your springs and you have a delightful bed, one that is easily handled even by a child. When not used on the bed, its width and length make it splendid for a single couch or settee—an altogether useful article and always ready for an emergency.

LINGERIE WAISTS

When laundering lingerie waists, wash as usual, but do not starch, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. When dry dip in borax water, using one tablespoonful of borax to one quart of warm water. Wring out and fold in a towel for a few hours, then iron dry. The waists will not get mussed nearly so soon as when starched. They are also much easier to iron.

FOR WIRE SCREENS

Mix linseed oil with kerosene oil until thin enough to spread easily. Apply mixture to window screens and door screens with ordinary paint brush. Screens treated in this manner preserve their freshness and last much longer, as the damp air will not rust them.—Los Angeles Express.

DEPENDABLE LINES

WE represent exclusively in this territory the leading and most dependable manufacturers of America, those whose goods are not found in ordinary stores and whose lines have been selected by us because of their intrinsic worth and trustworthy character.

We also represent some of the most exclusive European shops whose lines you will find shown here as nowhere else west of New York. In fact, many of the finest pieces are made especially and exclusively for Pease Brothers.

In addition to the representative merchandise of other manufacturers handled by us, we design and create in our own shops special suites and individual pieces to order. We extend to you a most cordial invitation to call at any time and inspect the goods shown in our various departments.

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.
640-646 SO. HILL STREET LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men
Stratford System Clothes
for Young Men

Starrist Frank
MENS & BOYS' OUTFITTERS
437-441 SO. SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Fragrant Flower Beads—A Gift of California Gardens

THE perfume of California's roses—of carnations, violets, geraniums, orange blossoms, jasmine and mignonette—in these delicately carved beads made from the actual flowers, in the real flower tints, the rose beads in black as well as the Cecil Bruner and American Beauty shades.

These beads at \$1.25 the strand—and upwards to \$5.00, depending on the length. Thoughtful attention to mail orders.

J. W. ROBINSON
Broadway and Third - Los Angeles, Cal.

"The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00

"What I liked best about The Law of a Household was its application to the domestic problem, and its anticipation of the latest idea in the scientific management of business. It has been found that workmen do ten times better when they have written instructions of just what is to be done, and your idea of a careful schedule for every servant's time seems to me a most important contribution to domestic science. Every servant in the land ought to have minute written instructions as to how his work should be done, and when it is to be done; and every employer should realize it is to his interest that these instructions should be painstaking and as definite and thorough as possible. I suppose household management is more lacking in system than any other business would dare to be, and that is just the reason a concrete example of a house run on business lines ought to be an inspiration to housekeepers struggling in bewilderment with a problem too difficult for them to solve."

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We Wish You a Happy New Year

We extend our sincerest wishes to all our friends and patrons for a bright and prosperous New Year. During the coming year we hope to receive the same generous share of your patronage that we have enjoyed during 1913.

VILLE DE PARIS

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Buy Christmas Gifts Now

WE ARE thoroughly prepared to meet the great and growing demand for Christmas gifts of "Ville" dependable merchandise. Santa says, "Useful gifts are most appreciated," so we recommend

Gloves Handkerchiefs Leather Goods Jewels Umbrellas Stationery Neckwear Furs Blankets Table Linens and TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN

Smith's "A CALIFORNIA GROCERY STORE" Luscious Ripe Olives FROM SUNKY CALIFORNIA

100 Can Med. Size Ripe Olives	\$2.50
100 Can Large Size Ripe Olives	
100 Can Fancy Ripe Olives	
100 Can Ex. Fancy Ripe Olives	

Attractively packed and shipped prepaid to any express office in the U. S. for \$2.50. Completed Price Catalog sent on request.

Walter E. Smith Co. Grocers
219-214-216-218 South Spring Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WORK IS BOSTON MAN'S RECREATION

Many-Sided Mr. Ritchie Wins Distinction in One Line of Usefulness After Another and He Calls It All Just Fun

MANY TIMES EXPERT

"The world is so full of a number of things, I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings,"

proclaims Stevenson, and if there is a man preeminently fitted to inscribe this cheerful couplet on his banner, it is John Ritchie, Jr., of Boston. For he has discovered the world to be very full of a number of things, and in finding out all about them and in telling others he has made himself quite as happy as the kings in the story books; so happy, indeed, that he has found time neither to "make money" nor "be a success."

If you were interested in knowing just who John Ritchie, Jr., is, and should inquire of men in different professions, you might readily form the impression that there were really half a dozen gentlemen of that name, all authorities and all exceedingly busy in their different lines of work. Astronomers will refer to him as the well-known co-inventor with Dr. S. C. Chandler of the Science Observer Code; pure food experts, if they are properly informed, will tell you he helped bring about the introduction of the glass milk bottle to Boston; while busy conchologists, who are too busy studying shells to pay attention to the stars or to the household supplies, will name him respectfully as the possessor of one of the finest collections of shells in the United States.

Local musicians connect the name of John Ritchie, Jr., with a wonderful private musical library; mountain climbers associate it with the Appalachian Mountain Club and the peaks of the White mountains of New Hampshire, and newspaper readers of the last 20 or 30 years are familiar with it at the head of entertaining articles on almost everything from Chinese art to clams and quahaugs.

Beginning With Shells

It was the arrival of a small box of Florida shells in the Ritchie home in Boston long ago that first afforded an indication of the happy interest the schoolboy had in the world full of a number of things. The average youngster might have played with those shells for a brief hour and then turned his attention to things presenting different possibilities, perhaps "slingshots" and jam closets. But that was not young Ritchie's way. He began to ask questions, innumerable questions, and when he discovered no one who could name his shells for him he started in to find out by himself. Other interests soon demanded his attention, for there seems to have been nothing he did not think worthy of serious investigation in those days, from the great clock in the hall to the habits of the birds in the caves. But the shells were his first interest, and to-day he is recognized as a world authority on this subject.

Next there are accounts of young Ritchie attending the English high school, working with his father in the construction business and then spending two years in Europe. That European trip is worthy of a long story by itself. One may hear of the traveler wandering at will, far from the beaten paths of the tourist, from one end of the continent to the other. He lived "en famille" in a French home and quickly learned the language. In Switzerland he was one of the first to climb the Jungfrau, a notable feat of mountaineering in those days. With one or two companions he explored the Italian foothills, although other travelers were demanding companies of soldiers to protect them from bandits. All the time he was studying, reading, and making notes.

After an experience like that it was not surprising that the construction business seemed dull. So Mr. Ritchie, looking for new worlds to conquer, became

DINNER FOWL RULE FAIR IN MARKET SUPPLY AND PROSPECT

Geese and Ducks Reported Plentiful With Quality and Price Favorable—Downward Tendency in Eggs Expected to Have Accompaniment Soon in Meat

Geese and ducks will be plentiful for the annual holiday dinner, the market men say, those of native production being sold at 28 cents a pound. The fowl are of good quality with sound, firm meat. Turkeys are now 32 cents a pound and it is said that if conditions remain favorable so that they can be shipped without loss the birds will sell next week at 30 and 35 cents. Best native chickens are 32 cents a pound, western chickens vary from 18 to 25 cents a pound. There is not much call for imported birds but Scotch grouse are listed at \$1.50 a pair. Philadelphia squabs are \$3.50 a dozen and jumbo squabs are \$6.50 a dozen.

The retail dealers have not come down in the prices on beef and lamb, but they agree that the tendency in the meat market is downward, and that soon they will be selling at more reasonable rates. Pork is one cent cheaper. Australian lamb is selling at 17 cents, and is finding a ready market. Native lamb is 20 cents. This week shows a one-cent rise in the price of the best tub butter, at 41 cents a pound, and eggs are definitely lower. Fresh eggs are 53 and 54 cents a dozen, which is seven cents cheaper than last week. Storage eggs sell at 35 cents. It is expected that eggs will drop steadily from now on unless a period of severe conditions comes.

The lobster season in Nova Scotia



JOHN RITCHIE, JR.

acquired with two Massachusetts Institute of Technology students, who have since become the heads of their departments in the institute, W. O. Crosby and George H. Barton, and with them studied geology and cracked rocks from Georgetown common to Greylock Hopper.

From this point on in the career of Mr. Ritchie, the biographer is apt to become confused. His subject seems to become ubiquitous and tremendously active in a dozen different lines of work simultaneously.

The accomplishment of which Mr. Ritchie is himself most proud is the invention of the present method of distributing astronomical news. As he himself describes it, "he applied modern newspaper methods and the 7:35 extra to the astronomical business." At that time (1881) it seems, whenever an astronomer discovered a passing comet he used whatever facilities his instruments afforded him to study it, and then wrote an article for a certain German periodical, or a pamphlet, telling the other astronomers what they had missed.

Astronomical Publicity

Mr. Ritchie saw the waste involved in using up a whole comet on a single astronomer and, with Dr. Chandler, started conservation methods. Whenever a comet appeared thereafter, the discoverer telegraphed the news to Mr. Ritchie in Boston. But as a comet is a rapidly lighted body moving rapidly amid several million other lighted bodies, its speed and direction must be known before others can be told where to find it.

So Mr. Ritchie, on receipt of each telegram would, on the second night, set to work a corps of widely distributed observers sweeping the skies and on the third day his computation would be made and astronomers all over the world would be told where to look for the celestial visitor.

As there was in those days no method of transmitting astral signs over the telegraph wires, Dr. Chandler and Mr. Ritchie invented a code of their own. Today it is used the world over. And so successful was their work in getting out their "comet extras" that the Smithsonian Institution in Washington tendered them the care of the official astronomical news distribution work. Mr. Ritchie continued this work for about 23 years

opened Dec. 15. One load has been received from there, but the price is not yet affected. In the fish market butterfish and mackerel have gone out entirely, and other kinds of fish are high. Halibut is 45 cents a pound, flounders 10 cents, bluefish 18 cents, haddock 13 cents, steak cod 18 cents and oysters 45 cents a quart.

With the exception of cucumbers, which sell for 20 cents each, the vegetable prices remain about the same. Cranberries are higher at 12 cents a quart, native apples are 50, 60 and 75 cents a peck. California oranges are being received in good quantities and sell at 40 and 45 cents a dozen. Other vegetables are celery at 12 cents, cauliflower 25 cents, squash five and cabbages from 10 to 15 cents.

Much of the space about the doors and counters in stores and markets is filled with green wreaths or rolls of laurel and evergreen ropes 10 feet long to be used in holiday decorations. It is said that greens were never more plentiful. Small trees for the table may be procured for 25 cents. The rope of laurel or evergreen is 10 cents a foot, or \$1 a roll. Holly wreaths are most expensive. Wreaths of other green, such as hemlock, pine with red berries, laurel and evergreen, range from 15 cents to 25 cents, the price being determined by size.

He asked the Harvard observatory for its cooperation and was made an "assistant without compensation."

About the same time Mr. Ritchie, who had never forgotten the joys of his Swiss experience, was accomplishing things in the way of interesting Americans in mountain climbing. The Appalachian Mountain Club had but a small membership then, but when Mr. Ritchie joined the organization he brought to it a great deal of activity. He helped start the walks in winter and the walking and driving trips in the fall. He aided in inaugurating the summer camps, and he held at various times the offices of chairman of the excursion committee, counselor of art, corresponding secretary and president. Today the club has a membership of 2000 and is essentially an active organization.

Then Music

During these years Mr. Ritchie apparently finding much time on his hands when he was not computing the movements of comets, studying shells and climbing mountains, turned his serious attention to music. The wish to accomplish something in this line resulted in the development of a music hall in the old-fashioned drawing room of the Ritchie home on Warren street.

This apartment he equipped with three grand pianos, and later with a three-manual organ that he designed and put together himself. To this music students were invited in groups, and the comprehensive library was placed at their disposal. It contained about 30,000 items of solo music, duets, two and three piano compositions, and not a small showing of chamber music and scores. Also there was a fine showing of early American publishers like Graupman in Boston, while editions representing other countries were not missing. From the books brought together by Mr. Ritchie the United States government made notes on the national songs "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner," finding there items not elsewhere discovered that it deemed worthy of reproduction in government publications.

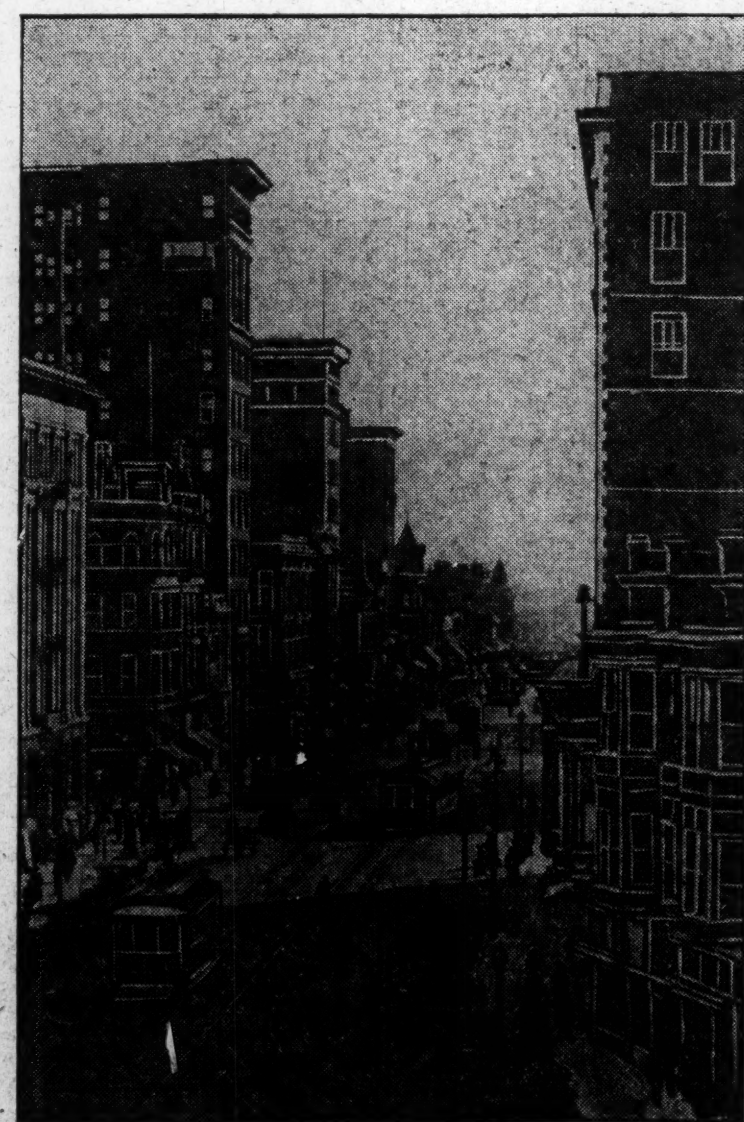
If you were to ask Mr. Ritchie what one of these four lines of work—astronomy, conchology, mountain climbing and music—he considered of greater importance, he will surprise you by saying that these have been but side interests. His real work, he will point out, to which all this has tended, has been to translate into popular language the discoveries and investigations that are being made in the fields of natural science and to write about them for the instruction of the public. For papers in Boston New York and Philadelphia he has written promiscuously on subjects ranging from oriental paintings to the canals on Mars.

Other Side Lines

Incidentally, Mr. Ritchie has done many other things. For two years he was one of the health commissioners of Boston that obliged the milk dealers to deliver milk in glass bottles. The courts decided they did not have a right to do this, but by that time the Legislature passed a law requiring use of such receptacles. He has been interested in dogs, has usually owned two or three big ones and has been known to write poetry about them, good poetry, too.

He has studied languages and uses three or four in his daily work, writing for magazines abroad and translating articles on natural science. And today, for one thing, he is head of the news service of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is a work that appropriately follows his particular activities, for he is especially fitted to keep in touch with the technical researches and work of the institution and to inform the world of what it is doing.

One may find him there any day among piles of books, catalogues, newspapers,



"A business canon" in important city of west coast

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

WASHINGTON AND ESSEX STREETS, BOSTON

Grocery Economy Message to all Boston



We've planned to provide 2500 families with

Christmas Dinners

Complete for Six People

Here's a list of what comes in the basket

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 2-Tender Roasting Fowl, about 5 1/2 pounds. | 1-10c can Van Camp's Spaghetti. |
| 1-12c bunb. (full size) Celery. | 1-Lb. Choice Mixed Nuts. |
| 1-10c can Van Camp's Tomato Soup. | 1-2c pkg. Tahona Biscuit. |
| 1-10c can Woodboro Corn. | 1/2 peck White Potatoes. |
| | 1-10c pkg. Wonder-Jell. |
| | 1-10c pkg. Alfrede Plum Pdg. |

\$1.88

NOTE—We do not send these baskets C. O. D. Free deliveries wherever our wagons go.

BAKERY GOODS

Pound Cake—Our own make, 4 different kinds; lb. 12c
Home-Made Bread, 12c
Plum Pudding, per lb. 35c
Individuals, 3 for 25c

Apple, Mince and Pumpkin Pies—Extra large size, 25c and 35c
Christmas Cakes—Each 25c and 50c
Cookies—All kinds, doz. 10c

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

California Navel Oranges—Sweet, thin skin, all sound, 30c
Dozen, 36c, 30c and 36c
Florida—Oranges—Small sizes, but sweet, thin skin, 30c
Box, 30c
Dozen, 15c, 15c and 19c

Onions—Medium size, all sound; peck, 30c
Lemons—Fancy Messina, Dozen, 23c
Sweet Potatoes, 12 lbs. 25c
Potatoes—Best Green Mountain, Bushel, 62c
Peck, 24c

Prunes—Santa Clara; lb. 9c, 12c, 15c, 18c and 20c
Figs—Imperial brand, skinless, jar, 15c to 25c

With every order of groceries, flour and potatoes excepted, amounting to \$2.00 we will sell 10 lbs. granulated sugar. 38c

Biscuit—Tacoma; 3 pkgs. 10c
Poultry Dressing—Elbart, Can. 10c and 13c
Cornmeal—Best granulated; 10 lbs. 28c
Rolled Oats—Quaker Co.'s best quality; 10 lbs. 38c
Graham Flour—Schumaker's 10 lbs. 38c
Tapioca—Best pearl, 5 lbs. 32c, 10 lbs. 7c
Rice—Astor House, uncooked, 3 pkgs. 25c Each, 9c
Cocoa—Can. 10c and 17c
Egg Noodles—Pkg. 10c
Macaroni—Broken; lb. 10c
Jelly—Howard's or Mother Cook's pkg. 25c
Elbow Spaghetti—Pkg. 10c
Cranberry Beans, Can. 10c Doz. \$1.15
Sweet Potatoes—Can. 10c and 14c
Peaches—Hunt's Supreme, Can. 20c

Peaches—Golden Spike, Can. 20c
Pineapple—Hawaiian Sliced, Can. 18c
Asparagus Tips—Very Ten, 3 for 25c
Asparagus Tips, Tall cans 25c
Blueberries—Fancy Maine, Can. 15c
Plum Pudding—"Alfrede," Pkg. 10c 3 for 25c
Mince Meat—"None Such," 3 for 25c
Jam—Crosse & Blackwell's, Imported; jar 25c
Nuts—Fancy mixed; lb. 25c
Cherries—Very fancy glass, lb. 60c
Figs—Layer; lb. 10c, 18c, 22c
Dates—Fancy; lb. 10c
Dates—Dromedary; pkg. 10c
Cherries—Very fancy glass, lb. 60c
Walnuts—Fancy Naples; lb. 23c

Almonds—Soft shell; lb. 22c
Filberts—Lb. 18c
Pecans—Lb. 18c
Sweet Pickled Peaches—Gordon and Delworth; jar 15c
Marmalade—Crosse & Blackwell's imported, each 15c
Raisins—Calif. table; box 18c
Malaga Cluster Raisins, 25c, 29c, 35c

Unbleached Thompson's Seedless—Lb. 12c
Raisins—Fancy seeded; pkg. 13c
Currants—Thoroughly cleaned; pkg. 13c
Honey—New, comb 25c
Butter—Very fancy Vermont; lb. 42c
Eggs—Hennery, strictly fresh; per dozen 55c
Mince Meat—Full size, Heinz best; each 50c



Fresh Northern Turkeys, not cold storage, fat, plump. Per pound

28c

Fresh

Geese, per lb. 23c

Ducks, per lb. 25c

Chickens, lb. 25c

Fowl, per lb. 23c

We do not deliver poultry at these prices. We guarantee them all fresh.

LOBSTERS

Shipment received from Nova Scotia, extra quality, live and boiled.
Live large, lb. 28c | Boiled large, lb. 30c

magazines and pamphlets without number. It all has an appearance of great learning that is impressive to the visitor. But the sunlight is usually shining in through the window, bringing cheerfulness and an atmosphere of hospitality. And you will find the same combination in the face of Mr. Ritchie. For at first glance you see that he must be very wise. And then you forget much of that when you notice the lasting twinkle in his eyes. It would be an interesting experiment

OAKLAND IS TO BE HOST AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

OAKLAND, Cal.—Beautifully situated on the continental or land side of San Francisco bay Oakland is rapidly expanding its manufacturing industry and is becoming one of the most important commercial centers of the Pacific coast. It is also a favorite residential city for many of those engaged in business in San Francisco. Oakland enjoys a beauty, and at the same time a thrift, that are said rarely to be seen in combination. Oakland took its name from the very large and beautiful oaks that lined its streets in its earlier days. It was the original site of the University of California, recently moved to Berkeley, only four miles distant, and has several collegiate institutions.

From a village of 1543 people in 1860 Oakland has grown to a prominent commercial city; its population proper is

some day to open a compendium of human knowledge at random and, letting the finger fall on a subject, ask Mr. Ritchie about it. He will probably be able to tell most of what has been discovered on that subject and also indicate lines of research that he would like to pursue. And when you admiringly charge him with having spent his years most energetically he will deny it and, with a contented chuckle, say he has "just lived for the fun of it."

200,000 people, with a trading and suburban population of more than 350,000. Its mild winters and cool summers make it the Naples of the Pacific coast, and a mecca for the tourists from the interior and eastern centers. Bordering on the east shore of the bay, the city extends gradually upward to the beautiful Piedmont hills where the large number of magnificent and picturesquely located homes command unobstructed view of the natural amphitheater below and Golden Gate beyond.

To meet the demand of commerce that it is expected will pour through this gateway of the Pacific ocean and the

Orient and from Europe from the opening of the Panama canal Oakland is expanding \$7,500,000 in waterfront development.

The output of Oakland's factories in 1912 amounted to \$48,385,000 in value, and the water-carried commerce passing over Oakland's wharves the same year amounted to 3,938,460 tons.

The assessed valuation of Oakland real estate for 1913 was \$152,298,350, or over \$300,000,000 in actual value. An idea of the rapid growth of the city may be obtained from the actual increase of real estate value—\$120,000,000 in the past seven years and \$15,000,000 in the last year. For the fiscal year ending July, 1913, Oakland built over \$9,000,000 in new buildings, turning out and completing a new structure every working hour for 1912. An important railroad center is forming here. The Southern Pacific railroad, the Western Pacific railroad, the Union Pacific railroad, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the San Francisco, Oakland & Santa Fe, the Oakland, Antioch & Eastern railroad terminate here. The deep sea harbor and the topographical condition of Oakland make it an ideal location for water and rail to meet. The railroads, municipal and federal government now are spending \$25,000,000 in harbor development.

Oakland takes a special pride in edu-

cational features. New school buildings now are being constructed at a cost of \$3,000,000 and the Great University of California is still at her door. The beautiful long drives, passing chains of parks and around Lake Merritt, leading to the 40-mile boulevard from Oakland to Livermore and the Sky Line boulevard, reaching to Richmond and other beautiful drives radiating from this city, make for the pleasure of automobile tourists.

The new city hall, costing \$1,500,000; two hotels costing \$3,000,000; two new department stores, costing \$2,000,000 and the magnificent city auditorium, to cost \$500,000, are being built as a tribute to the energy and civic pride of its citizens. Oakland was the fourth largest city in gain of population for the census of 1910 and the thirty-first city in United States as to population, and it ranks as the twentieth city in value of new construction and the fifteenth city in number of new buildings.

Being situated opposite San Francisco, 32,000,000 people traveled on the Oakland ferry system in 1912, between these two cities. As a sister city to San Francisco she is expected to play a most important part as hostess for the 1915 Panama Pacific exposition. The National Education Association has voted to have its convention here in 1915, which will bring 50,000 people within her borders.

Filene's

THREE SHOPPING DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS—and here in this bright new store are five thousand ears ready to listen to your wants—five thousand eyes ready to see your needs, and five thousand hands ready to do their best to make this the Happiest of All Christmases for you.

This Store is Ideally Arranged for Quick Gift Selection

The extraordinary displays in the hundred shop windows fronting on the Streets of Filene on the various floors are of much assistance in making one's selections.

Our unique classification of merchandise—a floor for men and boys—a floor for tiny lads—another for girls and misses—two floors for women—this arrangement is doubly valuable now because it corresponds so closely to the usual classification of one's gift list.

But This Store Deals in Service as well as in Merchandise

in the something, intangible perhaps, but none the less welcome something, that makes every minute and every cent of greater accomplishment. Some of the visible manifestations of this SERVICE are

The CHRISTMAS HEADQUARTERS on the street floor balcony, organized to shoulder the burden of the wrapping, addressing and forwarding of your gifts by mail or express.

PERSONAL SHOPPERS provided by the Personal Service Bureau to assist with advice or by actually assuming as much or as little of your shopping load as you wish to unload. Ask any salesperson or floor superintendent.

The CHECK ROOM (street floor) to care for one's wraps or parcels.

The SHOPPING CARD system saving time by substituting one settlement for many.

The EXPRESS ELEVATORS—a place of harmony and rest, where one may summon reserve forces and check off the day's accomplishments over a dainty luncheon.

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS—but a great deal can be done in three days, if you will let us help you. Come as early in the day as you can.

William Filene Sons' Company

Dealers in Satisfaction

How New Law Will Make Over Banking System of U. S.

Nation to Be Divided Into Districts With Reserve Banks
Supervised by Federal Board Consisting of Secretary of Treasury and Six Named by President

WASHINGTON—The Owen banking and currency bill as passed by the Senate provides a complete reorganization of the national banking system. By its terms the United States and Alaska will be divided into federal reserve districts, not more than 12 nor less than eight in number. In each district will be one federal reserve city where will be located a federal reserve bank. The task of defining these divisions, naming the cities and otherwise establishing the new system is entrusted to a federal reserve organization committee consisting of the secretary of the treasury and two or more others appointed by the President to be members of the federal reserve board.

The federal reserve banks, with a minimum capitalization of \$3,000,000 each, have a succession of 20 years. All national banks in a district must subscribe and state banks may subscribe under certain conditions, to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank of that district in the amount of 6 per cent of their own capital and surplus. The federal reserve banks may establish branches in the district and must accommodate member banks without discrimination. Each federal reserve bank is directly governed by a board of nine directors, three representing the commercial, agricultural and other industries of the district and named by the banks, and three named by and representing the federal reserve board.

General supervision over the national banking system and its operation is delegated to the federal reserve board, a body of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than one member of the board shall come from any one district. At least two members shall have had extensive experience in banking or finance. Salary of members is \$12,000 a year and term six years. The President designates one member governor and another vice-governor of the board, and the secretary of the treasury acts as chairman. Among other powers the board may examine banks, require one federal reserve bank to re-discount commercial paper for another, suspend reserve requirements and change the list of reserve cities.

A federal advisory council, designed to give the bankers of the country participation in the board's deliberations, is provided. On this council is one member from each district, chosen by the board of directors of the federal reserve bank.

Powers of Reserves

The federal reserve banks do a general banking business with the member banks in their respective districts, receiving deposits, acting as reserve depositories and discounting indorsed paper. These reserve banks may obtain from the federal treasury federal reserve notes for circulation as currency, by depositing acceptable commercial paper as security. The reserve banks may buy and sell paper in the open market and deal in gold. They act as United States depositories and fiscal agents of the government.

Following is an abstract of the Owen bill, section by section:

Title—An act to provide for the establishment of federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States and for other purposes. The short title is the federal reserve act.

In its original form the bill passed the House of Representatives on Sept. 18 last, and in its amended form was introduced into the Senate by Senator Owen, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, on Dec. 1, after failure of the committee to agree on a report.

Section 1 defines the terminology of the act.

Federal Reserve District

Section 2. As soon as practicable the secretary of the treasury and not less than two other members of the federal reserve board, assigned by the President, as the reserve organization committee, shall designate not less than eight nor more than 12 federal reserve cities and divide the United States, including Alaska, into districts, establishing one federal reserve bank in each district. Their decision shall be reviewed by the federal reserve board upon organization. The districts shall be apportioned with regard to convenience and the customary course of business and not necessarily coterminous with any state or states. The districts may be designated by number. The organization committee may employ counsel and aid. It shall supervise the organization of a federal reserve bank in each designated city named, as "Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago."

Every national bank and every trust company in the District of Columbia is authorized, and every eligible bank authorized, to subscribe to the terms of the act within 90 days and join the system by subscribing to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank and accepting other terms. Each bank becoming a member must subscribe to the amount of 6 per cent of its paid-up capital stock and surplus, one sixth to be payable on call of the organization committee or the federal reserve board, one sixth in three months and one sixth in

six months and the balance subject to call. It must be paid in gold or gold certificates.

Branches Are Planned

Shareholders are liable for the debts of the federal reserve bank. Failure of a national bank to accept the terms forfeits its right regardless of the discretion of the federal reserve board. Any national bank or trust company in the District of Columbia failing to accept the terms in a year may forfeit its rights. Non-compliance is to be determined by suit brought by the comptroller of the currency in a United States court.

If subscription by banks is not sufficient for reserve bank capital, it may be thrown open to public subscription, no one person or firm being permitted to take more than \$10,000 worth. If still insufficient, the government may subscribe. Stock not held by member banks shall be voted by the three reserve bank directors appointed by the federal reserve board, one vote to each \$15,000. The federal reserve board shall make rules governing stock transfers.

Minimum capital of a federal reserve bank shall be \$3,000,000. The organization of districts shall not change the present status of reserve and central reserve cities except as the act changes the amount of reserves than may be carried with approved reserve agents.

A sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for expenses of the organization committee.

Sec. 3—Each federal reserve bank shall establish branches in its district or in the district of a suspended reserve bank, under federal reserve board regulations.

Authorization

Section 4. The organization committee must certify to the comptroller of the currency the geographical limits of districts and location of federal reserve cities, when application blanks will be sent to banks. When sufficient capital has been subscribed the committee shall name five banks in the district to execute certificate of organization and complete the corporation with power to use a seal, exist 20 years unless dissolved meantime, make contracts, sue and be sued, appoint officers, adopt by-laws and receive from the comptroller of the currency, upon deposit of United States bonds, circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds to be issued, and not limited to the amount of capital stock of a federal reserve bank.

The bank can do no business until authorized by the comptroller. Every federal reserve bank is conducted by a board of directors which performs the usual functions. Member banks must be accommodated without discrimination.

Board of Directors

The board of directors of a federal reserve bank is constituted of nine members of three classes, all having three-year terms. Class A includes three members chosen by the stock-holding banks; class B, three members, chosen by banks, who shall at the time of election be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture or some other pursuit; class C, three members designated by the federal reserve board. The board shall designate one of the class C directors as chairman. Pending organization the organization committee may act as chairman.

No director of classes B or C shall be connected with a bank or own bank stock. Directors of classes A and B are chosen by electors elected by the member banks, each bank choosing one. Directors of class C must have lived in the district two years.

The chairman of the federal reserve board directors is named by the federal reserve board and acts as the federal reserve agent. He must be experienced. His compensation is fixed by the federal reserve board and paid by the bank. A deputy chairman from class C is similarly appointed. Directors receive compensation and necessary expenses reviewed by the federal reserve board. The organization committee may act as chairman to organize. At the first meeting the directors shall decide among themselves one of each class for one, two and three year terms respectively, thereafter the terms of all to be three years, beginning Jan. 1. Vacancies are filled in the same manner.

No member of Congress shall be on the federal reserve board or a director in a federal reserve bank or officer or director of any member bank.

Stock Issues, Capital

Sec. 5. Federal reserve bank stock is divided into \$100 shares. It is increased from time to time as the member banks increase their capital or surplus or new banks join. Shares owned by member banks are not transferable or hypothecable. A member bank increasing its stock or surplus must subscribe for additional stock in proportion.

A bank applying for membership after organization must take stock in the federal reserve bank to the amount of 6 per cent of its capital stock and surplus at par plus 1/2 of 1 per cent per month since the last dividend. Reductions are cared for in similar manner. Stock held by an insolvent bank is applied on the debts and the balance given to the receiver.

Division of Earnings

Section 7—After expenses are paid the stockholders get an annual dividend of 6 per cent, cumulative. One half of the net earnings go to a surplus fund until that fund is 40 per cent of the capital stock.

Of the remaining half, 50 per cent goes to the United States as a franchise tax and 50 per cent to the United States as an insurance fund for national bank depositors, to be used at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Net earnings may, at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, be used to supplement the treasury gold reserve against outstanding notes. The federal reserve banks are exempt from all taxes. Deposits in all member banks are guaranteed.

Section 8. State banks may become national banks by a vote of 51 per cent of the stockholders and approved by the comptroller of the currency the same directors and officers being retained.

Section 9. State banks may apply and the organization committee, or later the federal reserve board, may permit them to subscribe for stock of the reserve banks in their district, rules to be prescribed by the federal reserve board.

Reserve Board

Section 10. The federal reserve board consists of seven members, including the secretary of the treasury, the six to be appointed by the President with advice and consent of the Senate. The six shall represent the geographical divisions, not more than one from a district. They shall devote their entire time to the board and shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year plus necessary traveling expenses. Two shall have had banking or financial experience. The first members shall be appointed for terms of one, two, three, four, five and six years respectively, thereafter the term to be six years, unless removed by the President for cause. The President designates the governor and vice-governor, the secretary of the treasury to act as chairman. Members take oath within 15 days following appointment.

Expenses of the board are paid by the federal reserve banks semi-annually, in proportion to their capital and surplus. The first meeting is to be in Washington as soon as may be after the act on a date fixed by the organization committee. No member shall own stock or be connected with a bank. Vacancies are filled in the same manner as original appointments, the President making recess appointments to endure to the end of the next session of Congress.

Nothing shall be construed to deprive the secretary of the treasury of any present authority in his department. The board reports to Congress annually. The comptroller of the currency is made chief of a bureau in charge of the issue of currency and federal reserve notes. Members of the federal reserve board, secretary of the treasury, assistant secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency must not be connected with any bank while in office or for two years thereafter.

Power to Fix Rates

Section 11. The federal reserve board has power to: (a) examine banks, and is required to issue a weekly statement of the banks individually and consolidated; (b) permit or require federal reserve banks to rediscount each other's discounted paper at rates fixed weekly or oftener; (c) suspend reserve requirements for 30 days and renew the suspension for 15-day intervals, establishing a graduated tax on the amounts by which they may fall below 40 per cent; (d) supervise issue and retirement of federal reserve notes; (e) revise the list of reserve or central reserve cities; (f) suspend federal reserve bank officers or directors for cause; (g) require writing off doubtful paper; (h) suspend a reserve bank for violation of law and conduct the business during suspension; (i) require bonds of federal reserve agents; (j) generally supervise the federal reserve banks; (k) authorize use of federal reserve notes as reserves; (l) permit national banks to act as trustees and registrars of stocks and bonds; (m) take employees of the federal reserve board out of civil service and gives appointing power to board, with proviso that President may restore them to civil service hereafter.

Section 12. A federal advisory council, composed of one member chosen by directors of each federal reserve bank and each paid by his board subject to approval of the federal reserve board, is constituted. This council may meet whenever and wherever it pleases. It elects its own officers and has power to confer with and recommend to the federal reserve board and to ask for information regarding the banking conditions, rates, note issues, etc.

Advisory Council

Section 13—Federal reserve banks may receive deposits from member banks and from the United States of lawful money, national bank notes, federal reserve notes and checks and drafts on solvent banks in the system, and from other federal reserve banks for exchange purposes only. It may discount indorsed commercial paper and 90-day acceptances indorsed by member banks, the amount of these acceptances not to exceed one half the bank's capital and surplus. Not more than an amount equal to 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the accommodated bank shall be indorsed by one person or firm. Any national bank may accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it involving the shipment of goods not having more than six months' sight to run up to an amount equal to one half the paid-up capital stock and surplus. Notes, drafts and bills issued for agricultural purposes and having not more than six months to run, may be discounted to a percentage of capital to be fixed by the federal reserve board.

Indebtedness of a national bank is limited to the amount of its capital

stock except on account of demands in the nature of circulating notes' deposits, bills of exchange or drafts against deposits or money due, dividend liabilities or liabilities incurred under the provisions of the act. The federal reserve board may permit a reserve bank to discount direct obligations of member banks up to three fourths the value of the securities. Rediscounts are subject to the federal reserve board.

Market Operations

Sec. 14. Federal reserve banks may buy and sell in the open market cable transfers, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange. They have power to deal in gold coin and bullion, United States bonds and notes, and bills, notes, revenue bonds and warrants having a maximum maturity of six months and anticipating certain revenues, subject to the federal reserve board. They can buy commercial paper and sell it. They can establish discount rates subject to the federal reserve board, and have accounts with other federal reserve banks and agencies in other countries to deal in acceptable 90-day paper.

Sec. 15. The treasury may deposit United States funds, except note redemption funds, with the reserve banks, which banks must act as fiscal agents for the government. No government funds may be placed in non-member banks, but member banks may be depositories.

Issues of Notes

Sec. 16. Federal reserve notes may be issued at discretion of the federal reserve board, through the federal reserve agents, as advances to federal reserve banks. They are obligations of the United States and are receivable for taxes, customs and public dues. They are redeemable in gold at the treasury on demand, or in lawful money at federal reserve banks. They are issued to federal reserve banks with rediscountable paper as collateral. Additional security may be demanded at any time. Federal reserve banks must maintain gold or lawful money reserves of 40 per cent against deposits and federal reserve notes in circulation. Gold, in the bank or on deposit in the treasury, must equal one third of the amount of the federal reserve notes outstanding.

The notes must bear a distinctive letter and serial number of the bank to which issued and each federal reserve bank must immediately return all notes of the other reserve banks that it receives, on penalty of 10 per cent tax. Notes shall be redeemed by the treasury out of the redemption fund and until notes returned for cancellation. Each bank maintains a 5 per cent fund in the treasury for this purpose. Federal reserve banks shall reimburse the treasury redemption fund when the treasury redeems its notes from this fund.

The federal reserve board may reject any note application in whole or in part. The banks must pay interest on the notes, which become a first lien. Notes may be returned to the federal reserve agent at will or collateral may be exchanged as desired.

The comptroller of the currency is required to have made dies and plates for engraving notes in \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations, blank notes to be deposited in the treasury, sub-treasuries and mints nearest the reserve banks for distribution as required. The reserve banks pay the cost of making notes.

Federal reserve banks shall receive checks and drafts of other federal reserve banks or member banks on deposit and may charge exchange to be determined by the federal reserve board. This board may act as a clearing house for federal reserve banks or direct any reserve bank to act in that capacity for other reserve banks or member banks.

Sec. 17—Repeals conflicting laws.

Sale of Bonds

Sec. 18—Member banks may sell bonds securing circulating notes, through the treasurer, at par and interest. The federal reserve board may require reserve banks to buy these bonds with lawful money deposited with the treasurer. The notes will be canceled and permanently retired when redeemed. The bank purchasing must take out an equal amount of circulating notes, which shall be obligations of the federal reserve bank on the same terms as national bank notes. The federal reserve bank may exchange for one-year gold notes bearing 3 per cent interest, the United States bonds against which there are no outstanding circulating national bank notes. The reserve bank must pay such notes and take in payment new 3 per cent one-year treasury gold notes, year by year, for 20 years.

Section 19. Demand liabilities are regarded as 30-day paper; time liabilities paper over 30 days maturity. Time deposits include savings accounts that are subject to 30 days' notice for withdrawal. Member bank reserves shall be as follows:

(a) Bank not in reserve or central reserve city (country bank), 12 per cent demand and 5 per cent of time liabilities: 4-12 in its own vaults for 24 months; 2-12 in federal reserve bank for six months and 1-12 additional every six months until total in federal reserve bank is 5-12; for 24 months the balance in own vaults or in federal reserve bank or in reserve or central reserve bank; after 24 months balance must be in own vaults or with federal reserve bank, or both.

(b) Bank in a reserve city, 15 per cent of demand and 5 per cent of time liabilities as follows: in own vaults 0-15; in federal reserve bank for six months 5-15 and for each six months 1-15 additional

until it totals 6-15; after 24 months all in own vaults or federal reserve bank. (c) Bank in central reserve city, 18 per cent of demand and 5 per cent of time liabilities as follows: in own vaults 6-18; in federal reserve bank for six months 3-18, and thereafter 6-18; the balance must be kept in own vaults or federal reserve bank permanently.

The federal reserve banks may receive as reserves, not more than 50 per cent of each instalment, eligible paper. A member bank shall not deposit with a non-member bank more than the amount of 10 per cent of its capital and surplus and shall not extend the benefits of the system to non-members on penalty of suspension. Member banks may draw on their reserves in the federal reserve banks to meet existing liabilities but no new loans or dividends shall be made meantime. A member bank shall not act as the medium of a non-member bank in applying for or receiving discounts from a federal reserve bank under the act.

Section 21. The comptroller of the currency shall examine every member bank at least twice a year. The federal reserve board may authorize state boards to make examination of state bank members. Expense of examination is borne by the banks in proportion of capital. Federal reserve banks may provide special examination of members with approval of the federal board, but no visitation powers except those expressly conferred by law are permitted. Examination of reserve banks shall be made annually or on request of 10 members.

Section 22. Examiners shall accept no gratuity on penalty of a year in prison or \$5,000 fine or both to both giver and receiver. Examiners shall not perform any service for banks. No bank employee shall receive compensation or gift incident to any bank transaction. Examiners shall not disclose the names of borrowers or the security, unless authoritatively ordered to do so, on penalty of one year imprisonment or \$5,000 fine or both. This section is effective 60 days after passage of the act.

Section 23. Stockholders are liable to the amount of their stock.

Section 24. Banks in reserve cities are permitted to loan on farm land security taking up five-year paper to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the value of the land, and in total amount not exceeding 25 per cent of capital and surplus or to an amount of one third of time deposits. The federal reserve board may prohibit banks in cities other than reserve cities from dealing in this paper.

Section 25 permits member banks with \$1,000,000 capital, to establish branches in other countries or in United States dependencies, and act as United States fiscal agents. Accounts of all

hasten action unduly and who have forced action at a caucus which has not brought forth the best result.

There are half a dozen provisions in this bill which make me hesitate about supporting it. I am fearful that they may bring results which all of us will greatly regret, and yet there is so much more good in the legislation than there is bad—if I might deal in percentages, I should say 75 per cent good and 25 per cent bad—there is so much more good in it than there is bad that I feel it my duty to vote for the bill. I do this because I know perfectly well how difficult it is to bring about banking and currency legislation.

It is not a popular topic. Most men have not studied it and considered it carefully. We have made a distinct advance by the agitation that has been going on during recent years and during recent months. Having made that advance, I do not wish by my vote to take any step which will seem to lessen its effect. I believe the good in this bill will show itself as soon as the law is put into operation, and I hope the bad in the bill may be minimized by the operation of the law and the administration which may be given it.

POSTOFFICE BILL TAKES ASSISTANTS FROM CIVIL LIST

WASHINGTON—That all assistant postmasters will be exempted from the civil service is a provision inserted in the postoffice appropriation bill now completed by the House committee on post-offices and to be reported immediately after the holiday recess.

The Democrats of the committee voted to put into the measure a clause substantially similar to the one in the sundry civil bill, under which deputy collectors and deputy marshals were exempted from civil service.

The bill carries approximately \$303,000,000, about \$3,000,000 less than estimates submitted by the postoffice department.

MILITIA LEAVES U. S. S. CONCORD

SEATTLE, Wash.—Abandonment of the U. S. S. Concord as headquarters for Seattle companies of the naval militia has been decided upon, and the companies will be housed in the armory. The boat will be returned to the government, says the Sun. The Seattle companies have used the Concord as a home since their organization in June of 1911. The change is made because of the heavy expense in maintaining the boat and because officers state that the old craft is so out of repair as to make a cruise in her impossible.

ZELAYA TO LEAVE FOR SPAIN

WASHINGTON—Counsel for General Zelaya, the Nicaraguan exile, informed Solicitor Folk Friday that the former dictator had booked passage to sail for Barcelona, Spain, next Monday.

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proval of the federal board, but no visitation powers except those expressly conferred by law are permitted. Examination of reserve banks shall be made annually or on request of 10 members.

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SENATOR WEEKS TELLS WHY HE VOTED TO PASS MEASURE

WASHINGTON—Giving his reasons for voting to pass the currency bill, Senator Weeks said:

"I find it necessary to part company with some of those with whom I have been laboring on this question during the past three months and with many of my associates on this side of the aisle. I have contended from the time this question was taken up that it should be treated as entirely a business measure distinct and devoid of any political flavor, and I do not think that I ought to be diverted or thwarted from that course because of the pressure of the administration or the partisan course taken by the majority in the House and in the Senate.

I am not satisfied that this is the best bill that could have been prepared, but if all Democrats had taken the independent and non-partisan course which has been followed by the senator from Nebraska we would have had a bill which would have removed from the opinion of those on this side of the chamber any doubt as to what course they should take. If the bill is not as good as it should be, it is entirely because of those who have attempted to

JOLO ISLAND TO GET LOCAL RULE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has directed the return to the civil government of the Philippines of the military reservation at Bongao, one of the small islands of the Jolo group. The land will be subject to disposition under the local laws for the benefit of the inhabitants. The reservation has been condemned by the military authorities as unnecessary for army uses.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY PLANS STUDY TRIP

NEW YORK—New York University will conduct a tour through Germany next summer for the purpose of studying the German educational system. The educational work will be in charge of Dr. Kurt E. Richter and other lecturers.

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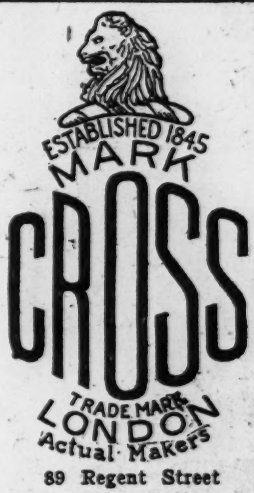
outside branches must be kept separately.

Section 26 repeals inconsistent laws, but exempts from repeal the parity provisions. The secretary of the treasury may borrow gold on United States bond security or on one-year notes bearing 3 per cent interest. He may sell same to get gold and may later purchase or retire the notes.

Section 27. Amends Aldrich-Vreeland act to make graduated tax on notes other than those secured by United States bonds begin with 3 per cent, instead of 5 per cent, and increase to maximum of 6 per cent.

Section 28. If any court shall find invalid any clause in the act it shall invalidate only that clause, and not the entire act. Member banks must not reduce capital below amount required for outstanding notes.

Section 29 reserves the right to amend, alter or repeal the act.



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Coat Hanger Cases.....3.00
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Waste Paper Baskets.....5.50
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Senate Passes Currency Bill

Legislation Designed to Give United States Elastic Money System Expected to Be Signed by President Early in Week

VOTE STANDS 54 TO 34

WASHINGTON — The Senate passed the currency bill Friday night by a vote of 54 to 34.

The bill on which the attention of the business world has been fixed since its inception in committee aims to give stability to the commerce, industry and productive energies of the United States. It proposes to accomplish this by concentrating the bank reserves, making them quickly convertible into cash, establishing a reasonable, constant and low rate of interest, and providing for an unfailing open discount market for commercial bills. By all these things the bill seeks to establish an elastic currency, safeguarded against both contraction and undue expansion. A system of reserve banks is provided for. A federal reserve board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury and six members appointed by the President, will have general supervisory power, with the right to fix the rate of interest and to exercise a general safeguard of the reserve system.

Of the bill Senator Owen, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, predicts:

"The country will, under this system, enter upon an era of stability which will encourage men to engage in all kinds of business without any fear whatever of panic or stringency. Men will thus be able to forecast the future. They will then have no factor of doubt except their own bad management. We may anticipate that the productive energies of the nation will be employed to their full capacity and that we will enter upon an era of prolonged, unbroken, industrial and commercial activity."

Appointments to the federal reserve board will be made promptly. As soon as practicable after signing the bill the secretary of the treasury and not less than two members of the board acting as a reserve bank organization committee must begin dividing the country into regional districts. The whole board, it is understood, will be approved as soon as practicable, as the President desires to put the bill into active operation in order to offset any ill effects incident to the new tariff law.

The original bill was passed by the House Sept. 18 by a vote of 286 to 94. Failing to agree, the Senate committee on banking and currency on Dec. 1 presented three bills, including the Hitchcock plan. The Senate failed to pass any of the Hitchcock amendments, but some of the demands made were met by amendments drawn up in Democratic conference and passed on presentation by Senator Owen.

After formally defeating the Hitchcock bill Friday by a vote of 44 to 41, the final vote on the Owen bill was taken. Forces that had opposed each other for improvement and amendment of the measure to the last, united when the vote came. Senator Hitchcock, who had led the opposition to the bill, returned to the Democratic ranks, and Senator Weeks, one of the leaders on the Republican side, with five other Republicans and Senator Poindexter (Progressive), voted for the measure.

The Senators who voted for the Owen bill were:

Democrats—Ashurst, Bacon, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke, Fletcher, Gore, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lane, Lea, Lewis, Martin, Marline, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randall, Reed, Robinson, Sausbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Vandaman, Walsh and Williams—47.

Republicans—Crawford, Jones, Perkins, Norris, Sterling and Weeks—8.

Progressive—Poindexter.

Those who voted against the bill were: Republicans—Borah, Bradley, Brady, Brandegee, Bristol, Burton, Catron, Colt, Clapp, Cummins, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallinger, Gof, Gronna, Jackson, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Root, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sutherland, Stephenson, Townsend, Warren and Works—34.

Absent and paired—Burleigh, Clark of Wyoming, Culberson, Fall, Lodge, Stone, Thornton.

Vacancy—Alabama.

Senator La Follette proposed two amendments just before the bill came to a vote. One of them was written into the bill and the other rejected by an overwhelming vote.

The first provided that "No United States senator or representative in Congress shall be a member of the federal reserve board, a director in a federal reserve bank or an officer or director of any member bank."

This amendment was adopted without a rollcall.

The second provides that no member of the federal reserve board or any officer or director of a regional or member bank should be a director or officer of any other bank, trust company or insurance company. It was defeated, 51 to 30.

Earlier in the day the Democrats were forced to call upon Vice-President Marshall to cast a deciding vote to break a tie and reject the proposal to strike out of the bill the provision allowing the appointment of officials by the federal reserve board without reference to the civil service law.

The Democrats accepted an amendment

offered by Senator Jones, Republican, giving the President authority to transfer the new employees to the civil service lists if he deems it advisable. Many Republicans objected, but it was adopted, 63 to 19.

Throughout the afternoon, when a vote on the bill was momentarily expected, Mrs. Wilson, with a party of friends from the White House; Secretary McAdoo and Joseph P. Tumulty, President Wilson's secretary, were interested spectators. Mrs. Wilson stayed in the private gallery until 7 o'clock, but left before the bill had passed.

The passage of the measure, which had held congressional attention for many months, was greeted with uncheered applause from the galleries.

During the day Senator Weeks had a vote upon his amendment to convert all surplus revenues at the close of each fiscal year to the extinction of the federal debt. It provoked considerable debate. Senator Owen endorsed the idea and said it must ultimately be adopted. Senator Bristow favored it. The amendment was defeated, however, chiefly because the Democrats did not wish it to be a part of the currency bill.

Senator Weeks announced that Senator Lodge, if present, would vote against the bill. Mr. Lodge had a pair with Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. Senator Burleigh of Maine, who was absent, authorized a statement that he would have voted no. Senator Gallinger explained his vote in a vigorous speech, denouncing the bill as unwise and unsafe. He thought permanent relief could come to the country only through another revision of the tariff.

During the closing debate Senator Burton proposed to strike out the provision allowing the federal reserve board to authorize the use of the new currency or the present national bank note currency as bank reserves.

Senator Root supported the Burton amendment, declaring that the new notes and the present bank notes were simply promises to pay, and were, therefore, an absurdity as reserves.

The Burton amendment was defeated, 40 to 37.

Currency Legislation

The chronology of the currency bill is as follows:

Fall of 1907—Money stringency.

May 30, 1908—Vreeland-Aldrich law passed.

May 16, 1912—Pujo money trust inquiry started.

December, 1912—Money trust committee's report submitted.

Jan. 7, 1913—House committee began hearings on currency bill.

Sept. 2—Senate finance committee began hearings on currency bill.

Sept. 9—Glass bill introduced in House.

Sept. 17—Glass bill passed House; reported to Senate.

Sept. 18—Glass bill referred to Senate finance committee.

Nov. 22—Glass, Owen and Hitchcock bills reported to Senate.

Nov. 24—Senate currency debate began.

Dec. 19—Senate passed currency bill.

E. W. Rugg, President of the National Rockland Bank of Roxbury, said so far as he was advised now his institution would become a member of the new federal system. He said that he did not know just how the details of operation would work out but that he believed it would be generally acceptable to the majority of the national banks.

W. S. Spow, cashier of the New England National Bank, was of the opinion

that the bill would clear the situation. He said it had been a matter of uncertainty until the present time. Until he had read the bill in full he would not care to be quoted further.

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Week's American Events in Review

Public ownership of telephone and telegraph lines is brought from the realm of academic discussion to that of legislation through the report of the postmaster general in favor of the United States government taking over these utilities. A proposal like this a few years ago would have been greeted with derision and denunciation; now it is taken into serious consideration and the opposition to it finds itself called upon to argue the case in definite terms. If for the present the report stands as the stating of an official opinion, or even if it meets with the support of the administration, as appears likely, and no legislation immediately follows, still it will mark a step towards what by quite general opinion is regarded as certain attainment.

The case for governmental ownership of the telephone and telegraph is distinguished from that for the taking over of transportation lines, it is argued, by its closer relation to the purposes of government as set forth in the beginning of the United States as a nation. There was no flinching then as to the duty of the government to provide for communication by the one instrument at the time available, the written letter. No wild fancy is needed to reach the conclusion that if it had been foreseen that electrically charged wires would presently be used for the same purpose that knowledge might have caused the men who were defining the duties of government to provide that this instrument should be owned and operated. Certainly the parallel is close enough to make the proposal of the postmaster-general appear logical if not immediately practicable, while it is by no means certain that it is not both.

Telegraph and Telephone as Public Properties

Postmaster-General Bursleson's report, submitted to Congress on Dec. 17, is explicit and emphatic in favor of the government taking over the telegraph and telephone service. He finds it justified by the postoffice having become a self-supporting branch of the government and by a constitutional study which leads to the conclusion that the postoffice department should have control over all means of communication. He calls attention to the well nigh forgotten fact that the first telegraph line was maintained and operated as a part of the postal service and expresses a regret that the government relinquished its hold to provide capital. The service is naturally monopolistic and the argument is that it can only be conducted unselfishly by the government. A committee provided by act of Congress is investigating the problem of the way in which the government could acquire the possession of the lines.

While it has happened in recent administrations that the head of a department may report to Congress in favor of a project or a policy that the President does not uphold, the possibility that the postmaster-general is speaking personally and not for the administration is looked upon as removed by the President coming to the support of Mr. Bursleson and by the immediate introduction of a bill in Congress to carry out the project. Assuming that the committee, to which Mr. Bursleson refers, reports to the present session of Congress and that there is brought to the support of a bill the full power of the administration, it is not to be supposed that the end will be speedily reached. It is estimated by one senator that it would require 10 years to bring about the change, but the basis for this estimate is not apparent.

The cost of the undertaking is currently stated at \$1,000,000,000, but the high officials of the telegraph and telephone companies are quoted as placing it much higher. The cost and the terms of the transfer are not considered as material. There is an indication that the dividing line between corporation ownership and government ownership is becoming indistinct in the fact that the argument is no longer made against proposals of this sort that it will require a large sum of what is called the people's money. It is realized that the public is called upon to earn dividends on private capital, and that the burden is not less real than the provision of money through a public debt. The remaining issue is on the point of comparative efficiency of government and corporation service. The evidence of the Panama canal on the side of the public and the recent disclosures as to the efficiency of railroad management contribute to the breaking down of the idea that the people are better served by men interested in the profits than by those who are interested as public servants.

Currency Bill Comes to Enactment

From the first test of the loyalty of the Democratic side of the Senate to the administration's currency measure, early in the week, when only one senator broke away and his place was made good by the vote of the Progressive from Washington, it has been evident that the Glass-Owen bill was insured its passage. Only those amendments which met with administration approval have been possible and the opposition has yielded the field with only a formal effort to protest. The last amendments have been technical and have not touched the general features of the project. One which many will believe will meet with deserved rebuke is the abandonment of the civil service laws in the same fashion as in the income tax section of the tariff bill. It provides that the appointment of the officials, down to the least responsible of assistants, may be made without civil service examination.

The administration of President Wilson again shows its power in legislation. There has hardly been in political

history more successful holding in line of a party membership in Congress. The success of the tariff bill was notable in this respect but that being a distinctly party measure discipline would seem easier. The radical reconstruction of the banking and currency system, with its welding of the national banks to the government, had no distinct party claim, and to have brought a narrow margin in the Senate to a rigid line is a legislative achievement almost without parallel.

On the general merits of the bill there is no longer an audible discussion. It too clearly accomplishes the main object of all promises of currency reformers in making the currency responsive to varying needs, in taking the control from private hands and placing it in the government and in giving to the farmer a better means of financing their crop transactions to be opposed on any general grounds. Its details are now to be subjected to practical trial, with the certainty of amendment in the same fashion as the changing of the early anti-trust and interstate commerce laws has been accomplished—as necessity appears.

President Wilson Delivers a Rebuke

President Wilson by noting the liberties taken by members of the Order of Carabao with the policies of the administration at a recent dinner has lifted an incident that would have passed little observed to one for national comment. The Carabao is made up of men who have seen service in the Philippines and includes in its membership a number of high officers whose names are associated with distinguished careers. At the dinner which has gained notoriety by the sequel, a song that was highly profane in language and equally brutal in its treatment of the Filipino and has been sung for many years at the festive board of these comrades, and a mock representation of Mr. Bryan's dove-of-peace naval vessels, formed a part of the entertainment, facts that became offensive through the activity of the publicity man of the order, who furnished the newspapers a full advance report. The administration finds ample cause for rebuking the slurs upon the wards of the nation in the distant islands and upon its own members much nearer the scene.

Estimates may vary as to the liberties that may properly be taken with the policies of the government and with the characteristics of men in the administration. Men are of little account in public life who do not afford some opportunity for caricature. The performances of the Gridiron Club are tolerated even when they go to great lengths of ridicule. The distinction that is made to place a different responsibility upon the Carabaos is that these men are in the service and owe a measure of respect to the administration, a different measure from that owed by politicians who sit around the Gridiron board. The members of the order might get a larger measure of public sympathy if

the verses that amused them were found upon being reduced to type to have merit as well as humor.

Holland First in Europe to Join in Peace Treaty

Peace treaties between the United States and other nations, on the plan projected by Secretary Bryan, reach for the first time across the Atlantic through the signatures of the secretary of state and Chevalier van Rappard, the minister from the Netherlands, to a compact which establishes the principle of arbitration. The negotiation provides for an investigation by a commission of five members throughout a period of at least one year in regard to any misunderstanding, and the commission is to be made up of one representative each from the contending countries, one named by each of them from some other country and the fifth chosen by agreement of the two governments. Secretary Bryan announces his willingness to add to this arrangement the provision that neither country shall increase its military or naval preparation during the period unless one of them shall be menaced by a third power.

This theoretically long step toward world peace had its practical limitations when the only nations to join the United States were the four American states of Salvador, Guatemala, Panama and Honduras. But practice in writing compacts to arbitrate disputes had been gained. Now with the first European agreement on these advanced lines of brotherhood signed, and with the prospect of similar treaties with Portugal and Switzerland being brought about, an advance is made toward the seats of important military and naval strength. That even these treaties have been closed is an achievement that will mark the closing year as having marked the substantiation of the hopes and the pleas of the advocates of world peace.

Special National Convention Rejected

Grappling with the problem of readjusting the national party convention to bring it nearer a fair representation of the voters, the Republican national committee in session at Washington has established a new basis, subject to approval by the states. At the outset of its deliberations the committee decided that it had the necessary power to propose a new apportionment and that a special national convention to make the change would be unnecessary. This decision was reached by a vote of 35 to 14. Thus vanished the prospect of a national convention in 1914, which would have had for its express purpose the single task of arranging for the nomination of 1916 but which might develop the extent to which restoration of party harmony had gone, or the opposite. The meeting of the committee was marked by a high degree of cordiality between the members, who were in a somewhat different temper at Chicago in the summer of 1912.

The apportionment, which was reached by a vote of 38 to 7, the opposing votes coming from the South, is far

from a division of the representation in the convention according to the party vote. Each state retains its four delegates at large, with an additional one for each congressman at large, and each district is given one delegate, with an additional one if its vote for Taft electors in 1912 exceeded 7500. The net results are a reduction of 94 in the size of the national convention and the taking from the southern states of their undue number of delegates. The convention will number 989. The plan becomes effective if approved by conventions in enough states to constitute a majority in the convention. Chairman Barnes of New York sought to make the congressional elections of next fall the basis, in the evident hope that there would be a better showing of Republican votes then, but was defeated.

Partial though this correction of the basis of representation is, making no distinction between the strongly Republican districts and those that barely passed the required mark of 7500 votes for Mr. Taft, it accomplishes what was probably most desired, the reduction of the negro representation, which has been alleged to be the source of corruption. It falls short of being a proportional scheme and is no approach toward the principle that President Wilson has declared for—the direct primary. There will be many fewer colored delegates in the Republican convention of 1916; some of the regions where Republican voters are scarce will have a smaller representation, but no ratio is established between the voting strength of the party and the delegations to nominate a candidate for President. It is a temporizing arrangement.

Dominican Elections a Mild World Event

An election of members of the Chamber of Deputies of the republic of Santo Domingo would escape attention ordinarily, but the one of this week was lifted to prominence by the assignment to the oversight of it of commissioners from the United States government. To a degree this has been widely recognized as a new advance in the assumption by the United States of responsibility for the conduct of the lesser American republics. It was not welcomed in the favored country and its newspapers published articles protesting against the attempt to control the elections, which they treated as an affront to the national dignity. The elections took place on Dec. 15 and the event was robbed of its possible value by the decision of the municipal council of Santo Domingo that only its members, representatives of the parties and duly registered voters should be admitted to the polling places. The election was orderly and without incident.

Exclusion of visitors from other countries and unofficial observers cannot be regarded as seriously reflecting upon the intended friendly service of the United States in supplying umpires. It shows a sense of self-reliance in the little country that wins admiration. There remains a question whether the friendly offices of the United States have not been carried too far when responsibility is as-

sumed for orderly elections in an independent country. That departure has a more notable instance now in progress as to Mexico, where the excuse for requiring a self-declared President to efface himself from the politics of the nation is found in brotherly concern for an orderly government. The bounds of the major nation's accountability for good government in the other American countries are not clearly defined, and many keen observers contend that sentiment is developing against extension. The Dominican incident shows that the smallest of governments are capable of resenting too generous interference.

Primary Reforms Easily Win in New York

In marked contrast to the difficulty encountered by Governor Sulzer in his effort to get a special session of the New York Legislature to pass a primary bill, the same body now has carried through quickly and almost unanimously the entire program handed it by Governor Glynn, including the direct primary, the Massachusetts ballot and workmen's compensation. Hardly a vote was cast against any of these in the Assembly and only the compensation bill met with a trace of opposition in the Senate, where the vote was 35 to 6. The primary bill was passed in the House in five seconds, although this haste required reconsideration and a more deliberate treatment to correct a feature of the measure.

As indicating a changed sentiment in a Legislature towards election reforms this record has a surface value. It will occur to any observer to question how so marked a change in sentiment was brought about. The answer is less assuring of the independence of the members than of the conclusion of the party in power that it must yield to popular pressure. It is identical with the explanation of the failure of Governor Sulzer to accomplish the same result. It may be expressed in one word—Tammany. The power of this organization having been established in the resistance to the former Governor's will, it had become politically prudent for it to throw the vote it controls to the support of the bills. The net result is a great advance in electoral reform, no feature being more valuable than the adoption of the short ballot in the place of the blanket sheet with the abolition of the voting for an entire party ticket by a single stroke, first established in this country by Massachusetts fully 20 years ago.

Dayton Secures Its City Manager

Dayton, O., a city which has gained new prominence by being the first municipality of considerable population to adopt the city manager plan of government and by seeking the services of no less eminent a manager than Colonel Goethals, whose managerial abilities have been displayed at Panama, has closed a chapter by securing for the place H. M. Waite, grandson of the chief justice of the United States by appointment of President Grant. Mr. Waite is city engineer of Cincinnati, 40 years old and has been in the service of railroad and mining companies. His salary will be \$12,500 and he will begin his duties on Jan. 1.

If the spectacular stage of Dayton's departure has passed, the substantial contribution in municipal experimenting begins. It has arrived at the adoption of the city manager plan as the result of the study of its bureau for municipal research and with the approval of the national association devoted to the cause of bettering city governments. Only a few less conspicuous and less important cities have adopted it, and Dayton will perform the considerable service of showing whether the claims for the device—which is theoretically attractive—are borne out in actual test.

Chicago's Schools Deep in Politics

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young's retirement from the superintendency of Chicago's schools, the result of an unfavorable vote by the school board which she immediately met by resignation, has been followed by the public demonstrations in her behalf and by a contest over the right of the mayor to unseat five members of the committee. Mayor Harrison's sincerity of support of Mrs. Young has been locally called in question, but his action in removing members who voted against her has every appearance of championship of her cause. Upon appeal to him by the women who took up the case, the mayor brought out of his files the resignations of five members, says the Examiner.

which he required them to place in his hands at the time of their term's beginning, and immediately sent out his acceptances. The letters were dated July 18. The displaced members are now making contest over the mayor's right to accept resignations of several months' standing and making their claim on the ground that an arrangement such as they entered into is contrary to public policy. Meanwhile Mrs. Young has accepted the educational editorship of a Chicago daily paper and has expressed her satisfaction in a change of field, but is being made the object of a strong campaign for reinstatement.

Mrs. Young's offending appears to have been a rigid insistence upon merit in the text-books to be used in the schools and her refusal to yield to the demands of interests in certain publications. The public has long been aware of a radical difference in policy between her and the assistant superintendent, John D. Shoop, who has been advanced to her place. But the policy of school administration does not appear in the present controversy, the displacing of Mrs. Young having been brought about, if the conduct of the members who voted against her is a guide, for political and personal reasons not of the highest order. The merits of the case are obscured by the city's politics, with the usual result when politics get the upper hand in school affairs.

NANTUCKET MAIL AUTOMOBILE NOW DRAWN BY HORSE

NANTUCKET—Mail Carrier Clinton S. Folger is now hitching a horse to his 40-horsepower automobile to propel his machine through the streets of this town, which bars automobiles from its streets. He says the horse-drawn automobile is in the wagon class. He says he will continue this daily until the superior court decides on his appeal from injunction so far maintained by the selectmen.

Mr. Folger on Friday made his first trip with his horse-drawn automobile through the town to the state highway, a mile distant. There he started up his machine and whizzed away to Siasconset with the mails over the seven miles of state road, from which the selectmen are powerless to exclude him. An hour later he repeated the performance.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS PARK PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO—As the first step in its latest campaign for the beautification of San Francisco through its residences, city of support of Mrs. Young has been locally called in question, but his action in removing members who voted against her has every appearance of championship of her cause. Upon appeal to him by the women who took up the case, the mayor brought out of his files the resignations of five members, says the Examiner.



Headquarters of Ohio city's leading business organization

about 2000. In June of this year the Chamber of Commerce occupied fine quarters on the second and third floors of the new Union Central building, known as the tallest office building outside of New York city. The ground on which this skyscraper stands was for many years the location of a building constructed by the Chamber of Commerce. This property now is leased to an insurance company on a valuation of \$610,000, on a basis of 4½ per cent, giving the chamber an annual income on ground rental of about \$27,500 and making it one of the most solidly financial organizations in the country.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce now operates 11 distinct departments and has committees interested in 45 different activities. It inspects every car

Commerce Organization Combining Several Associations Has Roster of Over 2000 Members—Projected Valuable Railroad

SOLIDLY FINANCED

CINCINNATI, O.—Having consolidated with two other active commercial bodies of this city, thus uniting all elements interested in the civic and commercial welfare of the community, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce continues to give promise of activities in future as fruitful as those in the past. The Chamber of Commerce celebrated on Oct. 22 its seventy-fourth anniversary, it being the oldest commercial organization west of the Allegheny mountains.

The chamber is an organization unique in the broad powers which it possesses under the charter granted to it by the state of Ohio, which, among other things, gives it the privilege of making market rules for the handling of nearly every commodity in Cincinnati. It also has had ever since its organization a committee on arbitration to settle disputes among its members, the findings of which are recognized by the courts and are not subject to appeal. The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce always has taken a prominent part in both state and national affairs. Among its early activities in Cincinnati was the starting of a movement which resulted in the building of the Cincinnati Southern railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, a distance of 300 miles. This road has given Cincinnati the unique distinction of being the only city in the United States which has a railroad of its own. It cost the city nearly \$18,000,000 and now is leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company on a valuation of \$35,000,000, bringing into the city treasury an annual rental of \$1,100,000.

Cincinnati's Chamber of Commerce was interested in the organization of the old National Board of Trade, in many of the big exhibitions which have been held in the last 70 years, and in many other big movements of the past. In 1912 consolidation was effected with the Cincinnati Commercial Association, and with the Receivers and Shippers Association of Cincinnati, giving the combined organization a membership of

B. Altman & Co.

The Fur Department

Unusual Values are being offered in a number of

Fur Garments and Fur Sets, decided reductions in prices having been made in order to effect a speedy clearance.

The offering comprises the following:

Woman's Fur Sets

(consisting of Muff and Neckpiece) of the following desired furs:

Hudson Bay Sable Fisher
Colored Fox Colored Moleskin

also Sets composed of smart fur combinations.

Women's Fur and Fur-lined Coats and Wraps
Men's Fur-lined Overcoats

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Christmas Gifts

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases



For a beautiful and lasting Gift nothing is better than a

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

Each Section costs about the same as a good gift book.

91-93 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.



Among Women's Clubs of the State

Executive board members of the New-town Women's Guild held a meeting Friday at which, by arrangement with Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, chairman of the civics committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, the subjects of savings bank insurance and pensions were presented by Mrs. Walter Shepard, a member of the civics committee of the state federation. Early in the fall the president's council of the state federation endorsed this work, in response to an invitation from some of the leading men in the state to join them in an educational campaign. The civics committee, under the direction of its chairman, Mrs. Hiram W. Fisher, is in charge. A definite plan of work has been outlined for each club.

Professor Bliss Perry was listened to with interest by the Waban Woman's Club on Monday afternoon. He lectured on "Local Types in American Stories," first speaking of New England, then of the South and West. He said it was hard to picture true types but that different parts of America had really been well shown by the art of words. In concluding Professor Perry said a great American novel might at any time be written as true to facts and to our ideals as Abraham Lincoln. Two songs were rendered by Mrs. Helen LeClear accompanied by Miss Marion Mille. The afternoon ended with a social hour. On the afternoon of Dec. 29 Mrs. Lewis Bacon will be hostess, when Alton E. Briggs will lecture on the "New England Food Supply."

Prospect Hill chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Somerville, held a meeting recently at the home of J. L. Ambrose, 32 Warren avenue, to consider plans for the observance of "Flag day," which will be held early in January. Mrs. Francis M. Wilson, vice-regent, presided. After the business meeting Mrs. L. O. Baker of Arlington Heights read a paper entitled "A Deserter's Village." A musical program, under the direction of Carol E. Fisher was given. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Gertrude Davies, also by Miss Frances M. Parker; violin solos by Miss Rebekah Nye Warren, accompanied by Miss Parker, pianist. Refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by Miss Warren and Miss Parker.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard gave the third in his series of opera talks before the Hopedale Club and Somerville Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon in Unitarian hall. The subject was "The Jewels of the Madonna." The next talk will be given Dec. 30, the subject being "Louise."

Mrs. Robert H. Newcomb of Bartlett street, Malden, was hostess of the Melrose Musical Club at its social gathering, yesterday afternoon at Marcus hall. There were numbers by Miss A. Josephine Stanyon of Everett, songs and carols by Miss Helen Boyce Wheeler of Melrose and readings by Miss Bertha Everett Morgan of Allston. The morning recital of the club was held in Esther hall, Thursday. Miss Agnes Bachelder Edwards of Melrose rendered an aria. She is to appear with the Amphion Club in its next concert, this being the first time a Melrose singer has appeared before the club since Miss Geraldine Farrar and Miss Elina Kirmes were the soloists. Miss Dorothy Ransom, violinist, gave several numbers accompanied by her sister, Miss Marion Ransom. The double quartet of the club assisted in the choral numbers and Miss Marion Sheedy of Malden gave piano solos. The program was in charge of Edward L. MacArthur, the conductor.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. George W. R. Harriman at her residence on Alpine street. Addresses on "The Yosemite and the Grand Canyon," by Mrs. Charles R. Magee and on "Mountains and Volcanoes," by Mrs. William Horne, were given. The next meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Rufus Sawyer of Summer street on Jan. 5.

Pine Tree State Club of Malden met Tuesday evening in the reception hall of the Auditorium building, and Mrs. F. S. Butterfield, Mrs. Richard W. Nutter and Mrs. A. A. Golder were appointed a flower committee. Arrangements for the January meeting, which will consist of an entertainment in charge of Mrs. Lester W. Evans, were made. At the meeting Tuesday dramatic sketches and musical numbers were given by Harry Raymond Pierce and Zulette Spencer Pierce.

Massachusetts Founders' Society, D. A. R., was entertained Monday afternoon by Mrs. Franklin F. Shumway at her residence, Bellevue avenue and East Emerson street, Melrose, with luncheon served to the members from Danvers, Lowell, Lexington, Cohasset, Cohasset, Middleboro, Malden, Medford, Winchester and other neighboring places. Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, state regent of the D. A. R., was the special guest. The dining room was decorated, and there were hand-painted place cards, the work of one of the members, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson of Melrose. Tinsel and mica were used for completing the holiday decorations. Each member attending brought gifts, which were placed in a large stocking. Mrs. W. B. Rand of Old Blake House chapter of Dorchester distributed gifts, each accompanied with a poem. Mrs. Shumway was assisted in entertaining by Miss Bertha Corson and Mrs. Henry E. Johnson, both of Melrose.

Middlesex county W. C. T. U. is planning for a series of meetings in cities and towns of the county for the season, the first being held yesterday in the First

Baptist church of Medford, which will be followed by similar meetings in neighboring places. Yesterday Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, state vice-president of the W. C. T. U. of Winchester, Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham of Malden and Mrs. Frank A. Stone of Melrose were the speakers.

Reports by some of the delegates to the national woman suffrage convention, held recently in Washington, provided the program at the weekly meeting of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Walter Channing, the vice-president, is one of the most active officers, on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page summarized briefly the principal doings of the convention. Mrs. Mark Hollingsworth and Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell also gave reports of the convention. After the speaking a social hour was enjoyed, with Mrs. Horace L.



MRS. WALTER CHANNING
Vice-president of the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association

Bearse as hostess, the table being in charge of Miss Edith May. On May 16 the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is planning to have a suffrage parade, and the plans are already under way. Brookline is expecting to furnish a large delegation of marchers. Mrs. James D. Ball is chairman of the committee which is to cooperate with the New England suffrage associations to be represented. Miss Eileen Sullivan, who has charge of the woman suffrage party work in South Boston, will be the speaker at the next meeting to be held at headquarters, 9 Boylston street, on Dec. 30. Mrs. Walter Gould Morey will be the hostess. A handsome gavel has been presented to the association by Mrs. Mary Schlesinger, its honorary president.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester is planning for a children's party to be held Dec. 29 in the town hall. The affair is in charge of a committee composed of Mrs. W. A. Bradley, Mrs. Arthur Hollins, Mrs. E. H. Kelley, Mrs. Charles A. Lefe, Mrs. George Neiley and Mrs. Arthur Richardson. The first rehearsal of the club's choral class will be held Dec. 30 in the town hall and these rehearsals will be held every Tuesday until the concert of the class in March.

Old State House chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Friday at the residence of Mrs. Charles C. Sweet, 440 Lebanon street, Melrose, the regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, presiding. Assisting Mrs. Sweet as hostesses were Mrs. George E. Damon, Mrs. Elmer O. Goodridge and Mrs. Harris M. Barnes. Miss Eleanor Barry, a pupil at Melrose high school, read a comprehensive essay on "Melrose Men and Women in the Civil War." The regent presented Miss Barry with a gold piece at the conclusion of the reading. Piano solos were rendered by Miss Mildred Page. Mrs. William W. Hill of the Col. Loammi Baldwin chapter, D. A. R., of Woburn, gave an address on "Fete Day at Kate Douglas Wiggin's Home."

The Scantum Woman's Club has joined the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Winthrop Equal Suffrage League of Medford was entertained Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. James Connell of High street, Medford, the hostess being assisted in receiving by Mrs. Louise E. Hartlove of Hagerstown, Md. The guests of honor were Mrs. William J. Reilly, secretary of the Medford Woman's Club, Mrs. Charles T. Daly, Mrs. Thomas Connell and Mrs. Theodore Dissel. A musical program was given by Miss Margaret Jenkins and Miss Lillian Willett with Mrs. Reilly as accompanist. Decorations were of white and yellow, the league colors. A collation was served by the hostess.

Medford Woman's Club met Tuesday afternoon when an entertainment in charge of the general topics committee, Mrs. Julia W. Dalrymple, chairman, was given, consisting of a dramatic reading of "Beau Brummel," a play in four acts, by Daniel Dudley Wagner. A musical program was rendered by Miss Lillian Knowlton, cellist, accompanied by Miss Gertrude Belcher. At the business meeting the club members signed petitions to the public service commission asking that the height of car steps be regulated and limited to 10 inches.

Melrose Woman's Club last evening presented to the city of Melrose a collection of photographs of sacred art—numbering about 5000 copies as a memorial

to be placed in the Melrose public library and to be known as the Mary A. Livermore memorial library of sacred art. The collection has been gathered from all parts of the world during the last three years. The date of presentation also commemorated the ninety-third anniversary of Mrs. Livermore, founder of the W. C. T. U. and a resident of Melrose for more than half a century. Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, president of the club, made the presentation address, and Edward M. Munyan, chairman of the library trustees, accepted the gift on behalf of the city. A reception followed. At the regular meeting of the club Thursday afternoon Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the music department of Boston University, gave a lecture on "The Appreciation of Music." The meeting was held in the First Congregational church in order that Professor Marshall might illustrate his address with an organ recital. The music committee, Miss Grace M. Stutsman, was in charge.

Ladies' Suburban Club of Medford and vicinity held its second annual gentlemen's night Thursday evening in Holton hall, West Medford. A collation was served. Mrs. Catherine Cephas was in charge and was assisted by Mrs. N. D. Alexander, Mrs. Ralph C. Robinson, Mrs. James M. White and Mrs. F. H. Jones.

Philathea Club of Everett held its annual meeting Wednesday afternoon. Officers elected are: President, Miss Lillian Soar; vice-president, Miss Della Black; secretary, Miss Marion Foss; assistant secretary, Miss Nellie Douglas; treasurer, Miss Catherine Mahr. The new president will name the department chairman at the next meeting of the club in January.

Pine Tree Club of Everett held a musical evening Thursday when Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano, was the soloist. She was assisted by Percy F. Baker, baritone; Mrs. Nina Bearse Wilbur, reader, and Mlle. Freida Gerhard, accompanist. The club orchestra assisted.

Miss Edna Whittemore of Hawthorn street, Malden, was hostess of the Monday Club of Malden Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Morton E. Cummings as joint hostess. Reports from the committee in charge of the recent seven-cent sale showed receipts \$122, which will be used towards defraying the expenses of the Malden Girls' Industrial Club, which the Monday Club maintains. Committees were named to take charge of the party to be held in Edward hall for the children attending the industrial classes. Following the business meeting a social hour was held and refreshments were served.

Thought and Work Club of Melrose and Malden will be entertained next Wednesday by Mrs. Minnie Gardner of Lebanon street.

Mrs. Mabel Quinn entertained the members of the Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester at her home in Newton Center on Monday. Mrs. Fanny Payson, the president, presided. Miss Jennie Breed read a paper on "Folk Songs of Great Britain." Quaint songs were sung by Mrs. Bessie Abbe, Miss Mabel Page, Mrs. Annie Newton and the glee club.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met in the home of Mrs. Lucy F. Griffin on Tuesday, the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, presiding. Literature was the subject taken up. Papers were given by Mrs. Eliza Russell on "The Appreciation of Literature," Mrs. Margaret F. Tobey on the "Life of Horace Mann." Roll-call was answered by literary quotations.

Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club of Dorchester met on Dec. 18, when Mrs. Alice Cherrington Congdon, a former member, gave a paper on "Christmas Lore." Going back to the sixteenth century, Mrs. Congdon related the significance of the season among different nations and the various forms of celebration from pagan time to the present day. A musical program followed, consisting of solos, trios and a quartet. The first number, "Under the Silent Star," was rendered by the quartet—Mrs. Lillian Macdonald, Miss Elizabeth Bates, Mrs. Etta Morris and Miss George Morris. Mrs. Edith H. Wells sang "Bright in the East," Miss Elizabeth Bates gave a group of songs, and a trio, "From Angels of Glory," was given by Mrs. Etta Morris, Miss George Morris and Miss Elizabeth Bates. Mrs. Agnes d'Arcy sang "Adeste Fideles." Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs read a selection of Christmas lyrics by Paul Hayne, and greetings were given by members of the club. Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs was chairman of the program and Miss Cora Gooch Brooks of music. The next meeting will be children's day, on Dec. 27, in Whiton hall, Dorchester Woman's clubhouse.

Mrs. Charles Bradford entertained the Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester at her home, 22 Jerome street, on Thursday afternoon. Miss Young, daughter of Mrs. Frank Young, addressed the club on the work of the Dorchester settlement house. Books were reviewed by Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Bradford and a discussion followed.

A meeting of the Mothers' Club of Somerville was held on Friday, at the home of Mrs. William R. Ransom, Sawyer avenue. Roy W. Hatch, head of the general course of the Somerville high school, gave a talk on "Public Schools and Their Relation to Home Life." The next meeting will be held Jan. 6.

The December meeting of the Hillside Club of Somerville was held at the residence of Mrs. E. L. Fride, 9 Browning road, Winter Hill. Mrs. R. W. Southwell

gave a talk on the career of Mary Ash-ton Livermore, American reformer, lecturer and writer. The soloist of the evening was Mrs. Gertrude Nickerson Barnes, who rendered several selections. Mr. Fride also entertained the club with selections on the Victrola.

At a regular bi-monthly meeting of the Swampscott Woman's Club in the town hall on Monday reports of the recent civic conference at Concord, Mass., were read by Mrs. Martha E. G. Hussey. Havrah L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera Company gave a talk on "Madame Butterfly" with musical illustrations by Floyd M. Baxter, pianist.

"Tales of Hoffman," an opera talk by Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company, composed the program at the Cantabrigia Club meeting in



MRS. JOHN AMEE
President of the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge

Brattle hall, Cambridge, Friday. Illustrations of music from the opera were given by Floyd Baxter and three arias were sung by Madam Caya. The president of the club, Mrs. John Amee, presided.

Greetings, music, exchange of gifts and refreshments constitute the program for the holiday meeting of the Mineral Art League to be held at the Hotel Oxford, Dec. 27. The business meeting for this date has been omitted.

The December meeting of the New England Wheaton Club was held Saturday afternoon at the Vendome, the music being furnished by Miss Mary C. Grimes and Miss Marguerite Harding, both of Boston. Miss Mabel Hill of Dana hall, Wellesley, spoke to the club on "Woman's Share in Good Citizenship."

On Tuesday last the Home Club of East Boston held a December social of which "Songs, Airs and Dances of Different Nations" was the program. Miss Lizzie M. Fitch, president of the club, introduced the entertainers, who were Mrs. Nelson, vocalist; Miss Anna Lee, violinist; Miss Helen Hodgkins, Miss Elizabeth Buxton and Miss Mabel J. Houlihan. The program opened with a chorus, "The Watch on the Rhine," followed by a solo, "Gretchen," in costume. Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French and Japanese were represented in music or dances. At the next meeting of the club on Jan. 6, Miss Margaret C. Bollen will give an illustrated lecture on "Montenegro."

On Wednesday last the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club had Miss Virginia Tanner as entertainer. Miss Tanner gave, in costume, a program of original and foreign dances. Miss Tanner was accompanied by James A. Ecker.

On Monday afternoon the Boston Ruskin Club will meet in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, when the Biblical story of the birth of Christ will be told by the club members.

Tuesday evening members of the Philergians of Braintree held their regular meeting in the Cochrato hall. The president, Mrs. George O. Wales, was in the chair and the records of the previous meeting were read. Attention was called to the next meeting on Jan. 6, Pitt F. Parker, the cartoonist, being the lecturer. It would also be known as nurses supply day. The speaker of the evening was Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera company, who gave his audience a correct idea of the Japanese opera in two acts and was accompanied by Floyd M. Baxter at the piano.

Harvard Woman's Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday at the Hotel Lenox, the president, Mrs. L. G. Barrett, presiding. A nominating committee was appointed as follows: Mrs. Fred Ford Flanders, Mrs. H. D. Howie, Mrs. M. S. Appleton, Mrs. L. Williamson and Mrs. A. A. Clark. An invitation from the Harvard Dames was given to the club. The club will be entertained at its next meeting by Mrs. M. R. P. Hatch, who will read her play, "The Dreamer." After the business session a musical program was given. Those who participated included Mrs. Frederick Austin Ogg and Charlotte Hallett. A reading from Browning's "Saul" was given by Mrs. Anna E. Boyd, whose fine interpretation was greeted with applause.

In Ames Memorial hall at Salem on Dec. 31, the hospitality committee of

the Salem Woman's Club will hold a midwinter reception to the president with a supper and entertainment. The entertainment will be furnished by an Indian girl, Pe-ahm-e-squeet, a member of the Chippewa tribe.

The last meeting of the Woburn Woman's Club was held in Lyceum hall yesterday afternoon when Dr. John C. Bówker gave an illustrated lecture on "Mexico."

Through the education committee, Mrs. Charlotte M. Clapp, chairman, the senior class of the high school was invited to attend. William W. Hicks, tenor, was the soloist of the afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the Somerville Woman's Club held its annual gentleman's night at the American house, Boston. The president, Mrs. Sophia C. Bateman, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Abbie M. Fish, chairman of the hospitality committee; Mrs. Ella F. Haines, vice-president, and Miss Beulah M. Peirce, treasurer. Mrs. Frances Weeks, a past president, was an honored guest. Dinner was served to about 250 members and guests. Sydney Landon, a character delineator, gave sketches on peculiarities of Victor Hugo, Edgar Allan Poe, Josh Billings, James Whitcomb Riley and others.

The last regular meeting of the Hopedale Club of Somerville was an open meeting. Miss Charlotte M. Edelson, vice-president, presided. The meeting was in charge of the literature and history committee, Mrs. Mabel S. Watson, chairman, who presented Charles W. Furlong, artist, writer, lecturer and explorer. He gave a talk on "Tripoli of Barbary, the Gateway to the Sahara." Illustrated with the stereopticon, Miss Helen Glines Edelson, soprano soloist, rendered two groups of songs. Refreshments were served. On Jan. 17 there will be an open meeting in high school hall, when William J. Burns will lecture on "American Citizenship."

Brookline Morning Club met on Monday last at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Mason, Fuller street, who was assisted by Mrs. Eleanor H. Porter and Mrs. D. P. Wells. A short business meeting preceded the social gathering.

Lynn North Shore Club will hold its next meeting on Tuesday when Mrs. Edith L. Floyd will be chairman of "Home Day." The hostess will be Mrs. Nellie M. Gray. Music will be furnished by members of the club under the direction of Mrs. Kate M. Bruce, with Mrs. Helen D. Phelan, violinist.

A reading by Miss Joan Frazier of "The Prince Chap" is the program for the next meeting of the Lynn Outlook Club, to be held Wednesday, C. E. Knowlton will render a solo.

"Panama," a stereopticon lecture, will be given by Frank E. Bruce at the next meeting of the Lynn Atlanta Club, on Tuesday.

At the last meeting Tuesday of the Woman's Union of the Wellesley Congregational church the subject was "Interrelations of Board, Branch and Auxiliary; a Colloquy," under the foreign missions department. The hostesses were Mrs. E. H. Flagg and Mrs. Hope-well.

The Oriental Travel Club of Jamaica Plain held its annual luncheon on Friday, the guest of the afternoon being Mrs. John Howland of Mexico, who spoke on "A Mexican Menu." Meetings as planned for the remainder of the year are: Jan. 21, drawing room meeting at the home of Mrs. Herbert D. Boyd; guest, the Rev. Charles T. Erickson of Albania. Feb. 18, a play to be given by the members of the club, March 18, subject, "An Afternoon in Turkey"; guests, Mrs. Carrie Farnsworth Fowle and Mrs. Constance Ross. April 15, an agricultural party. May 20, reception to Mrs. S. B. Capen and Miss Mary W. Capen.

The woman's auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston held its regular evening meeting in the club rooms, 585 Boylston street, on Tuesday evening. The speaker was Miss Marion Howard Brazier, who gave a talk on "Uncle Sam's Postoffice," explaining the working of the various departments comprised in the postal system of this country. During the evening Mrs. Ralph A. Shepard, pianist, was accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Harriet Spofford, and with a violin obligato played by Miss Margaret Shepard. Afterwards a social hour was enjoyed, the hostesses being Mrs. Velona Waterbury, Mrs. J. M. Murchie, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. Freeman Eggleston, Mrs. H. B. Estabrooks and Mrs. Stanley W. C. Downey.

An enjoyable afternoon was spent by the ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club, when they met for a social meeting in the home of Mrs. John Minor on the corner of Ashland and Elm-street, Wednesday afternoon. Re-

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37-39 Bromfield St.

(Continued on page twelve)

State Aid for Boston & Maine

(Continued from page one)

of these paternal transactions, find that the Legislature has often stepped in at the opportune moment and provided the "sine qua non." Particularly has this been so when there was an opportunity to promote business and commercial interests through the desired railroad development.

The state has gone further than mere money lending. It has even constructed a railroad, including a tunnel of several miles. Once it owned a railroad but hastened to turn the responsibility of its management over to others. The state has been an owner of large quantities of railroad stock, the fluctuating values of which have been watched as closely by its officials as by the State street bankers. It is no experience foreign to the state to lease railroads or to collect rentals for their use and to have to meet the demands of the local tax collector.

Some of the dealings with railroads have proved profitable to the state directly; others have been a financial loss but a gain in other directions, as through improved means of transportation and the opening up of unsettled lands.

In March, 1837, the Legislature authorized the issue of scrip in aid of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Corporation, to the amount of \$400,000. A mortgage was given the state on the property of the corporation, and the loan was paid in 1877 with interest.

A loan of \$100,000 was authorized in April, 1837, to help the Andover & Haverhill Railroad Corporation. This road became a part of the Boston & Maine and the loan was paid in 1857 by the latter company.

A third time in 1837 was a loan made to a railroad, this time one of \$500,000, to the Eastern Railroad Corporation. In 1857, when the loan apparently became due, the Legislature authorized a new loan which was paid as it became due without loss to the commonwealth.

Although the Legislature authorized a loan of \$50,000 to the Nashua & Lowell railroad in 1838, the records of the state auditor's department do not show that the loan was used or the money even received by the road.

However, in the auditor's report for 1839, in a summary of expenditures from 1831 to 1840 there appears this item: "1830-40, Nashua & Lowell railroad, \$4375." Also appear in this summary the following: "1840-41, New Bedford & Taunton, \$3750; 1841-1849, \$2500." These sums, the auditor's department considers, were duly paid by the state to the respective roads for some purpose.

By authority of an act of the Legislature in 1839 the sum of \$50,000 was lent to the Boston & Portland railroad, payable in 20 years, bonds having been issued for the amount. The Boston & Maine paid this loan in 1858, a year before it was due. The interest also was promptly paid.

The Western Railroad Corporation received from the state in 1839 and 1841 a total of \$4,000,000 to aid in the building of its road. The state, furthermore, subscribed for stock in the road, which proved a profitable investment. The loans have all been paid with interest.

The commonwealth has even been the possessor of a railroad, for in 1860 it issued \$200,000 5 per cent bonds and purchased the so-called Vermont railroad. Even in those days there appears to have

been a question as to the advisability of state ownership of railroads, for the state promptly leased it to the Troy & Boston railroad corporation. In return the state got an annual rental of \$12,000. Subsequently, the state deducted from this rental the amount of the local taxation, which must have been small to allow the state much of a return.

The \$200,000 bonds matured in 1890 and were paid out of the sinking fund. In the following year the road was sold to the Fitchburg Railroad Company for \$175,000, the commonwealth taking a 4 per cent bond therefor.

During the year beginning July 1, 1868, scrip to the amount of \$3,618,729.40 was issued by the commonwealth in aid of the Boston, Hartford & Erie railroad, later to be known as the New York & New England Railroad Company and now a part of the New Haven system.

At one time the state held \$3,600,000 in stock of this road. The state auditor's records show that not quite one half this amount of value was obtained when the state came to dispose of its stock holdings. A portion of it was sold for \$43,956.25 and the balance was exchanged for bonds, which subsequently netted \$1,657,800. The total received by the state for its \$3,600,000 in stocks appears to have been \$1,701,756.25.

Of a somewhat different nature was the building of the Hoosac tunnel and the Troy & Greenfield railroad, now a part of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine. This was built under contract by the state and not by a railroad corporation. After its completion at a cost of about \$27,000,000 the tunnel and road were sold to the Fitchburg railroad corporation, the state taking in return stocks and bonds.

The sale was made at a considerable financial loss to the commonwealth, for which, however, many considered that it was amply compensated by the gain to business through the shorter and easier tunnel route to Albany with its railroad and water connections to the West.

Later, when the Fitchburg was leased to the Boston & Maine, the stock which the state still held was exchanged for \$5,000,000 Boston & Maine bonds which are still in the state treasurer's vault. They mature in 1950.

Besides these bonds, the state has left from the Hoosac tunnel sale \$5,275,000 of the bonds of the Fitchburg road, \$275,000 of which mature in 1920 and \$5,000,000 in 1937.

These bonds, totaling \$10,275,000, comprise the state's present holdings in railroad securities.

Reports have been current lately that the Boston & Maine bonds are secured only by Fitchburg railroad common stock as collateral and that the state might lose the whole \$5,000,000 if the federal government compelled a termination of the lease of the Fitchburg to the Boston & Maine. It has been reported about Boston that if the Boston & Maine was forced to give up the Fitchburg, the common stock would be returned to the state for its bonds, and that at present the state could not market the stock.

State Treasurer Elmer A. Stevens says that these reports have been given considerable publicity, but are without foundation. He says that the method of transfer was such that the bonds came to the state as by a regular sale. He declares they are not secured by common stock of the Fitchburg and the state runs no risk of loss.

LITTLE VILLAGE OF WORKERS BUSY ON FOUNDATIONS OF NEW TECH ON RIVER BANK

Progress is rapid at the site of the new Technology. The number of men on the ground now is more than 375, divided into gangs at work on the different units of construction into which the grounds have been divided. The pile-driving for the 300-foot mechanical engineering building to the west of the grand court is half done and about 600 piles are in place. The trenches that are to hold the foundations are well along for the east and west walls and the central partition. Excavations for the basements have been carried towards the river marking the outline of the architectural wing. This building is to surround one of the minor courts and at the other, the eastern end, a great steam shovel is loading carts as fast as they can be driven up.

The first order of 1,500,000 feet of lumber is ready for delivery. Five of the seven concrete towers are erected together with their related bins, hoisting engines, pits, cars and concrete mixers, and two or three of the units have been tested and are ready for work. Their use will follow the completion of the pile-driving upon which three drivers are at work. The five-spur tracks are laid, and it is now only necessary to connect them with the Boston & Albany system.

The fire-protection service has been extended. The main has been brought the length of the lot, and 16 fire-pipes, each with its hundred feet of hose, are now ready for use. Each fire-pipe is fitted with water barrels for emergency.

The first thousand tons of reinforcing steel is practically all on hand, and considerable work has been done with the bending machine. A small engine has been installed, the sole work of which will be to draw the steel from its bin to the bender a length at a time.

Those who pass the site will notice in different places piles of iron. These mark the testings of different kinds of concrete piles. The general nature of the soil on the riverbank is such that the larger structures have settled more or

less. At Technology it is the intention to avoid this as much as possible. Accordingly the experiments of Professor Crosby were undertaken 18 months ago which determined the nature of the underlying strata, and now to give a measure of the sustaining strength of various patterns of concrete piles, sample piles have been placed and are being tested by means of loads up to 40 or 50 tons per pile.

Buildings are multiplying in different parts of the grounds. Each unit had its headquarters, hoist-house storage and other houses. The little house at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Vassar street is a transforming station where the current of the Cambridge Electric Light Company at 2300 volts is stepped down so as to be serviceable for lighting and power. There are a good many uses made of the current, for half a dozen pumps are at work draining the trenches, and other motors serve the purposes of the shops.

CALIFORNIA HAS 130 MOUNTAINS 13,000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL

WASHINGTON—California has 70 named mountain peaks and 60 or more unnamed mountains, a total of at least 130, whose altitudes are greater than 13,000 feet above sea level. Twelve of these are 14,000 feet or more high. The highest is Mt. Whitney, which is also the highest peak in the United States, with an elevation of 14,501 feet. Mt. Williamson is the next, 14,384 feet.

The elevation of Mt. Shasta, probably the third highest peak in the state, has not been determined exactly, but it is generally credited with being about 14,380 feet high, according to the United States geological survey. Other mountains attaining more than 14,000 feet are: South Peak of White mountain, North Palisade mountain, Mt. Russell, Split mountain, Middle Palisade mountain, Mt. Langley, Mt. Muir, Mt. Tyndall, and Mt. Barnard.

SEPARATION OF BOSTON & MAINE NOW PROMISED

Howard Elliott Said to Assure Federal Authorities That New Haven Will Part With Railroad and Its Steamships

TALK WITH MR. WALSH

Separation of the Boston & Maine from the New Haven system is promised by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of both roads, as a result of his conferences with the federal legal authorities. Similar action with regard to the steamship lines is assured by Mr. Elliott, but he is reticent on the trolley lines of Massachusetts. Admission to this was given by Mr. Elliott last night as the result of his three-hour conference with Governor-elect Walsh at the Hotel Lenox last yesterday.

The directors of the New Haven system are acting in conjunction with Mr. Elliott in their desire to follow the recommendations of the interstate commerce commission and the desires of the department of justice at Washington, according to Mr. Elliott.

In the mutual exchange of plans for the future the present financial status of New Haven and Boston & Maine roads, the intentions of the New Haven in regard to the protection of Massachusetts stockholders in both roads and the lines upon which each is working to bring out a successful solution of the problem were discussed.

Mr. Walsh indicated that he would consult with the New Haven, as represented by Mr. Elliott, further, and it is said that he asked for a written statement of the position of the road relative to the proposed changes that are to be made.

Mr. Walsh made it plain that he did not fear a receivership for the Boston & Maine, and the possibility of this was fully discussed. His idea was that a receivership in a general way might help to solve successfully the question of how existing contracts and leases can be broken.

In the further discussion of this subject the question of state ownership was taken up. The state has at present a large holding in the Boston & Maine. There are two propositions involved, one calling for the entire control of the Boston & Maine by the state, and the other calling for the minority control. It is said that the cost of the taking was discussed and the Governor-elect made it plain that he would not consent to any proposition through which the state would be obliged to pay more than the market price for the stock of the Boston & Maine. The New Haven investment is in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 and there is a depreciation in round numbers on this investment of about \$10,000,000 today.

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The value of the state's production of coal in 1912 was \$13,152,088, clay products \$4,522,326, Portland cement \$2,790,396 (an increase of 50 per cent), and sand and gravel \$1,509,245.

The value of the production of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc in 1912 increased by \$174,000,000, or 29 per cent, over the production for 1911.

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At the meeting of the Lexington Whatsoever Club in the chapel of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church on Sunday afternoon last, the study of Dr. David Brewer Eddy's book, entitled "What Next in Turkey?" was again taken up, under the direction of the leader, Miss Marjory Newell. Owing to the holidays no meeting will be held next week.

"Home Day" was observed by the Arlington Woman's Club in Associates hall Thursday. Miss Nellie E. Ewart of Arlington gave an exhibition of modern cooking. A number of new dishes were served among the members, and the meeting took the form of a "yellow luncheon." Mrs. Peter Schwamb, chairman of the home department, together with Mrs. William M. Hatch, chairman of the social committee, were in charge and they were assisted by these ladies:

Mr. Walsh made it plain that he did not fear a receivership for the Boston & Maine, and the possibility of this was fully discussed. His idea was that a receivership in a general way might help to solve successfully the question of how existing contracts and leases can be broken.

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IOWA INCREASES PRODUCTION OF MINERAL WEALTH

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AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eleven)

freshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Minor, assisted by several of the club ladies.

"The Inspiration of Books" was the subject of the lecture given by Melville C. Freeman at the last meeting of the Lynn Woman's Club Tuesday. Mr. Freeman spoke of books as having messages of wisdom, beauty, laughter and idealism, and illustrated his points by quotations from Van Dyke, Kipling, Browning and Tennyson.

Roslindale Community Club held its meeting Friday afternoon in Fraternity hall. The program was in charge of the civics committee. The Rev. Philip Osgood of the Episcopal church urged the gathering to oppose licenses in ward 23. Dr. Henry P. Muldowney gave a lecture on "Home Sanitation," and at the close of the meeting a group of children from the Longfellow school sang carols. The meeting to be held in the Museum of Fine Arts on Jan. 2 was postponed until Jan. 9. The basketry class is showing some specimens of its work.

Dorchester Heights chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held their December meeting on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Fred Amsden, 364 Fourth street, South Boston. The regent, Miss A. E. Newell, presided. It was voted to accept the invitation of the state society to take charge of the serving of refreshments at the meeting in the Westminister on Jan. 16. This chapter will also act as hostess at the regular Friday afternoon social at the state society headquarters on Jan. 2, and will assume charge of a book table at the sale to be held in February. The program consisted of holiday reminiscences by the members. Refreshments were served, the hostesses being Mrs. Amsden, Mrs. Damm and Mrs. Ridings.

Hyde Park Current Events Club met Wednesday morning and bouquets were presented to each member through the courtesy of a former president. Current events were given by Mrs. H. N. Case, and the second hour an illustrated lecture on "Present Day Uses of Electricity" was given by La Rue Vredenburg. At the meeting of Dec. 31, current events will be given by Mrs. G. W. Scrivens and Miss Helen Appleton, who will lecture on "The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice."

Tuesday Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Edgar A. Peterson, 66 Cherry street. A dozen new members were added to the club and an informal entertainment followed. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. P. Emerson of Baldwin avenue.

The English literature department of the New Century Club of Malden met Monday, with Mrs. J. N. Newhall of 48 Waite street as hostess. A discussion of the writings and the career of Oliver Wendell Holmes was held, in which Mrs. Frank E. Poland, Mrs. C. J. Titus, Mrs. George H. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. Percy C. Moore, Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, Mrs. J. K. Newhall, Mrs. M. W. Dearborn, Mrs. A. S. Terry, Mrs. Philip G. Randall and Mrs. Soule were

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale

will begin

Friday, December 26th

Every Department Will Be Represented
For the detailed account of the many bargains to be offered, see papers of Wednesday next

Mrs. Howard H. Heustis, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, Mrs. Philip Eberhardt, Mrs. John Chellis, Mrs. C. W. Schwamb, Mrs. Robert Gordon, Mrs. William K. Cook, Miss Elsie Parker, Miss Clara Livingston, Miss Helen Allen, Miss Bunton and Miss Alice Kendall. "Literary afternoon" will be observed by the club on Jan. 1, when Mrs. Christabel W. Kidder is to read "Pippa Passes."

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Greenwood, Mrs. C. T. Bartlett, Mrs. Hiram A. Miller, Mrs. F. A. MacCallum offered the pledge: "To Our President." Mrs. Henry E. Williams responded. The members of the club will meet at the home of Mrs. G. G. Phipps, Dec. 26. A meeting on Dec. 29 will be with Mrs. C. E. Thompson, 51 Fisher avenue.

First meeting of the newly organized Newton Woman's Club was held Monday. Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick gave a reading of the drama, "Jeanne D'Arc." Music was furnished by Harold Vinal, pianist, a former student at the Allen school, West Newton. A social followed the entertainment.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday at the home of Mrs. Richards, Lake avenue. The afternoon's work was in charge of Mrs. Swift, whose subject was the "New Zealand Islands." The next meeting will be held Dec. 29 at the home of Mrs. A. F. Hayward, Center street.

Newton Centre Woman's Club held an open meeting Tuesday afternoon in the Mason school hall when E. Stagg Whitten spoke on "Prison Labor."

Mrs. H. K. Burrisson entertained the travel class of the West Newton Women's Educational Club Wednesday afternoon. The subject of discussion was "Mohammedanism in India; the Parsees and the Sikhs."

Watertown Woman's Club held its fifth regular meeting Monday in the town hall. Under the auspices of the home economics and food sanitation committee, of which Mrs. Lena Hawes is chairman, Professor Allyn of Westfield spoke on "Vital Facts in the Pure Food Fight."

Waltham Woman's Club held a meeting Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts branch of the National Parent-Teacher Association, gave an address along the lines of useful possibilities of mothers and parents interesting themselves with the task of the school teacher. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Cambridge, who is identified with the education poster campaign, complimented the local club in its stand against liquor. Miss Myrtle Jordan gave a number of piano selections, among which was "My Tribute," written by the state president, Mrs. Higgins.

The December meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Saturday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Joseph H. Williams on Fletcher road, Bedford. Mrs. George Minot Baker presided and reported a payment of \$200 on the mortgage of the Concord chapter house. The subject of the literary hour was "Christmas in Song and Story." Mrs. Adelbert Messer of Concord Junction sang solos, after which Mrs. Baker spoke briefly on the "Spugs." Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, entitled "Speaking o' Christmas," was read by Mrs. George R. Blinn of Bedford. Miss Edith Melvin of Concord gave a paper describing "Christmas in the Colonies," and the program closed with a group of songs by Miss Mary V. Tewksbury of Concord. During the meeting Miss Grace Ward, a member of the Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell gave a brief address. Refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Williams, assisted by Mrs. Blinn.

A meeting was held Monday evening in the home of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street, Concord, under the direction of the modern educational class of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club. Wells A. Hall, superintendent of the Concord public schools gave an account of "The Work of the Evening Schools." The current events class of the club met yesterday in the home of Mrs. Raphael D. Hoyle on Sudbury road. Mrs. Frederic C. Dumaine, a former president, led the class. The housewives' class meets on Dec. 30, with Mrs. Richard F. Wood on Main street. Miss Carolyn Webber will speak.

Ladies of the Follen Study Club of East Lexington held their last meeting of the present year in the reading room of the Cary memorial branch library in East Lexington Thursday evening. Again

the club read and studied Olive Schreiner's book, entitled "The Story of an African Farm," under the direction of its leader, Mrs. Harold Lionel Pickett. The regular monthly business meeting and social will take place early in January.

A social and musical afternoon was enjoyed at the monthly meeting of the Arlington Heights Friday Social Club yesterday in the home of Mrs. Carl H. Bunker on Hillside avenue, Arlington Heights. A Victrola concert was given by Mrs. Edward Keough, and the assisting artist was Mrs. William F. Conant, who sang soprano solos, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Edward C. Shirley. A business session preceded the program, at which the president, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead, presided. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting by the hostess, Mrs. Bunker, assisted by Mrs. Keough. It was reported that about \$200 was netted at the recent "Rainbow Bazaar" of the club in Crescent hall.

Members of the Sudbury Woman's Club listened to a travel talk by Mrs. Grace L. Crockett of Lexington, Thursday afternoon, at the seventh regular meeting of the club in that town. At the next meeting, Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett is to give a reading of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary."

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea is to address the Littleton Woman's Club Monday in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church, taking for her subject the "Peace Movement." A musical program will be furnished.

Nearly 70 members and invited guests attended the first holiday luncheon of the Concord Woman's Association last Monday in the vestry of the Concord First Parish Unitarian church. This innovation proved successful, and will doubtless be made an annual affair. Mrs. Frederick C. Dumaine, Mrs. Loren B. MacDonald, Mrs. Henry H. Braley and Miss Mary Metcalf were the committee in charge. Sewing meetings were held both before and after the dinner. During the sewing hour after the luncheon, Mrs. Prescott Keyes of Concord entertained with the story of "Just a Cat." A short business session closed the meeting.

At the December meeting of the Concord branch of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the home of the president, Mrs. Henry G. Rolfe, a letter from Mrs. Simpson, superintendent of the state W. C. T. U. flower mission, was read, and the union voted to extend an invitation to the Concord Junction and Bedford unions to attend the meeting of the Concord union on Jan. 13, to hear the reports of the world and national conventions.

The Answer to The Question "What Shall I Give?"
Is found
At 8 MILK STREET
WORTH WHILE Gifts to Fit Every Purse
A Complete Line of Desk Furnishings In Brass and Leather AND MANY Pleasing Novelties
Christmas Greeting and Post Cards
Hill, Smith & Co.
8 MILK STREET

What Better Xmas Present Than a Savings Account
Deposits accepted and payments made by mail. Special attention given to women and children unfamiliar with banking routine.
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 10
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Simmons Asks for Larger Plant

President Lefavour Urges Need of More Dormitories, Auditorium, Gymnasium, Library and Students' Building

QUARTERS OUTGROWN

Report Seeks Financial Assistance to Build on Land Recently Acquired to Increase Facilities of College

Urging the need of more dormitories and additions to the educational plant, including an auditorium, gymnasium, library and library school, laboratories, domestic arts and student buildings, Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, has just submitted his twelfth annual report to the corporation.

An appeal is made for financial assistance to build up the land recently acquired between Avenue Louis Pasteur and Worthington street and extending from the Fenway to Tetlow street.

Detailing his plans the president declares there is need for an auditorium sufficiently large to seat the students and officers, to enable the college to assemble not only for such instruction as would naturally be given by the college officers, including the weekly devotional service, but for many general lectures which are available and desirable but which at present cannot be given.

The Church of the Disciples, the only available meeting place in the neighborhood of the college, will seat less than 450, and its use, even for devotional services, is a disadvantage in that it is a denominational religious edifice.

The unbuilt east wing of the original college building has been generally thought of as the proper place for such an auditorium. If that is chosen, it will also furnish room for the administrative offices.

The president also asks for a gymnasium with suitable equipment in order that more opportunities may be given to the students for recreation. The room now used for this purpose is so small that it is almost impossible to arrange for two weekly exercises even for first-year students. If this building were secured before the auditorium, it might be used temporarily also for occasional assemblies of the college.

Further, the president would have a building for the domestic arts that would give to the rapidly growing department of household economics an opportunity to furnish the needed facilities for teaching and illustrating the various aspects of the occupations of the home. This will never be possible, he says, in the space reserved for this department in the present building.

President Lefavour desires a building for the library and the library school. The shelves of the library rooms are practically full and the demand for space for readers is increasing. The library is not large relatively, and contains almost no inactive material. It is the most important single educational feature of the college and should be given such accommodations as are necessary for its effective work. The large number of students not residing in the dormitories and the distance of the dormitories entail large provision of study and reading rooms, and casual inspection of the college during its session shows how far from satisfactory are the present conditions.

The report seeks a building for laboratories. Each of the departments has requested this year more room for laboratory work. The requests are amply justified, he says, but cannot be granted without sacrificing some of the class rooms, and that, he says, is clearly impossible. There are new and desirable opportunities for women with training, but little can be added to the programs which these departments are now carrying without an enlargement of their facilities.

Lastly he favors the construction of a student building, which may give to the students, especially to those not residing in dormitories, the opportunities for social development, which are now possible in a very slight degree and only by using the hospitality of the dormitories.

The registration in regular courses for the year as shown in the annual catalogue was 944, an increase of 113 over that of the preceding year. Of these, 733 were pursuing courses included in the four-year programs, and 211 were enrolled in shorter or partial programs. About 415 were following courses in household economics, 253 in secretarial studies, 112 in library work, 56 in general science and non-technical departments, 98 in social work, and 10 in trade school teaching.

Gifts received during the year include: Russell Sage foundation, for advanced work in the school for social workers, \$10,000; Miss Frances R. Morse, for purchase of land, \$5000; George F. Baker, for dormitory construction, \$5000; Mrs. Charles H. Dalton, for current scholarships, \$300; Alumnae Association, for the honor scholarship, \$50; Miss Madeline L. Scott, for dormitory construction, \$50; for the school of social workers, \$2881.91; for the social service library, \$2129.60; for the Dana's fund, \$555; for the general scholarship fund, \$1830; for the student endowment fund, \$700.

TOWN TO HAVE CLOCK
EAST LEXINGTON, Mass.—The citizens of this town have voted to have a town clock with the funds left the town in 1876 by John H. Blodgett of Charles-town.

PUBLICITY WORK FOR NEW HAVEN IS DESCRIBED

Clarence W. Barron Tells State Service Commission How He Advised Mr. Mellen as to Where and How to Advertise

ABOUT \$140,000 PLACED

Newspapers of the present day to succeed must work independent of corporate influence, according to Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau, who testified yesterday before the public service commission in its investigation into the "other expenses" of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

His testimony followed that given by William A. Murphy, a reporter; Harry W. Kendall, a reporter, and Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard law school.

Mr. Barron told of handling New Haven advertisements which had been placed in his charge. When asked what his occupation was, the witness said he was a farmer, but later admitted that he controlled the Boston News Bureau newspaper, advertising agency and bulletin service, and similar organizations in New York and Philadelphia. His revenue came, he said, entirely from newspaper commissions, but he declared he was an employee of the newspapers and not of the New Haven.

Speaking of recommendations he had made to the New Haven, Mr. Barron said he acted as an advertising specialist in placing newspaper advertisements and advised the road as to how it should advertise. He read letters showing the character of his advice. He said he proposed to Charles S. Mellen, then president of the road, that he advertise signed statements regarding his policies in order to bring them properly before the public.

Witness said emphatically that all the advertising was display advertising and that all the money represented by the vouchers in question had been paid to the newspapers by Mr. Barron previous to his payments by the New Haven. He said that Mr. Mellen determined the amount of advertising.

It was estimated that the total New Haven advertising placed through Mr. Barron's various agencies amounted to about \$140,000 between December and June, 1913.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, said at the close of the afternoon session that the hearing would be resumed at a date to be set in a few days.

\$5000 VOTED SAFETY DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—The House Friday passed a bill to appropriate \$5000 for the expenses of the American delegates to the international safety-at-sea conference in session at London.

TRADE OF GREAT STORES IS COLOSSAL

Employees of Some Companies Compare With Population of Towns, While Year's Business Matches Cost of Big Projects

GREAT ABILITY SHOWN

Enough people are employed in Boston's department, dry goods and specialty stores alone to populate a good sized New England city. Not a little country city either, but one of the plump, robust cities that abound in Massachusetts, say like Haverhill or Salem.

The number of workers in such stores fluctuates considerably, owing to the varying volume of trade at different times of year, but in the busy seasons, as nearly as can be judged, it approximates 40,000. There is one store which alone carries on its payroll a number equaling the population of Provincetown, of Lexington or of Amherst.

Like City or Town

In most of the states of the Union, although not in Massachusetts, a place coming to have 5000 inhabitants would be entitled to have a city charter, with a mayor and a city council. Although the store officers are differently named, as "the firm," "merchandise manager," "superintendent" and "department managers," their decisions are as authoritative as those of any city officers.

It is like having a whole city of employees in a store, or a number equal to five regiments of soldiers stationed there during the day, or as many people as there are in the towns of Northfield, Sherborn and Lancaster combined. The inhabitants of a pretty little village like Buxford, Lynnfield, Hampton, Dunstable or Enfield would be lost if placed in this store. They could be nicely stowed away in one corner and their acquaintance could search for them in vain for hours, and when finally they asked someone to direct them to these people they would undoubtedly be referred to the time desk, which is the directory for locating all employees, before the villagers could be found.

One department alone may employ from 200 to 300 people, who are as widely separated in many ways from the remainder of the store as are the inhabitants of one village from those of another. Employees often comment on the impossibility of keeping in touch

BUYING A STAMP REQUIRES WORK OF FORTY-TWO MEN

Minneapolis Official Has Many Operations and Assistants for 1 or 2-Cent Expenditure

MINNEAPOLIS—The purchase of a 2-cent postage stamp, or a 1-center for that matter, by the head of any department in the city of Minneapolis requires the attention of 42 men—and they all have to be paid, says the Journal. The city clerk (1) writes a letter, but being out of stamps asks the purchasing agent (1) to buy him one. The purchasing agent writes a requisition for 2 cents on the city treasurer (1), who advances the money to the city clerk. The city clerk then draws an order on the postmaster (1), and getting the stamp and receipt showing payment, presents the receipt to the purchasing agent (1).

The purchasing agent (1) scrutinizes the receipt and returns it to the city clerk (1), who includes it as a claim from his department and forwards it to the city controller (1). The city controller audits the claim and passes it to the city council claims committee (5), then to the city council (26).

If the council approves the claim the city clerk (1) draws a warrant which must be signed by himself, the mayor (1), city treasurer (1) and city controller (1). The warrant is then paid by the bank upon which it is drawn, and the amount is credited to the city treasurer, who advanced the money for the purchase of the stamp.

WESTFIELD MAKES CHARTER DRAFT

WESTFIELD, Mass.—The Westfield city charter committee prepared the final draft of the proposed charter last night. It will be submitted to the Legislature by Harry B. Putnam, through Thomas J. Cooley, representative-elect. The mayor, clerk and treasurer will be elected for two years; the city collector, aldermen and school committee for one year; the water commissioners, board of health, municipal light board and assessors for three years. There will be a single board, the board of aldermen. The school board will consist of one member from each ward.

The mayor may be recalled at the end of the first year; upon petition of 500 voters he must submit to another election.

RESPECT FOR UNIFORM PROPOSED

WASHINGTON—Legislation to prevent discrimination in public places against men in any military uniform of the United States was proposed by a bill introduced in the Senate on Friday by Senator Chamberlain.

ALASKA'S COST LOOKS SMALL

When Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000 that amount was considered a large sum, but some of the stores are likely to find after invoicing that they have done a business of three times that amount in a year. The vast amount of land in the Mississippi valley known as the Louisiana Purchase netted the French government but \$15,000,000 in 1803, when it was bought by the United States, yet the stock of needles and pins, of wearing apparel and household goods carried in a department store may bring in a volume of business in one year that will far exceed this amount. It is expected that the Legislature of Massachusetts will cut the budget of \$21,000,000, asked by the state departments, yet many department stores will gather in business to a similar amount and then the managers will feel that the volume should have been larger.

In a store of another city a yearly business of \$50,000,000 is carried on, which is equal to the expense budget of the city of Chicago for one year. It is more than one fourth of the cost of the subway now in course of construction in New York city, and is one seventh of the entire cost of the Panama canal.

There is general rejoicing over the nearly \$8,000,000 which has been collected to date for the erection of the new buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the business for one year of this department store is more than six times that amount, and even the expense budget of the United States is only about 20 times that sum.

Financial Figures Compared

Not only are large figures used in the stores in dealing with the human element, but financial figures run so high as often to surprise those who are accustomed to think more of the small notions, as spoons of thread, rolls of tape and hooks and eyes, which the stores sell. In estimating a few financial figures that are considered not extraordinary the salary of a store's general manager may equal that paid to the President of the United States; \$300,000 yearly for rent is regarded as not at all exorbitant, and a like amount expended for advertising is considered as extremely conservative for a big store. When one recalls that the appropriation for the Boston park department last year was \$385,000 the \$300,000 or \$400,000 expended by each of several of the Boston stores may seem large, yet it is said that the advertising bill of two of New York's stores amounts to \$700,000 yearly, or equal to Boston's appropriations for a year for its mayor's office, city council and public buildings, library and art departments.

With these expenses alone running past the million dollar mark some one asks what must the volume of yearly business be to show a profit after they and other expenditures are paid. From \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 is said to be not an unusual figure for an average large store, in fact the former figure would apply only to a comparatively small store. In contrast to the attitude of the mercantile world toward a sum of a few million dollars is that of the state of Massachusetts regarding the appropriation by the Legislature of \$9,000,000 for the development of the harbor of Boston, which is called a large figure to be devoted by one state to its harbor.

CANDIDACY OF EARNEST SMITH STILL IN DOUBT

Election Commission Have Certified 4000 Names on Councilman's Papers With More Lists Remaining to Be Inspected

DEMOCRATS VIGILANT

The election commissioners resumed the counting of names on Councilman Smith's papers this morning and up to 10 o'clock had certified over 4400 names. There are still papers to be counted.

Joseph A. Maynard, president of the Democratic city committee, called the election board by phone almost every hour yesterday and made several trips in person to get the latest figures and make his own calculations as to the probable results.

The councilman's success at getting 5000 bona fide signatures of registered voters without aid of a political organization or paid canvassers is held by the Democrats as having a peculiar significance, inasmuch as he was once talked of as a fusion candidate.

Those who have already crossed the line are Mayor Fitzgerald, who has withdrawn, Thomas J. Kenny, John R. Murphy, John A. Keliher and Congressman James M. Curley.

The challenge issued yesterday by Congressman Curley to Acting-Mayor Thomas J. Kenny to join in public debate on the subject of their respective records as public officials was unheeded by Mr. Kenny, who said that any display of the kind would be unnecessary to establish the records of each in the eyes of the public.

The meeting of the Democratic ward chairmen Monday is expected to have a great influence on the results to the present campaign. It is reported that many of the Fitzgerald men have already fallen into step with the Kenny cohorts and if, as expected, Mayor Fitzgerald openly endorses Mr. Kenny, there is said to be no doubt that the majority of the votes that would have gone to the mayor will go to Mr. Kenny.

At the Kenny headquarters there is confidence that the action of the mayor in withdrawing has virtually elected Mr. Kenny. John R. Murphy of Charlestown is still in the race and it is generally conceded that he will continue his campaign to the end.

Congressman James M. Curley spoke last night at rallies in ward 3 ward room, Congress hall in ward 4 and Hibernian hall in ward 5. The congressman discussed the heads of Charlestown.

Thomas J. Kenny says that while he may accept several invitations to speak

before the holidays he will hold no regular rallies.

Lewis J. Hewitt, candidate for city council, whose nomination papers are now in the hands of the district attorney, pending investigation of the genuineness of the signatures, still stands credited with 2821 certified signatures at the office of the election commissioners.

Councilman candidates whose names are assured of a place on the ballot are Councilor Daniel J. McDonald, Henry E. Hagan, George W. Coleman, all three C. M. L. candidates; William H. Woods and Patrick H. Kearns. Fred J. Kneeland has 3072 names certified, a number of papers yet to be counted. Frank A. Goodwin has 1641 names and about 40 papers to count. William L. Doolan has 1037 and Fred B. Howland has 1839.

In the contest for the two places on the school board, Dr. David D. Scannell and Committeeman Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., the Public School Association candidates, and James M. Keyes have crossed the 5000 mark. Dr. Fred L. Bogan of Dorchester last night had 4222 certified names, with sufficient nomination papers awaiting examination to carry him close to it not over the line.

Max Henry Newman of ward 9 has 92 names certified. Jeremiah A. Desmond filed 760 additional names for the Citizens Municipal League slate just before closing time.

RESTORED INNES CANVAS SAID TO BE WORTH \$25,000

NEW YORK—Discovery is announced of a hidden painting of George Innes, noted American landscape artist, and the restored picture has been valued by critics as high as \$25,000.

The canvas was smeared with white paint, and Mrs. Jonathan Scott Hartley, the painter's daughter, kept it for nearly 20 years after his career closed without learning its value. Recalling her father's habit of painting over unfinished pictures when no other canvas was at hand, she had the outer covering of paint removed and beneath was a picture of sunlit woods said to rank with Innes' best work.

THROUGH FREIGHT SERVICE FOR LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—Through freight service daily from New York to this city over the New York Central lines will start Jan. 1, according to William H. Day, Jr., traffic manager of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, who returned from the metropolis today. This new service is expected to be a material aid to the local merchants and manufacturers. Already a through service leaves Lynn daily for Chicago and St. Louis.

EASTERN STAR OFFICERS NAMED

MAYNARD, Mass.—Magdalene chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, has elected: Worthy Matron, Mrs. Lizzie Chandler; assistant matron, Mrs. Bertha Lowden; conductor, Miss Emma Greenhalge; assistant conductor, Miss Sadie Stitt; treasurer, Mrs. Ethel Dart; secretary, Miss Edna Denniston; worthy patron, Lucius Maynard.

Lamson & Hubbard FURS

MANUFACTURERS and RETAILERS

The largest line of Fur Garments, Coats, Muffs, Neckpieces, Evening Wraps, Gloves, Robes and Automobile Coats in New England.

Prices the Lowest in Boston for Merchandise that is

RELIABLE

We will cheerfully give any information regarding values whether you wish to purchase of us or elsewhere.

Lamson & Hubbard

92 Bedford Street and 173 Washington Street

DEDHAM TOWN WARRANT BOARD NOW ORGANIZED

C. H. J. Kimball Elected Chairman and R. F. Phelps Secretary—Committees Are Named

DEDHAM, Mass.—The town's warrant committee, whose duty it is to consider all matters of town's business, has organized with Charles H. J. Kimball as chairman and Roswell F. Phelps, secretary. The chairman has appointed these sub-committees:

General government and unclassified—Harris B. Stearns, chairman; John J. O'Neill and William H. Bond.

Statistics and taxation—Roswell F. Phelps, chairman; John I. Taylor and Michael A. Colbert.

Education and libraries—Charles H. J. Kimball, chairman; J. Raphael McCoole, Michael J. Mullen, Roswell F. Phelps and Chester M. Pratt.

Protection of life and property (police and fire department and tree warden)—George D. Gibb, chairman; Hugh J. Cannon and John T. Kenney.

Highways, bridges and street lighting—John I. Taylor, chairman; Thomas T. Boyd, Charles N. Rogers, Peter Helmer and Murdoch McLeod.

Health, sanitation, charities, recreation and cemeteries—Louis R. Lipp, chairman; Hugh J. Cannon, Richard H. Weschroff, Harris B. Stearns and Emile M. Kodish.

Laws and by-laws—Chester M. Pratt, chairman; Charles H. J. Kimball and Herbert H. Stevens.

The committee will hold its next meeting Jan. 6.

WASHINGTON LAND GIFT TO SCHOOL

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jewett, Klickitat county pioneers, have deeded to the White Salmon schools five acres for a building site and agricultural purposes and the school board will start an agricultural department, says the Oregonian. The land is valued at \$1000 an acre and increasing steadily in value.

Mrs. Jewett is a member of the school board and well known for her work in the suffrage cause. Mr. Jewett is serving his third term as mayor of White Salmon.

DRESS SUITS \$40.00 and \$50.00

New Year's Eve will be observed with more than usual entertainment at Clubs, Theaters, Hotels, and Neighborhood Affairs. Is your Dress Suit or your Tuxedo Coat thoroughly satisfactory? If not, we can solve your problem at once. Our Full Dress Suits at \$40.00 and \$50.00 are satisfying the best dressed men in New England. May we add you to our clientele?

Scott & Company
340 Washington Street

WATERTOWN HAS \$97,000 FOR SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUND

Appropriations totaling \$97,000 for a new 10-room schoolhouse, a four-room addition to the Hosmer school and a playground, were voted by the citizens of Watertown last night. For the new school on the Morse property, Watertown street, purchased last April, \$75,000 was voted. Plans submitted by the building committee of which James H. L. Coon is chairman, were rejected because they entail an expenditure exceeding the appropriation. The committee was instructed to secure modified plans from the architect, Arthur F. Gray of Boston.

The town voted \$10,000 for the addition to the Hosmer school, besides \$7000 for installation of a modern heating plant in that schoolhouse. For the purchase of the land owned by Governor Foss adjacent to the Hosmer school to be used as a playground, \$5000 was appropriated.

R. I. ASSEMBLY CAUCUS JAN. 2

PROVIDENCE—The Republican Assembly caucus for the settlement of the speakership and other party problems will be held, in all probability, on Friday, Jan. 2.

In the meantime, the contest between Frank F. Davis and Frank F. Hamill for speaker is being waged by their supporters in all parts of the state.

What You Do During the Next 5 Years

can be recorded in its proper place for each day (1826 days) in one book; namely,

WARD'S
Live A Day
BOOK

There is space for four-line daily entries. The years are not printed in full, but "19" only, the last two figures for the different years to be written in by the user. The records when completed are comparative for five years, each day's entry under the corresponding day of previous year. The pages are divided into five equal parts, the upper fifth for the first year, the second fifth for the next year, and so on.

Records can be made of interesting events of travel, the weather, crops, experiences of home, neighborhood, school or college, social engagements, daily amusements and exposures. Appointments can be entered—days, months or years ahead—dates when premiums on insurance policies, notes, mortgages, rents, etc., are due. The uses of the book are innumerable. A great variety of styles and sizes in beautiful bindings. 60 cents to \$5.00, postpaid. Three popular styles are:

No. 100 Beautifully bound in red art cloth, \$1.50. No. 105 Genuine Leather, black and gold, \$2.50. No. 106 Genuine Leather, long grain, green, \$3.00. Ask your dealer, if he cannot supply you we will send postpaid. Write for descriptive circular No. 260.

Everything in Stationery for Christmas.
77-81 Franklin St.
STATIONERS BOSTON

Variety of Art Shown in New York

Portraits by Robert Vonnob, Sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnob, Illustrations for Children and Other Works Seen

OLD AS WELL AS NEW

NEW YORK—Dignity characterizes Robert Vonnob's work as a painter of portraits of men. The dignity belonging to Vonnob's portraits is not a thing implied or artificial, a matter of surroundings or accessories, built up or symbolized. It is an inherent quality, simple and unaffected—the dignity of character, of manhood.

This predominant quality is shown in a number of portraits in the exhibition of paintings by Robert Vonnob and sculptures by Bessie Potter Vonnob, which will remain at the Montross gallery until the end of the month. The portrait of Talcott Williams, exhibited, for example, is not more dignified because the scholar is shown in his doctor's gown and hood. Vonnob searches deeper and finds his portrait upon the bedrock of character. In the midst of impressive surroundings it is still the "man for a' that" who looks out of the eyes of the Charles Francis Adams portrait. In the portrait of Daniel Chester French the sculptor is shown seated upon his stepladder, a lump of clay in his hand, while the work he is engaged on stretches like a flat background across the canvas. The tone of this picture, the gray clay coloring, which is the enveloping atmosphere of a sculptor's studio, tells its story of the man and his work. In all his pictures Vonnob's coloring is rich, often deep, always sensitive. Other portraits shown are those of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and her three daughters, painted about a testable on a porch; of Martin Justice, of Clifford Provost Grayson and of Mrs. Vonnob. A number of landscapes and figure paintings also are exhibited.

The graceful and often fanciful sculptures of Bessie Potter Vonnob are well known. Mrs. Vonnob has a gift for composing a single figure so that it fills the eye and makes up a balanced composition. The postures of her figures are invariably graceful and natural.

Art for Children

It is a great pleasure at the holiday season to note the beautiful work which is being done by artists of all nationalities for the illustration of children's books. Of high rank among them is the Russian, I. A. Bilbin, whose pictures like deeply colored antique embroideries appear in Post Wheeler's translations of Russian folk tales. Equally admirable is the Swedish artist, Carl Larsson, whose work stands out among the best selected of the holiday publications. The color in Larsson's pictures, as reproduced, is especially fresh and effective. His interiors, with their delightful furniture and wall decorations, might be and no doubt are studied with profit by interior decorators, although the pictures were made for children. Otilia Adelborg, another Swedish artist, shows good work.

Among French illustrators for children, of whom there are not a few, Boutet de Monvel still stands supreme. "Girls and Boys," by Anatole France, newly translated, is illustrated by De Monvel. More humorous and whimsical are the English illustrators, Arthur Rackham, who has given his own touch to "Gulliver's Travels" and "Mother Goose," and L. Leslie Brock, who has invested the perennial "Mother Goose" with rare and wholesome humor. "The Story of Chanticleer," appropriately, is pictured by J. A. Shepherd, famous for birds and other little creatures which look like people everybody knows. Herbert Paul wisely has been chosen to embellish Mme. Mac-terlinck's "Children's Bluebird."

Louis Rhead and W. C. Wyeth, Americans, appear as illustrators of children's tales and there is a sumptuous edition of "Arabian Nights" illustrated with oriental richness by the Frenchman, Edmund Dulac. For girls a little older than children, but still altogether childlike, there is an edition of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," sympathetically illustrated by Hugh Thomson. That well-told fairy tale by Oscar Wilde, "The Happy Prince," appears, illustrated by Charles Robinson with delicately colored drawings like etchings printed in color. All these and other children's books may be seen in the display arranged for the holiday assistance of parents by Annie

Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work, in the children's room at the public library. In order to be of the greatest possible service the exhibition remains open evenings until 10 o'clock.

Oriental Porcelains

The collection of Chinese porcelains of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a few pieces dating from the tenth century, formed by George Davies, a merchant of Cheshire, England, has been brought by Edgar Goror of 170 New Bond street, London, to the galleries of Dreicer & Co., New York, for display.



Charles Francis Adams, from painting by Robert Vonnob

persal. This collection is formed of several groups of porcelains of distinct classes, such as the group of rich famille verte and famille rose, the monochrome group, the specimens of the early Kang-Hi period, etc. One beautiful specimen



(Photo by W. C. Ward, New York.)
GRECIAN DRAPERIES, MRS. VONNOB

is a bowl showing red hawthorn on a black background. An incense-burn and cover is an unusually large piece of reticulated work of the Ming period. Besides a number of unique large vases there are plates, ceremonial cups, temple

figures, miniature vases and bottles.

Five little drawings from the pen of Albert Durer, on a sheet of paper not much larger than a man's hand, is one of the chief treasures which Richard Ederheimer gathered up in his search for original drawings by old masters.

One of the drawings shows a dog of doubtful breed, but thoroughly Dureresque; another represents a peasant for some unknown reason swallowing an hour glass; a third is a seated figure and the other two represent a fire and a pal.

Joseph Pennell, whose lithographs and etchings of Grecian temples have been shown in New York at Keppell's, is reported as pronouncing lithography a more direct means of expression than etching. The artist made his Grecian sketches in lithographers' crayon, which enabled him to transfer direct and without loss to the lithographic stone. It is interesting to note what greatly impressed so observant an artist as Mr. Pennell. He says: "What impressed me most was the great feeling of the Greeks for site in placing their temples and shrines in the landscape, so that they not only become a part of it, but it leads up to them." The Greek monuments, he says, "were always composed" and "built with grand ideas of composition, impressiveness and arrangement."

Water Color Modern

A. T. Van Laer, president of the American Water Color Society, says in connection with an exhibition of water colors at Macbeth's, that the practice of painting in water color is more modern than even painters themselves believe. "Of course," says Mr. Van Laer, "the older artists worked in fresco and in tempera, which are a kind of water color, and for a long time the studies made in line were tinted, but working on white paper and using water colors in pans or tubes for a full artistic expression, goes back not

MUSEUM HOLDS MUCH FINE RAIMENT OF COLONIAL DAYS

Shut away from the dust and light in one of the many storage closets of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are rare costumes which if sold would be worth an unusual sum of money. Japanese, Chinese, Spanish and French costumes of state and costumes of the earliest colonial days hang together in the inclosure, a mass of brilliant color.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the styles of dress were continually fluctuating. Before 1750 all men wore wigs, a concomitant of dress, which in a great measure denoted the individual rank of the wearer. After that date wigs gradually went out and the natural hair was curled, frizzled, powdered, queued and clubbed.

The women's hair dressing kept pace with the men's changing styles and, during the period of Queen Anne, dainties tell us that often \$600 a year was spent by one person for hair dressing. In the early colonial days the styles of dress in England were rigidly followed by Boston, New York and Philadelphia dames. Stiff brocade dresses in the museum collection of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are copies of the styles worn in England and France at the same time. Clothes as well as wigs were a badge of rank.

It was considered an affront to the dignity of gentle folk for those of the working class to dress above their station. In Virginia in 1623 no one except those in the Governor's council was allowed to wear silk. In the report of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1651 was expressed "utter detestation and dislike that men and women of mean condition, education and calling should take upon them the garb of gentlemen."

That the wealthy class indulged its right to wear silks and decorations is shown by the costumes which have been handed down from generation to generation, and at length come to the museum. A brocade dress worn in 1740 by Miss Lydia Hutchinson, daughter of Edward Hutchinson, treasurer of Harvard College, judge of the probate court in Boston and a cousin to Governor Hutchinson, is made with the one-piece bodice and overskirt over a full petticoat. A small Flemish lace cap for indoor wear accompanies it. Another costume of earlier date is of light blue brocade embroidered with gold thread; Miss Mary Ann Fan-

euil, the youngest sister of Peter Fan-euil, wore the dress in 1678. It is said that it was brought from France when the family took refuge in America from the edict of Nantes.

The dress is one of the loan collection and belongs to Miss Mary Ann Jones. From the trousseau of Miss Phoebe Penhallow a brocade of yellow embroidered in red and fashioned with a panel front dates back to 1734. Miss Mary Waters of Salem, a belle of 1763, dressed as Gayly as the young society girl of today. Her dress of bright green brocade with its large red design and undersleeves of Flemish lace would delight any girl with its daintiness and chic appearance.

Before 1780 fashions must have changed greatly though the material most popular still remained brocade. The dress of that period has the bodice pointed at the back and a full skirt to be worn over a petticoat of the same material. The children in John Singleton Copley's painting of his family which hangs upstairs in one of the galleries of the museum have the same high-waisted dresses as the only child's dress in the museum collection. The little white silk gown yellowed with age and finished with a collar of hand embroidery speaks of the old-fashioned dignity of the children of 1788.

But the women and children of colonial days did not have an exclusive privilege of wearing brilliant colors, embroideries and decorations. One of the most elaborate of all the costumes at the museum is a plum-colored broadcloth suit which tradition tells us was worn by James Bowdoin, ambassador from the United States to Spain between 1805 and 1808. It is also said that the suit was worn to a ball given by Napoleon Bonaparte at the Tuileries. The long-tailed coat is heavily embroidered with spangles, brilliants, plum-colored silk and chenille. The waistcoat of white silk is also embroidered. With the much becurled hair of the period, the shoes decorated with buckles of brilliants and the white silk hose, the ambassador probably was a goodly figure even in the court of France.

Italian styles of the eighteenth century are represented by the brocade dress, a gift to the museum from Alexander Castelan at the time of the Centennial exhibition. Of all the costumes for women this excels in elegance, the design being embroidered in gold and silver thread on a blue and pink ground.

Small accessories of dress varied with the changing styles. Collars between 1645 and 1655 ranged from narrow round to wide square ones. Feminine fancy in bonnets jumped from the mantilla of Spanish origin to the flat topped Quaker bonnet shaped like a mushroom, the black silk bonnet and the muskmelon quilted bonnet.

The ordinary dress of country people was of cloth spun, dyed and woven at home. The mark of the laborer was leather, sheepskin or deer skin, from which the word "buckskins" as applied to men came into use. Frontiersmen in an attempt to follow the gentlemanly fashions of the towns wore fringed shirts of skins, broad belts and decorated moccasins.

By the study of the masterpieces in the museum galleries the changing styles of dress prevailing in colonial days in America or in the early French, Italian and Dutch periods may be traced. Portraits are the best fitted for this study. The paintings of Copley, Romney, Gainsborough, Rembrandt and Velasquez portray faithfully styles typical of the period in which they were painted.

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HOME ARCHITECTS GIVEN PREFERENCE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Commercial organizations throughout the United States are joining with the Portland Chamber of Commerce in the effort to secure the passage of a bill providing for employment of local architects in cities where federal buildings are to be erected that the work may be expedited, says the Oregonian. Letters are received daily pledging support to the movement.

The Chambers of Commerce of Prescott, Ariz.; Minneapolis and Montrose, Col., wrote recently announcing that they had taken the question up with their delegations in Congress and would assist in every way possible.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS CIVIC SECRETARY

MINNEAPOLIS—F. S. Staley of the training school for public service conducted by the New York bureau of municipal research, will be secretary of the new committee on municipal research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association.

Mr. Staley installed the unit cost system in the New York street cleaning department, made a study of possibilities for miscellaneous revenue for Philadelphia, says the Journal.

GEN. WOOD'S POST TO BE THE EAST

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will take command of the department of the East with headquarters at Governor's island, N. Y., when he leaves office as chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon or Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray may succeed him.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Hand-made jewelry by L. B. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon of Riverside, Cal., is on exhibition at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, through the coming week. It includes several pieces of fine work in gold and enamel and also some Japanese brocade bags, the tops of which are embellished with cloisonne.

TWO COURSES TO HELP FARMERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Practical housekeeping is to be taught farmers' wives and daughters, and bee raising the farmers themselves in the short course for the people at the College of Agriculture, from Jan. 19 to Feb. 14, 1914. According to the Minneapolis Journal, schedules for the courses will soon be distributed through the state.

Miss Josephine T. Berry of the home economics department of the college will teach the home making. Miss Mabel Trilling will conduct courses in selection of commercial patterns. Prof. Francis Jaeger will have charge of the work in bee culture.

BILL TO PUNISH FALSE REPORTS IN

WASHINGTON—Representative Church (Dem.) of California introduced a bill Friday which would declare it to be an offense against the government for any person "to make or circulate false statements, either verbally or in writing, in regard to the financial condition of the people and business interests of the United States for the purpose of bringing on a stringency in the money market of this country, generally known as a money panic."

NEW RAILWAY LINE PLANS EXPLAINED

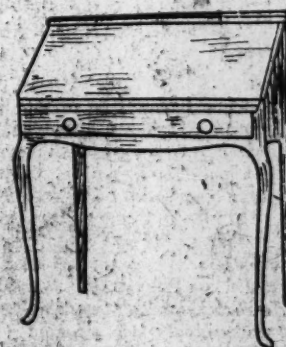
SAN FRANCISCO—City Engineer O'Shaughnessy attended a meeting of the South Central Improvement Club recently and explained plans for the extension of the Van Ness avenue municipal railway across Market street via Eleventh and Potrero avenues to Twenty-fifth street. Several improvement organizations were represented at the meeting, says the Examiner.

NEW CONNICK WINDOW SEEN

Windows for St. Gabriel's Episcopal church of Marion, Mass., are now finished and placed on exhibition in the studio of Charles J. Connick, 9 Hancock street, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Dec. 22, 23 and 24.

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CHATTANOOGA GETS NEW DISTINCTION

Advantages of Location and Railroad Facilities Spell Benefits From Being Common Carriers' Valuation Division Quarters

TO BRING 500 WORKERS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—People of this place feel that a fine feather in the cap of the city as a center of governmental activities was added when the interstate commerce commission this fall chose Chattanooga as headquarters of the fifth or southern division for valuation of common carriers.

The city already has a federal court, the office of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga national military park commission, the office of the engineer in charge of river work in the immediate vicinity, shipyards and headquarters for equipment for that work, a branch of the weather bureau and other government agencies.

This latest achievement was attained after several months of painstaking work by Chamber of Commerce officers and a special committee. Other leading southern cities, such as Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham and Louisville, were competitors for the distinction. However, Chattanooga's many advantages by reason of location and railroad facilities, coupled with the entire harmony of her citizens in doing or agreeing to do anything possible to further the interests of the government, prevailed.

Work Begun

The valuation office was opened about Nov. 1 at Chattanooga, in a small way, as the work is still in its infancy, the bill authorizing it not having passed until last spring. Howard M. Jones, member of the valuation board, is in charge. The force will be increased in conformity with advancement of the task, which will cover many years and is expected to cost millions of dollars. Eventually about 500 people, most of them from other places, will be in service at Chattanooga or working in the field with this city as headquarters.

This district of which Chattanooga is headquarters comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. Other division headquarters cities are Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., and San Francisco.

Chattanooga's new municipal building, erected at a cost of \$200,000, is the working home of the officials and employees of the southern division. This structure was erected to meet the needs of the old bicameral form of government. Since adoption three years ago of the commission form of government, so much more concentrated, it accommodated the courts and county officials left without quarters by the fire which destroyed the old county court house. About Nov. 1 of this year they moved into the palatial new Hamilton county court house, leaving considerable empty space in the municipal building. Then came the first of the valuation force, which eventually will take up practically all the floor space not needed by the city fathers.

The campaign which Chattanooga waged for the valuation headquarters is regarded here as one of the most interesting contests in the history of American cities looking for the good things that mean growth and added prominence. Every conceivable bit of information that could have bearing on her claim for the prize was presented to the commission, enterprising citizens making several trips to Washington to introduce the facts.

City's Advantages Seen

Among the most favorable conditions which it is believed resulted in the decision may be mentioned: Geographical location, it being almost the exact geographical center of the fifth division; it is almost the exact center of the railroad mileage embraced in the nine states and is the headquarters of the principal express carrier within that territory; its superior railway facilities, with interstate lines of railway entering it and leading directly to every portion of the territory, the train schedules enabling one to take an evening train and, by business hours the following morning, be at almost any point in the farthest section of the territory; desirable climatic conditions all the year around; unexcelled office accommodations tendered at low rates; cost of railroad fares at regular passenger rates to all principal cities in the territory being lower than from any other competing city; 2-cent mileage rate prevailing on eight of the railroads leading from Chattanooga.

An illuminating statement of Chattanooga's advantages as a distributing center, or location for general offices of large concerns, has been made by C. L. Loop, vice-president of the Southern Express Company. That company claims



(Photo by Stokes)

Municipal building, commerce commission division headquarters

about the same mileage covered by its operations in the nine states comprised by the southern valuation district as all other express companies combined, and it found it advisable years ago to move its traffic and transportation headquarters from Memphis, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga., to Chattanooga, where now it owns and occupies two large first-story office buildings and has investments in other equipment properties.

Mr. Loop, who has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the express business for many years, says: "Up to the year 1892 the Southern Express Company maintained two headquarters, one in Augusta and one in Memphis. The time came when we had to consolidate the headquarters and we had to consider the most available and desirable location. Chattanooga was selected primarily because of its central location and its accessibility to all points reached by our company, including even places north of the Ohio river. We figure that, being located in Chattanooga, we receive our reports from agents much earlier than we could in any other location. And, when necessary for our men to travel in any direction, the average ride to any point in the territory of this company probably could be made in less average time from Chattanooga than from any other point. There were additional good reasons for the selection, but the central location and train facilities were the governing ones."

Magnitude of Task

To get an idea quickly of the work to be done from the Chattanooga office of the engineering board of the interstate commerce commission it may be said that there are 250,000 miles of railroads in the United States. Statistics relating to approximately one fifth of that mileage will be determined from the Chattanooga office. Not only will the value and holdings of railroads in the southern district be appraised from this city, but a complete inventory will be compiled of the properties of every common carrier which that term includes in the eyes of the law.

For a more thorough appreciation of the operations to be conducted by the accountants, real estate specialists, engineers, economists, property experts and fieldmen of all classes from the Chattanooga office it may be said that:

Every crosstie in the complete railroad systems within the nine southern states in this district must be counted and reports made accurately. The very spikes which hold the rails and ties together must be accounted for.

From records of the past the experts must ascertain and compile reports of the original cost of constructing all the great railroad lines of the South. For instance, the roadbed of the Southern railway between Chattanooga and Knoxville is considered the nucleus of its national system, but was constructed in the early forties of the last century. The experts must find what it cost in those days to make all the great fills, all the great cuts, to build bridges and excavate tunnels. These costs of 75 years ago must be found and the experts must compile in comparative columns what the same work would cost today. The original cost must be reported along with estimates carefully made of the probable depreciation.

It is a herculean task but the engineering board has been ordered to accomplish it. All future operations of the commission must be based upon the original findings of the engineering board, one division of which is to work from Chattanooga in compiling this original report for perhaps 10 years. The law provides that the original statistics shall be periodically revised to account for alterations, improvements, depreciations and extensions of the fields of operations of all common carriers.

Not only does Chattanooga promise to

become the center of the manifold operations of the engineering board in the nine states of the southern district, but a great number of important hearings, in the nature of those of a high tribunal, may be in this city.

The engineering board will complete a tentative valuation of the holdings in the nine states of each common carrier. This is formulated as a report, duplicate copies of which are sent to the attorney general of the United States and the governors of the states wherein the properties of the particular common carrier are located. This challenges the authenticity of the valuation. If a protest or correction is found it must be reported to the commission within 30 days. In the event of the filing of a protest, a hearing must be had, and while the procedure of this hearing is now under consideration, it is said that members of the commission favor making it open to the public—the commissioners themselves sitting as judges to hear evidence and argument presented by the complainants and their attorneys.

The commission commenced work the first of last March. The fundamental organization was perfected by the appointment of an engineering board, which is composed of the following named experts of high national standing:

Present Local Force

Howard M. Jones, a consulting bridge engineer and expert appraiser, who will be in charge of the operations of the Chattanooga office; R. A. Thompson, who was engaged by the state of California in valuing its railroads when engaged by the engineering board for the national work and who gained much valuable experience while appraising the values of all railroad property in Texas during recent years; Edwin F. Wendt, of Pittsburgh, who is president of the National Association of Railway Engineers and, until recently, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad; J. S. Worley, a consulting railroad engineer of Kansas City; W. D. Pence, professor of technical railway engineering in the University of Wisconsin, and who also is the chief engineer of the public service commission of Wisconsin.

Plans for the work of the board of engineers were determined after consultation with a committee of 18 railroad presidents representing the management, it is said, of 90 per cent of the railroad trackage of the Union.

The engineering forces and all other experts employed at the southern divi-

sion office in Chattanooga will be selected by the strictest of civil service regulations. President Wilson declared early in the year that this work should be done only by persons adjudged competent and after civil service examinations.

The force will be drawn from faculties of technical colleges; practical field men now employed in great engineering feats, such as governmental surveys or at electrical power plants; accountants and economists of recognized ability. Since they will be employed at Chattanooga continually for perhaps 10 years, many of the experts are expected to bring their families to Chattanooga and buy or rent homes.

This whole work is to be a census of property valuation, an encyclopedia of the assets of the common carriers of the United States. Many of the vital administrative operations of the government in the future will be based upon the reports of the inventories of the properties of the common carriers. The findings of the commission through its corps of engineers and accountants are expected to be unquestionable as regards justness or authenticity. In all proceedings before the interstate commerce commission, in all the courts of the Union the findings of the engineers as to the value of the property of common carriers shall be prima facie, and in instances of litigation between the government and railroads, express companies, steamship lines, telephone and telegraph companies, wherein the government, as the complainant, seeks to regulate rates of service, these may be offered as conclusive evidence by the government.

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SENTIMENT

Let him who thinks this business age,
Poetic feeling-bars,
Note the idyllic, dreamy names.
We give our sleeping cars.

The Mexican constitutionalists are debating whether to secede with half of the country or press and capture it all.

TIMELY

Agent—I have here a cement that will fasten pieces of broken china so that they will never come apart.
Householder—Send some of it to the President of the new Chinese republic. It is just what he needs.

CITY OWNING TO BE STUDIED

SPOKANE, Wash.—A study of municipal ownership, as conducted both in the United States and in foreign countries, will be made by the municipal affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce, says the Chronicle.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—Nearly a decade ago John Hay, in the course of an address before the press parliament of the world, voiced a sentiment which the Tribune conceives to be of especial value at this particular time when full acknowledgment of the power and influence of the press is so closely associated with demand for its deep responsibility to the people. Mr. Hay, on the occasion mentioned, expressed his belief in the purer traditions and holier goal of a press dedicated to high principle and to the service of the people. He knew the power for good or ill of the globe-encircling speech addressed each day to the world by the press. He pleaded for the cessation of hate and malice, prejudice and discord. That newspaper falls short of its duty and privilege that is too weak, venal or cowardly to stand for a nation's oppressed because the oppressor is the more comfortable and profitable patron and friend. There is indeed nothing human that is alien to a fearless and righteous press answerable alone to professional and personal conscience. No newspaper, whatever its pretension or boasted virtue, is doing its duty that fails to vigorously plead the cause of the people and for that justice which is based on full recognition of human brotherhood.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The people of Roseville are planning to extend the use of the schools and make them centers. This action, which is permitted under a law passed by the last session of the Legislature, is in line with common sense and public spirit. The school, particularly the country school, should be the center of the community around it. It is the natural gathering place. It is public property and should be the social center. Time was not so long ago that the people thought they

had done their full duty for the cause of education when they had planted a little box-like school building in some desolate spot. This little box is making the nation. It deserves better treatment. It would cost little to plant trees around school buildings. And yet, how often is the little school left to stand under a pitiless sun, a monument of neglect? Many of the schools that stand in remote corners on the edge of the southern desert are attractive and permanent buildings. When the time comes that the school is the center of the social life of the countryside, as it should be, the buildings will be better and the surroundings more in keeping with our times.

ARIZONA DEMOCRAT—The state of Colorado has adopted a new plan of selling state lands, the purpose being to reward purchasers who make substantial and valuable improvements.

Under the plan the price asked for land will depend upon the improvement and development planned by the purchaser. The greater the amount of development and the larger the cost of improvements planned the lower the selling price of the land will be. A new form of sales blank has been prepared by the Colorado state land board, which requires the purchaser to state the use he proposes to make of the land and the nature and value of improvements that will be made. A special discount will be made to those who will put the land under irrigation. Arizona still has many million acres of state land for sale, and before another revision of our land laws is made it would be well for this state to make a study of the Colorado plan. The actual settler wants to improve the land he buys, because it is to be his home. The speculator wants to make as little improvement as possible, for the reason that he merely wants to hold the land for an advance of price.

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Engineers on valuation, of interstate commerce commission

Left to right—R. A. Thompson, Howard M. Jones, Edwin F. Wendt, J. S. Worley, W. D. Pence

Pasadena Rose Festival Is Planned

Visitors From Every Quarter to
Throng the City of Sunshine,
Flowers and Laughter at New
Year Day's Noted Tournament

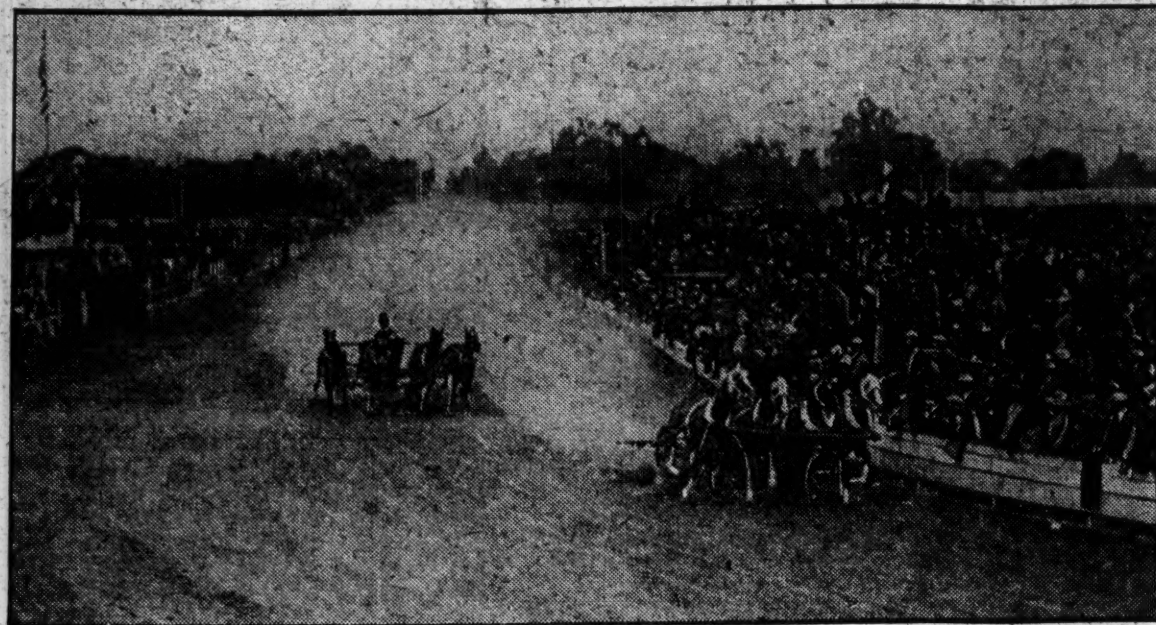
• TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR

PASADENA, Cal.—Plans are almost complete for the coming of New Year's day, when Pasadena, as in former years, will welcome people from everywhere to its tournament of roses, the city's great festival of blossoms. The 1914 tournament celebrates the quarter-century of this world-renowned occasion. Twenty-five years ago the first one was held—a minor event, under the auspices of the Valley Hunt Club. This club fostered the tournament until eventually the entire city became interested. The pageant grew steadily year by year, so that now it is considered the greatest of its kind in the world.

Representatives of all the nations— to the number of 200,000 or more— gather here on each New Year's day to join in the festivities. On trains, electric cars, by automobiles, carriages, on horseback or even on foot, the visitors come, to make merry under smiling skies and in the genial warmth of the California day.

Spontaneity and gratitude sound the dominant note in this harmony of sunshine, bright flowers and songs of wild birds, for commercialism never has been permitted to enter the pageant. No painted sign or hint of the sordid obtrudes itself to mar the effect of upwelling gladness. No artificiality is tolerated and the flowers in the floats must be natural. The morning is given over to a miles-long procession of floral creations, every form of vehicle being gaily decorated with blossoms culled from Pasadena's out-door gardens. Neighboring cities, and even those as remote as 500 miles send entries. The music of many bands is heard and the riot of blossoms, not only in the pageant but on the streets and the deep-blue skies, together with the gay colors of the dresses and parasols, combine to make a scene of wondrous beauty.

In the afternoon the chariot races are held at Tournament park. Splendid thoroughbreds, four abreast, are matched in such races as thrilled the Roman populace in the amphitheater when the empire was in its prime. Here in Pasadena the world's record for this event was established. Various other sports are interspersed, and the great park with its setting of mountains and



Chariot races for the amusement of throngs gathered for the sports.

orange groves presents a spectacle that lingers long in the memory.

Children always have taken a prominent part in the New Year's day activities. From the first grade through the high school they go forth to solicit flowers for their school floats. They gather



Float of unique and beautiful design in the big event

the roses and carnations, poinsettias and bougainvilleas and violets, given them from private gardens. These are collected in tubs and wagons and delivered to the various decorating stations.

The business management of so large a project is by no means a negligible feat.

Now, and for some years past, the tournament has been under the direction of a regularly organized Tournament of Roses Association. Its president, who is also chief executive officer, devotes his entire time to the work; under a salary generous enough to tempt a man

appointments often noted in large undertakings of such a nature. Memberships in the association are generously purchased by citizens, and this income, together with receipts from various other channels, keeps the tournament free of debt and with an increasing surplus from

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

That even little people can give instead of always receiving is being emphasized by Miss McKenna with her boys and girls of grades 1 and 2 at the Elgin Greenwood school in Hyde Park. They have been reading about the "Overall Boys" and this month they are having the story of it pictured out for them on the story-table. This table has a different story every month in the school year. Its foundation is sand, and upon that is built the scenes of the little tale. Last month it was "Pilgrims." December is "Giving." The sand is piled high to represent a hill and on the top of the hill is a cottage where Uncle John lives all alone. It is a pretty cottage with a beautiful outlook far over the country. Even in winter it is beautiful to see, for the pine and balsam trees (real pine and real balsam brought by the children) grow all the way up the hill and cluster about the house, protecting it from the cold winds. Even though this is so and Uncle John likes his little home, there is no one in it to help him, so the Overall Boys decide to assist him themselves. They are represented by paper dolls, which go up the hill, dragging their sleds behind them. Upon the sled are sacks of potatoes, baskets of apples and other things good to eat, and wood with which to cook them. The pleasure of Uncle John and the happiness of the little boys are well brought out in the classroom talks, and the real boys and girls are thinking of some person they know to whom they can do a service like that done by the Overall Boys for Uncle John.

IN THE ELECTRICAL CLASS

Describing the work in the electrical department of the new vocational school at Lyceum hall, Meeting House Hill, a boy named Henry writes: "In the electrical class, we first learned the parts of a battery. They are a jar, carbon and zinc. The carbon sets into the jar. Through the middle of the carbon is a hole into which the zinc sets. It is long, narrow and panel shaped. When we charged a battery we took four ounces of sal ammoniac and put it in the jar and crushed up the lumps. After that we poured in water until the jar was half full. Then we placed the carbon in and if the water did not come up to the wax line which is on the jar we took out the carbon and added enough to make it do so. Then when we placed back the carbon the battery was ready for use."

DICTIONARY EXERCISE

When the dictionary exercise is announced at the Dillaway school the girls know that a good time is in store. As Mrs. Gulliver, the master, says, there are so many things the girls don't know. After they have had the drill the girls know at least several things they did not know before. The exercise is given only when a number of classes are assembled in the auditorium. Every girl takes her dictionary with her. The exercise itself has different forms. One is to see who can find a given word the quickest. It is surprising to the girls how often when a word run plainly—n-e-a—for instance—they will search for it under the n-e-o's or some other wrong combination. Sometimes it is the definition of the word they are to get. Abbreviations also are sought. Opening to them, the pupils may be told to run their eyes down the column and see how many they can remember, or what they never saw before. Perhaps they are called upon to find the abbreviation of the word "adverb," or "plural." There are almost as many ways of varying the exercise as there are words in the dictionary. Speed, accuracy, knowledge and the pursuit are adding valuable detail to the mental equipment of the pupils.

BOOKS READ ARE DESCRIBED

An account of books read during the summer vacation has brought to the instructors of the High School of Practical Arts some interesting information regarding the girls' reading. Some of the reports handed in are as follows: "Bob, Son of Battle," and "The Call of the Wild." I have read at least four times and enjoy them more each time. Florence. I know it was good for me to read "Enoch Arden," "Pelleas and

year to year. In fact, the success of the previous tournament days enabled the association to purchase a park of 21 acres that is used and enjoyed by Pasadena citizens throughout the year.

CALIFORNIA GAINS IN SCHOOL PUPILS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Elementary school graduations in California numbering 21,904 in June, 1913, a gain of 12,580 in 10 years when the total graduations aggregated but 9324, according to a report filed with State Superintendent Hyatt by Job Wood, Jr., state educational statistician.

In but five counties of the state were the numbers of graduates less than in 1904. Los Angeles, with 6986 grammar school graduates records a gain in 10 years of 4067, or twice that of Alameda and San Francisco, with gains of 1263 and 638 respectively. Alameda schools graduated this year 2087 and in San Francisco graduates numbered 1865, says the Union.

MEN PROPOSE TO AID CITY

STOCKTON, Cal.—To work for the up-building of Stockton the Stockton Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association was organized recently, according to the Record. Over 100 business men are enrolled.



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SYNCOATED MELODY HOLDS SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS WHILE TANGO RECORD IS WORN THIN

HONOLULU.—The British steamer Kestrel has recently returned from a trip in the South Pacific recruiting laborers. In a cruise which included a brief stay at all the larger islands in the Gilbert islands, more than 100 starward islanders were induced to take up work on the large copra estates on Fanning and Washington islands. "Canned melody," as dispensed through the medium of a phonograph, is yet a novelty to a majority of the Gilbert islanders, says the Star-Bulletin. Only those who have migrated to Ocean and some of the neighboring islands profess familiarity with the products of a more modern civilization. As a part of the equipment carried in the Kestrel was a big phonograph and a supply of records, with a repertoire of songs and band selections ranging from the most popular tango to a sad ballad. The almost continuous performance of lively airs is said to have proved a never-ending source of amusement to the host of islanders who swarmed the Kestrel decks at each place visited during the expedition.

At the camp at Ocean island, some of the later features of present day amusement are to be found. An enterprising American is said to be making money with a moving picture outfit. Some years ago, a Sydney firm shipped a consignment of tall silk hats, of the vintage of the later '70s, into the South seas, and several cases of the tiles found their way into Ocean island. Plug hats and a gaudy hued shirt displayed upon the form of a six foot man, proved a picturesque attraction along the main business thoroughfares.

The Kestrel began to take on a number of recruits following a call at Tapa-teume. Here large turtles swam around the ship. The officers and crew found exceedingly well, with the addition of supplies from the several islands. At Nukunau, also in the Gilberts, several men and women joined the party. They appeared delighted at the prospect of a two years' residence at Washington. It was at Bern that the wanderlust had apparently hit the native population to an extent that despite the counter offers made by one or two traders, failed to hold the Gilbert islanders, who decided to join their brethren in the general exodus to a new field.

The Kestrel cruised through shark-infested waters, which also teemed with other fish of much commercial value. A stay of 24 hours was made at Arorae, Tainana and also at Onotoa. These islands are separated by about a night's steaming of the Kestrel. Islanders were recruited from Tapa-teume Miana and again, calling at Tarawa, a supply of water was taken aboard, a quantity of pigs, fruits and fresh meat, and the voyage to Washington and Fanning was then in order.

The islanders liked the tango. This record was worn to the smoothness of a

billiard ball through its working overtime on the return trip of the Kestrel. There was no time day or night that the latent desire for syncoated melody was not manifested.

Captain Taft had taken extensive supplies of tinned salmon and cases of candy. With a regular ration and a daily allotment of delicacies, the natives are said to have been exceedingly happy.

The Gilbert islanders are engaged to work on the island plantations for two years at a nominal wage. They are guaranteed their return transportation to their home in the South Pacific. The majority of the laborers are trained in the work and will be employed in planting rather than gathering the copra.

CIVIL SERVICE AIDE NAMED
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Prof. Benjamin Kurz of the University of California will act hereafter as special examiner in rating and marking examination papers of the state civil service commission, according to President Reed says the Union.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S GROWTH MATCHES THE STATE'S

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The marked growth of the University of Minnesota, its expansion from an institution of two buildings to two campuses containing 65 buildings with additional equipment scattered among five towns of the state, from an institution having 177 students of collegiate rank to a university having an attendance of nearly 25 times that number, is one of the transformations that have taken place under the eyes of Dean John F. Downey of the college of science, literature and the arts, who will retire next spring, after long service as dean and professor.

When Dean Downey came to the university, says the Journal, he was allowed the half-time of one man and aside from that was his own assistant, his own secretary and all his office help. Now 20 men are required to do the work.

When Dean Downey first came to the university the pay roll was \$29,081.30. This year it will be nearly 45 times that amount. The total income of the university at that time was \$33,728, now it is close to \$3,000,000.

"During my first year, 1880-81," said Dean Downey, "there were but 271 students, only 177 of whom were in the four regular college classes, the remaining 95 being sub-freshmen and specials. We now have 4000 students of collegiate grade and more than 3000 of non-collegiate grade in the various agricultural schools maintained and operated by the university. We now graduate each year more than three times as many students as were then in all four of the college classes."

"At the time of my coming the entire faculty consisted of 15 people. Now

there are 431 members of the faculty, besides lecturers, assistants, readers, librarians, secretaries, stenographers, clerks, technicians, electricians, mechanicians, photographers, cataloguers, farmers, nurserymen, gardeners, stockkeepers and various other service people.

"In 1880 there were two buildings; now, on the enlarged old campus and the new campus at the farm, there are 65 buildings, to say nothing of the buildings at the substations at Crookston, Morris, Grand Rapids, Duluth and Waseca.

"Then there was but one college. There was but one man, William A. Pike, for engineering and physics; while now there are 39 men for engineering and seven for physics, besides the assistants.

"Then the total salary payroll of all persons in the employ of the university was \$29,081.30; now it is \$1,295,732. The total income of the university during the first year of my connection with it was \$33,728; this year, it is \$2,777,584.

"This is a remarkable development during the term of service of one man; but the university has simply shared in the development of the state which founded the institution and supports it. The development of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and other cities in Minnesota, and of the state itself, present a striking story. For example, the population of Minneapolis in 1880 was 47,800 as compared with approximately 325,000 at the present time; and the value of the property of Minneapolis at that date is a small fraction of the value of the property at the present time. It is gratifying that the various legislatures have appreciated the importance of seeing to it that the university and other state institutions should keep pace with the advance of the state itself in numbers and wealth."

COASTS TO CHAT OVER TELEPHONE AT \$20. PER CHAT

Telephonic communication between Boston and San Francisco is expected to be a possibility with the inauguration of service over the Rocky mountain by means of the new line which is being strung between Denver and San Francisco. Such a service it is thought by local telephone officials, would be of great value to Boston in emergencies, though as a commercial asset to the city it is believed that its use would be limited.

Cost of a three-minute talk between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would be about \$20, it is said, the distance being some 4000 miles. Connections would have to be made from the Boston exchanges to Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Denver and then direct to San Francisco. Conversation over the transcontinental line, it is said, would probably be distinct enough to enable one to carry on a conversation without difficulty.

JERSEY FOOD COST CUT BY POTATOES

TRENTON, N. J.—Due to a remarkable decline in the price of old and new potatoes, the cost of living in New Jersey this year has not been so high as it was in 1912. In the annual report of G. C. Low, chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor and industries, it is shown that the cost of a test bill of goods this year was \$13.83, while a year ago the same bill cost \$14.86.

POPE RECEIVER PLEA RENEWED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Application was renewed in the superior court Friday for the appointment of an additional receiver in Connecticut for the Pope Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts interests wishing to have Charles A. Morris act with Col. George Pope.

Big Increase in Bay State Automobiles

NEW INTERESTS IN N. Y. AUTO SHOW COMING JANUARY

Cars to Be Exhibited Will Reveal Many Features and Great Improvements Not Yet Shown to the Public

ACCESSORIES SECTION

NEW YORK—Visitors to the forthcoming fourteenth automobile show in Grand Central palace Jan. 3 to 10, will find much that is new in car construction and equipment. The cars exhibited will reveal a large number of features which have not yet been shown to the public, while in the accessory section of the show, there will be many improvements and inventions of entirely new designs. This accessory section, by the way, is interesting, not only to technical experts and those engaged in the automobile business, but to the average automobile owner and prospective buyer as well.

While the improvements in cars are not quite as radical as they were some years ago, owing to the fact that the industry has become standardized to a large extent, many of the minor changes which have been made in car construction since last season are important ones. One of the most striking new features to be noticed generally is increased wire-wheel equipment.

Electric lighting of automobiles by dynamo systems has ceased to be a novelty, but the present season sees a number of refinements in it. Many improvements have been made to eliminate difficulties entailed by short circuiting and other phenomena of electric power. This is also true of the electric self-starters put out by various companies. Much improvement has been made in the self-starter line and self-starters of the explosive gas type have practically disappeared. The electric dynamo system now prevails while some makers equip with compressed air starters.

Makers are at present devoting more attention to body design than formerly. There are more coupe types and some of the body makers are designing inside drive vehicles with novel seating arrangements, some of these putting out coupe bodies which seat three, and even four comfortably. More attention is being paid to the cowl dash. They are making it deeper, the arrangement for the windshield being so that the shield is nearer to the front seat than heretofore, without shortening the foot room. Switches for the lighting system, self-starter, etc., are neatly taken care of under this cowl, while some models are being produced with all of the switches concealed in a single control box, clamped to the steering post directly beneath the steering wheel.

Numerous new models have sloping hoods, i. e., the uppermost part of the radiator is lower than the cowl—cars designed in this fashion are more like the European product. Deep upholstery is found on the majority of makes exhibited, while some body specialists are building cushions of even greater depth. Certainly the 12-inch cushion makes riding considerably more enjoyable than the old style.

Convertible bodies are proving their worth for the owner who likes an open car ordinarily and wants a closed body for inclement weather. Several makers are equipping with a body which can have the top raised quickly and glass sides in panels, also raised to make a closed car. Another sweeping improvement is in patent tops. One maker has just brought out a patent top which can be raised with one hand without even the necessity of stepping out of the car. With this top, no forward station moorings are necessary. When it is desired to put down the top it slides back into position immediately, folding the fabric neatly.

Still more makers are adopting the left drive with centrally located control. Several have adopted the electrically controlled gear shift, doing away with side levers entirely. The left-hand drive is convenient in many respects, as it permits easy entrance and exit to the driver's seat when the car pulls up at a curb.

The matter of spring suspension has gone through considerable evolution. The majority of makers have not gotten the matter of springs fairly well standardized and satisfactory constructions that prevent levers from getting out of alignment and squeaking are to be found on the majority of models.

ELECTRIC CLUB MEETS MONDAY

The annual holiday meeting of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston will be held Monday at the Hotel Thorndike, lunch being served at 12:30. Last year's meeting was so successful that this year a special committee, consisting of L. R. Vredenburg, P. E. Whiting and Ralph M. Turner was appointed to plan for activities.

In addition to the short business meeting there will be useful souvenirs and a special entertainment, including a male quartet. Novel and appropriate gifts for individual members will be made and great interest is being shown in the meeting. It is expected that last year's attendance of 60 will be broken

ST. LOUIS AUTO CLUB AIDS GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT

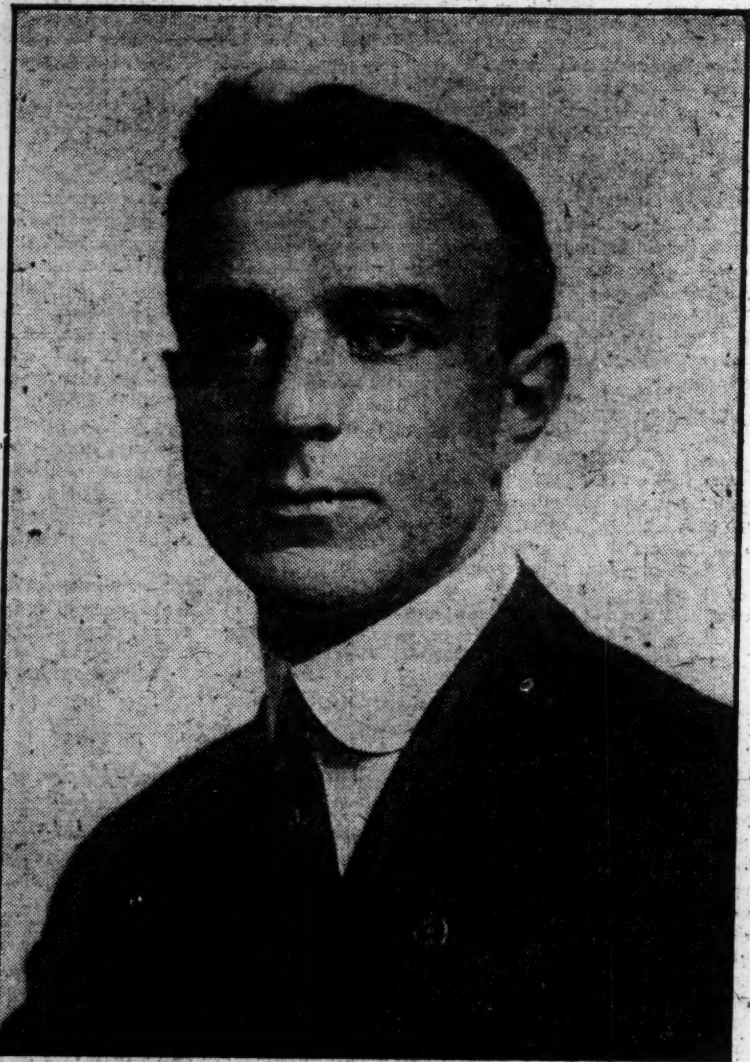
Organization Has Been Big Factor in Securing Just Legislation for Motorists and Proper Use of Highways—Aims to Better Conditions

ST. LOUIS—The Automobile Club of St. Louis has been one of the most important factors in the good roads movement of the state of Missouri and in bettering automobilism in general. The club has also been the means of securing just legislation pertaining to automobiles, the use of the streets and of regulating traffic.

The automobile club was organized 11 years ago. Its purpose and aim is to

good roads movement an impetus and many miles of road have been improved since the tour book was published.

Through the efforts of the club the present state automobile law was passed at the last session of the Legislature. In 1907, when Samuel D. Capen was president of the club, he inaugurated the practice of oiling the public highways. This practice has grown until now practically all of the highways surrounding St. Louis are dustless. The club each



M. F. Morse, secretary Auto Club of St. Louis

better conditions surrounding automobilism. This includes not only road improvement, but in securing legislation for the benefit of all users of the streets and public highways, prosecuting violators of the laws and in aiding the city and state authorities in enforcing and upholding the laws.

The club is not a social organization. All its money is spent for road oiling, agitating the construction of roads and looking out for the best interests of the motorists. The traveling public has enjoyed the benefits of the efforts of the club along these lines.

During the regime of Albert Bond Lambert as president of the club children's day was established and has become an annual event. This is the day when the automobile club members lend their machines for the purpose of giving the children an outing. Every year hundreds of boys and girls are taken for a day's outing in the countryside, in addition to this the club supplies ice cream and cake to every institution—that is—the homes of their little guests. Some of the members plan further entertainment for the little folk. Louis Nott, who has for years been the children's day host to the little folk at one of the homes, always plans an all-day picnic at the Chain-of-Rocks park. Joseph R. Barroll is chairman of the children's day outing.

The owners' reliability tour, which was established by James Hagerman, Jr., is one of the annual events of the club and has played an important part in road development in the countryside surrounding St. Louis. When the first tour was given in 1907 it was difficult to find enough good roads for the course. In 1913 there were so many delightful tours with excellent roads that it was a difficult task for the tour committee to make a selection. The tour is open to every automobile owner in the city. The driver of the car must be an amateur and can be the owner or any member of his family. Valuable trophies are given. It is a contest of skillful driving.

Through the Automobile Club of St. Louis and the St. Louis Manufacturers & Dealers Association and the two similar organizations of Kansas City the "across Missouri state highways" was made possible. These organizations financed the inspecting tours, which included three routes—the northern, central and southern—and furnished automobiles which made the tour possible. The central or "Old Trails" route was selected.

The automobile club put motorcycle men in the field and had the entire state of Missouri routed and mapped. They had published the "Tour Book of Missouri," which contains over 400 tours with logs and maps. Every mile of travelable road was inspected by the club's field men. An effort was made to create a chain of roads connecting the county seats, but this was not possible in every case. However, the routing of the state highways gave the

year contributes toward the oiling of the highways in St. Louis county.

The automobile club drafted and secured the establishing of the present traffic ordinance, which is now in use in St. Louis. It was also instrumental in securing the stopping of cars on the near side of the street. The club officials have from the beginning recognized the automobile as a utility and pleasure vehicle and have endeavored to keep it in that class. They have vigorously opposed any movement which tends to create a prejudice against the automobile or the automobile owner. The club has refused to sanction any speed contests.

The club inaugurated a membership campaign three months ago and the membership has very materially increased, there now being 1486 members. The membership is \$10 per year. A membership entitles the holder to the privileges of the club headquarters, a tour book of Missouri, membership in the American Automobile Association—the national organization; annual subscription to the American Motorist, free notary service in connection with applications for state licenses, club emblem for the radiator.

The officers are Edward M. Flesch, president; George J. Tansey, vice-president; Samuel Plant, treasurer, and Matthew F. Morse, secretary.

NEW CLUBHOUSE TO OPEN JAN. 15

The Massachusetts Automobile Club has definitely settled on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, for the formal opening of their new clubhouse at the corner of Stuart and Clarendon streets.

The following committees have been appointed to look after the details of the opening exercises:

Invitation committee—George R. Alley, chairman, Kenneth Sherburne, George Tyson, George S. Hill, Henry B. Lloyd. Entertainment committee—William H. Ames, chairman, Arthur H. Brooks, E. C. Lee, George E. Cabot, Harry K. White, Charles Pfaff, William A. Rolfe, Fletcher L. Barrows.

Press committee—Joseph B. Crocker, chairman, Dr. Water G. Chase, James W. Maguire, E. C. Lee, Conrad Rueter.

BRIGHTENING ALUMINUM

In restoring the luster to aluminum the usual method is to use a 10 to 15 per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water and apply with a stiff brush. It should always be borne in mind that sulphuric acid is highly corrosive, and that it will do great damage to paint, plating or clothes.

MAINE HAS 600 MOTOR CYCLES

At best, the riding season in Maine is only seven months. But motorcycleists there make the most of the season while it lasts. There are now about 600 motor cycles registered in the state, and the number is constantly increasing.

PRESSURE-FEED MORE WASTEFUL THAN GRAVITY

Both Systems Have Advantages—Former Method Gives Greater Body Room as Tank Is in the Rear of the Chassis

CAUSES OF FUEL LOSS

So long as cars follow the line of present standard design there will always be a strong tendency on the part of manufacturers to economize body room by fitting a pressure-feed gasoline tank at the back of the chassis, says Motor Print, instead of a gravity feed one in the dashboard or under the front seats. The latter place, it is true, has not very much to commend it, for with an almost empty tank a steep hill may prevent sufficient fuel from reaching the carburetor, and an involuntary stop and great inconvenience may be caused thereby.

Taking it all round, the tail end of the chassis is a very good place for the gasoline tank, although the advantages of that position are decidedly mitigated by the fact that the simplification of a pump and pressure valve is required, to say nothing of the necessity of using a special wrench and doing a little hand pump work whenever it is required to put a fresh supply of gasoline into the tank. These objections would be easily overlooked were it not so generally the case that pressure feed to a carburetor is far more wasteful of fuel than gravity feed.

That this is so is borne out by the experience of several manufacturers, who have tried both systems, and also by amateurs who have had occasion to make the experiment of seeing whether there is any difference between the two principles. The carburetor being exactly the same in both cases, it is difficult to see in what manner this increased consumption is produced, as the area of the needle valve in the float chamber is so small, and the pressure which holds it on to its seat relatively so large, that it is capable of standing up, or at all events should be capable of so doing, against much higher pressures than it actually has to withstand.

The most likely cause for gasoline to be wasted by the pressure feed is that the needle valve, being definitely connected to the float, but being operated by it through a series of loose toggles and a collar, is capable of being vibrated off its seat by engine or road vibration, and in so doing it would allow gasoline to pass and create too high a level in the float chamber.

There is no doubt that this does occur to an appreciable extent. One way to stop it, and to incorporate all the advantages of a pressure feed with all the advantages of a gravity feed is by using two float chambers, as it were, in series. One is attached to the carburetor in the ordinary manner, and the other, which can be taken from an old carburetor and simply connected up with pipe, is screwed to the inside and at the very top of the bonnet, so that it feeds to the carburetor by gravity, although itself is actuated from the tank by pressure.

MOTORCYCLE FIXTURES

Street Commissioner Foster of Waco, Tex., has asked to be provided with a motorcycle. He says that he thinks a motorcycle would be much more efficient in his work than an automobile.

Motorcyclists of Ohio are planning a midwinter run to New York, to attend the motorcycle show which will be held there Jan. 3 to 10.

One of the recent interesting events of the Toronto (Ont.) Motorcycle Club was the annual hill-climbing contest, on the famous toboggan slides in High Park.

TIRE ACCESSORIES CAN BE USED ADVANTAGEOUSLY

"Several instances have proved to my own satisfaction that the use of tire accessories saves tire expense," says L. C. Rockhill, manager of the automobile tire department of a large manufacturing company.

Mr. Rockhill was recently in need of a tire for his touring car. Instead of purchasing a new one he resolved to make an experiment, the results of which are sufficiently interesting to note.

He personally went down to the factory and from a pile of old tires returned, picked out one that had been sent in by a branch and had been replaced, for \$10. The inspection of the tire adjuster read as follows:

"Side walls weakened, due to under inflation. Fabric broken and blown out, due to shock. Customer will not stand for repair."

The tire was carefully inspected by Mr. Rockhill and he decided that it was possible to obtain many more miles of service. He took it to the garage where he had a blow-out patch inserted and an inside tire protector. The tube was then

BIG INCREASE IN BAY STATE AUTOS FOR PAST SEASON

Report of Massachusetts State Highway Commission Shows Total Number for 1913 Is 12,528 Greater Than for 1912

MEDIUM PRICED CARS

That the fiscal year of 1913 has been one of great growth in the using of automobiles in the state of Massachusetts is clearly shown by the report of the Massachusetts highway commission for that time. The year closes Nov. 30, and up to that time no less than 62,660 automobile registrations had been issued, an increase of 12,528 over the corresponding period of 1912.

The number issued in 1912 increased 11,225 over 1911, so that in a period of two years there has been a gain of 23,753, or 61 per cent, in the number of ordinary automobile registrations issued in this commonwealth. The number of persons licensed to operate motor vehicles on Nov. 30 was 81,034, compared with 66,645 in 1912 and 52,325 in 1911. The receipts of the automobile department of the highway commission for the year set a new high mark at \$764,153.

Manager Elting J. O'Hara of the automobile department of the highway commission has prepared the following statistics covering the year ended Nov. 30, showing the rapid strides the automobile has made in this state during the past three years:

	1913	1912	1911
Automobile certificates	62,000	50,132	38,907
Motor cycle certificates	7,127	5,064	3,658
Mfrs. & dealers' cert.	1,350	1,114	870
Operators' lic.	17,000	14,693	11,350
Renewals			
lic.	40,858	32,255	25,725
Chauf. lic.	5,233	5,570	4,244
Chauffeurs' renewals	17,934	14,127	11,095
Total receipts	\$764,153	\$616,236	\$477,417

An interesting sidelight of the increased use of the automobile in this state is the preponderance of preference for the medium priced cars. Cars with a rating of less than 30 horse power are especially in favor, over 47,000 of the 62,660 automobiles in Massachusetts being rated at less than 30 horse power.

Use of commercial vehicles the past few years has been steadily increasing, the total number registered during the last fiscal year being 5948, against 4036 in 1912 and 2189 in 1911. Non-resident certificates increased from 746 in 1911 to 858 in 1912 while the current year finds the total at 920.

The 62,660 automobile certificates issued to Nov. 30 do not by any means measure the total number of automobiles operated in this state, as the 1330 manufacturers' and dealers' certificates, entitling them to five number plates and an additional supply if needed, must be taken into consideration.

Automobile fees as fixed by the statute provide for payment of \$5 fee for registration of all automobiles of less than 20 horse power; \$10 for 20 horse power and over, but less than 30; \$15 over 30 horse power, but less than 40; \$20 over 40 horse power, but less than 50 and \$25 for every automobile of 50 horse power and above. In the latter class there were but 614 machines registered this fiscal year.

The following tabulation shows how the 62,660 automobile registrations were divided as to horse power:

Number	License fee	Total
4,322	\$2.00	\$8,644.00
715	2.50	1,787.50
13	4.50	58.50
13,029	5.00	65,145.00
1,034	7.00	7,238.00
589	7.50	4,417.50
27,107	10.00	271,070.00
233	12.00	2,796.00
81	12.50	1,012.50
8,811	15.00	132,165.00
11	17.00	187.00
4,820	20.00	96,400.00
11	22.00	242.00
614	25.00	15,350.00
Totals	62,660	\$616,133.00

Reading—Sewing

Be perfectly comfortable—don't use a harsh, glaring light when you can have the soft clear light of the RAYO Lamp. The RAYO costs little, but better can't be bought.

The RAYO Lamp is made of solid brass—nickel-plated. Simple, durable, economical. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to rewick.

The RAYO is a great help when reading and sewing.

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WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The first of a series of luncheon business talks of New York, which the Manhattan Automobile Club is to conduct at the noon gatherings of its members was held Tuesday.

Texas has followed the lead of Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and West Virginia in demanding that the government build and maintain a system of national highways.

In consequence of President John Wilson of the American Automobile Association having to sail for Europe on the 10th, the date of the annual banquet of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association has been changed from the 15th to the 5th of January, 1914, so that Mr. Wilson may be able to attend.

The exportation of automobiles and allied products from England during the first 10 months of 1913 amounted to about \$18,000,000, of which about \$9,000,000 represents 6221 cars, about \$2,000,000 1046 chassis \$2,700,000 tires and \$3,200,000 parts. This compares with a total value of about \$14,000,000, in the first 10 months of 1912.

A challenge for an intercity touring contest has been received in New York from motor clubs in Chicago. A. S. Ray, president of the Chicago Automobile Club, has offered a trophy for such a competition and his club and the Chicago Athletic Association are the clubs in the western city that are anxious to arrange a contest with the Manhattan Automobile Club and the New York Athletic Club.

The fifteenth annual banquet of the Rubber Club of America will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. As this date falls during the week of the New York automobile show, which is attended by most of the rubber manufacturers, it is expected that the number of guests will be larger than ever before.

The San Antonio Automobile Racing Club has been organized at San Antonio, Tex., with a capital stock of \$6000. It will build a track and will have for its purpose the encouragement of motor car racing. The directors are W. A. Herring, Emil Frank, H. G. Staacke, J. B. Carrington and Dr. Fredrick Fielding.

The Montreal fire department chief is a firm believer in the use of motor fire apparatus in his department and has recommended to the board of control of his city that all the fire stations in the center of the city be supplied with automobile apparatus, the equipment of this kind now in use having proved quite satisfactory, and economical. Chief Tremblay declared that by using automobile apparatus instead of horses the city would save at least \$10,000 a year and have more efficient service.

The Detroit Automobile Dealers Association has arranged to hold its annual motor car show in January in the new addition to the Ford service station. Three floors, each 200x100 feet in size, will be used for the show, the total floor space available being 60,000 sq. ft. This will be more space than the show has had in the past several seasons when the Wayne Garden and a temporary annex has been used. This has never been entirely satisfactory to the exhibitors as the arrangement was such that there was a vast difference in the desirability of the space.

In the talk of a foreign invasion by tire makers, it is to be borne in mind that standards of selling tires abroad are vastly different from those in vogue here. Guarantees are absolutely unheard of abroad, and there is not even a sort of understanding when the tire is bought that it is likely going to run any given number of miles. Under such conditions, it is easily to be seen that foreign

makers invading this field will have to make changes in their selling methods, if they are to stand on the same footing with American manufacturers.

With the avowed intention of building the fastest automobile speedway in the world, one on which every existing speed record will be improved upon a group of San Diego capitalists, with the cooperation of the directors of the San Diego exposition, have just completed plans for a three mile race track that will make San Diego the speed center of the world.

Plans to beautify the Lincoln highway, making it attractive in appearance as well as useful, are now being considered by the officers of the association. It is proposed next spring on Arbor day to have the children of the schools plant trees along the side of the road. William Miller, professor of horticulture of the State University of Illinois, and Edward C. Rumley, of the Interlaken school, Rolling Prairie, Ind., have both endorsed the project.

The initial appearance of cyclecars as a part of a motor-car exhibition will be held in the Grand Central palace, New York, Jan. 3-10, under the auspices of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce. It will be the first collective exhibition of cyclecars ever held in this country, and the display will be representative of the industry which is yet in its infancy. Not only will complete cars be shown at the place but there will be also a big display of parts, motors and accessories of this type of vehicle.

Frank X. Mudd, chairman of the runs and tours committee of the Chicago Automobile Club, announces to members of that organization that a tour of the club will start about June 1, 1915, to the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco over the Lincoln highway. The specific date will be announced later. Mr. Mudd declares that many hundred members have already announced their intention of making the trip by automobile with their families, and with the route thoroughly marked and great stretches improved little difficulty or delay is expected in making the journey on a seven to 10 day schedule.

Members of the Electric Vehicle Association of America gathered in the Edison building on Boylston street one night this week to attend a lecture on efficiency in transportation, with stereopticon views, by C. F. Smith, superintendent of the Boston Edison Company garage. Methods employed in obtaining efficiency at the new garage were shown and explained by the lecturer, as were also the movements of cars on the road. The meeting was presided over by J. A. Hunnewell of the Lowell Electric Light Company.

SOLDERED JOINTS ARE BEST

In electrical work, no matter how close the contact may be, the metal surfaces become oxidized in time, and for this reason soldered joints are much better than mere metallic contacts, as the passage of current is less interfered with. As the oxidation is caused by the air, the protection of the solder prevents it, and there is no possibility of the formation of resistance in the joint.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Dec. 20.....From 4:44 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Dec. 21.....From 4:44 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Dec. 22.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Dec. 23.....From 4:45 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Dec. 24.....From 4:46 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 25.....From 4:47 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 26.....From 4:47 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Dec. 27.....From 4:48 p. m. to 6:43 a. m.

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CITY PLANNING EXHIBIT TO TRAVEL

Several Cities to Be Visited After Forty Thousand People See Features in New York—Secretary Ford Explains Work

NEW YORK—Forty thousand people saw the city planning exhibition during its run in New York.

Leaving the public library, the exhibition now becomes a traveling exhibition. Under the immediate care of the American City Bureau it will make a wide circuit, stopping at Jersey City, Syracuse, Detroit, Toronto, Oakland and other places which already have expressed their desire to see it.

A glance at the register on which many visitors to the exhibition inscribed their names shows the world-wide nature of the interest taken in city planning. Picking out the signatures at random one finds the names of the Hon. Frank Hoben, recent master of works of Glasgow; Dr. Stephen Prager, an official German visitor; James White of Ottawa, the Rev. J. M. Stephenson from New Zealand, L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fe, F. N. Stacey of Minneapolis, Florencio Espinoza of Santiago de Cuba, John J. O'Grady from Sitka, Alaska; Edwin J. Parlett of the city planning commission of Springfield, Mass.; E. E. Marshall of the American Civic Association, Washington, and Edward A. Filene of Boston. Mr. Filene complimented the exhibition and expressed the hope that it might be seen in Boston.

One result of the exhibition in New York is the projection of a magazine to be called the Greater City, articles for incorporation for which have been filed in Albany. Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson is one of the movers in this enterprise and is quoted as saying that the magazine is to be conducted along lines proposed by former Mayor Gaynor, who held that the average citizen needed enlightening on many matters vital to the progress and development of his community. The American City, an ably edited and now financially successful magazine, is already in the field, but it is said that the two will not conflict with nor duplicate each other, inasmuch as the newer one is being planned to meet the needs of cities of the first magnitude, while the American City is more general in scope. John D. Crimmins, John D. Kernan and other publicists are interested in the Greater City.

It is likely also that New York will have a permanent city planning commission. One hundred cities throughout the United States have city planning commissions and it is being found out that city planning pays. The proposal to establish such a commission in New York probably will have the support of George McAnaney, incoming president of the board of aldermen, who is thoroughly awake to the importance of the subject, and by whose advice the exhibition at the library was continued a week longer than had been planned. Mayor-elect Mitchell and President-elect Marks of the borough of Manhattan also are interested.

Mr. Ford Tells of Project

George B. Ford, secretary of the city planning exhibition, and lecturer on city planning at Columbia University, said that only about one half of the material submitted for the exhibition had been used, as it was deemed of greater educational value to show the best which had been done in any line than to show the bulk of it.

The topical arrangement of the exhibition proved to be a good one," said Mr. Ford, "since we were able in this way to give the most helpful advanced ideas in the several departments, such as housing, transportation, playgrounds and markets. The visitor was enabled to see for himself the best that is being done anywhere in any given line.

"We had hoped to be able to show the interrelation between the different phases of the subject, how transit relates to playgrounds and housing, how docks relate to transit and factories and housing, how each may be made to fit into its place in a comprehensive plan, and how it is possible to work out the best 'give and take' between the different phases. For example to take for a park a place especially fitted for commercial development would be a waste impossible under intelligent city planning. We had also expected to reduce to graphic presentation the fact that city planning is a paying proposition, that it is good business. For instance we have proven by careful count of present traffic delays that a diagonal street cut through from Military park to the Pennsylvania station in Newark would pay for its cost.

"A city planning commission for New York would act as a clearing house between the different city departments. Each public improvement should receive according to its public urgency. A public improvement of great urgency in New York now, as has been pointed out by Prof. W. T. Sedgwick of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the matter of sewage disposal.

"Yet New York does not lag behind in its public undertakings. Its subway improvement is a great enterprise. Its dock improvements constitute another. Then there is its park development in Queens, the extension of its playground system, its work in ridding the streets of encroachments on the building line, the repaving of streets and their extension according to plan and the important work of its topographical bureaus.

On the closing day of the exhibition Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York, spoke before an audience of mayors of "upstate" towns and cities upon the machinery of city planning. "The best lubricant for this machinery," said Mr. Lewis, "is an intelligent public interest—not an academic interest." The lines along which a village became a city and the city a large city usually were merely matters of surveying, he said.

The result was a map rather than a plan. As a municipality grew, various real estate developments were incorporated, until at length the resulting city came to consist of a nucleus, which was the original town with accretions.

"In city planning," said Mr. Lewis, "I place transportation facilities first. There must be easy ways to get in and out of town, not only for people, but for freight, for food and for the raw and finished materials of the factories. The location and dimensions of the main thoroughfares constitute the framework of the city. The main or radial thoroughfares should first be located, then the circumferential or distributing streets. In laying out streets the territory contiguous to the municipality should be treated as a unit with it.

ADVERTISING THAT HELPS ALL

Editorial Discovery of a Claim for Local Trade With More Than Selfish Aim

On the front page of one of the leading interior newspapers of Massachusetts there recently appeared a spreading announcement of the closing of a contract with a merchant of the city for the most extensive advertising that had ever been undertaken there, calling particular attention to the fact that the advertisements were to appear daily instead of being confined to the later days of each week, which it seems to have been the policy of the merchants to favor. The statement is made that the effect of concentrating the week-day advertising upon the last half of the week is to give Boston houses, with their Sunday and Monday advertisements, an uncontested field for the other half. The result, says the statement, is that Boston has been drawing trade from the central part of the state, which, it declares, is "unearned and undeserved." The new policy of the leading merchant will tend to hold trade in its home territory. It is declared that it means an uplift for the city and its trade region.

What particularly grips attention is the observation that every alert merchant of the town will feel indebted to the liberal advertiser, for his enterprise. Therein is a statement of a law of publicity that is not often commented upon, that the liberal advertiser, who with discretion and enterprise appeals to trade, is not helping himself alone but the city or town in which he is doing business. It is a part of the new code of publicity ethics that puts advertising in an altogether different relation to the people. The word "uplift" is in the instance mentioned applied to the advertising of wares for sale and it provokes no smile to have it so used, as it would have in the days before the notion of responsibility and breadth in publicity was developed. Even though uplift of trade in its amount may be the thing in view there is at least a looking towards uplift as a betterment of trade conditions.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the liberal advertiser helps his town. If it is desirable to have trade held there, and no one is likely to deny that it is, then the enterprise of the merchant who not only keeps goods in stock, but lets the world know it and undertakes to attract trade is a public benefit. Of course it is that, but it may not always nor even often be realized. Looking for an indication of the trading importance of a town the newspaper published there would be read, not in its editorials, its town-booming special arti-

"The location of parks and playgrounds should not be left until the public demand for them can no longer be resisted. There should be efficient and central grouping of public buildings, and in subordinate centers there is no reason why there should not be subordinate groupings, such as a library, a school and a public bath about a public playground or a police station, a fire engine house and a municipal garage."

Mr. Lewis showed several lantern slides of old world cities, which, with their main and subordinate centers, radial thoroughfares and distributing streets, formed efficient plans. On a skeleton street map of Boston he showed how by linking up the existing radial and circumferential streets a more efficient plan could be worked out.

cles, nor in the news columns, but in the advertising pages. The extent of the stocks carried in its stores will be indicated and even the character of the merchants revealed by the manner as well as the amount of space of the advertisements. The town is mirrored there.

As a bulwark against the competition of the large cities local advertising has its unmistakable value. In the instance which forms the text for this discussion the claim is advanced that the city where it comes sells better goods at lower prices than the larger cities. Making all due allowance for the partisanship of the local newspaper, which is a creditable expression of local pride, the truth probably is that the difference in prices on commodities between one city and another are not great. There would be no field for the stores of the smaller ones if they followed a policy of excessive prices. The attractions of the larger town have to be offset, the fondness for going away from home to trade has to be overcome and the tendency in all the smaller trading centers is to reduce prices to the lowest mark in order to hold the business of the region. But even this aid to the home town will hardly avail if enterprise in advertising is neglected. The lure of the pages of the metropolitan papers carry will overcome the attractions of the non-advertised home establishments.

Very common are the expressions of surprise from city people at the size and enterprise of the stores in the places of smaller population. The proportions of the stocks carried to population are larger in the lesser cities. The stores of New England are seemingly too large and too heavily stocked for their location, but only seemingly so; for the competition with Boston and New York is felt, and only constant, well sustained enterprise will meet it. If now the advertisers, with all their other efforts, fail to include a steady policy of advertising they leave an opening in their defenses that will be taken advantage of by the outside seeker for the local trade. And if they, or any of them, will make publicity a study and advertising a constant practice by so much will they benefit in common.

After such examination the paper mentioned seems justified in its claim that the signer of the liberal advertising contract, who will be persistent in asserting the gain to be realized by trading at his store, is not less than a public benefactor. He seems to be just that.

PROF. W. H. TAFT WOULD NOT LET PHILIPPINES GO

Former President Appeals to Clear American Thought for Maintenance of Law and Order According to Guarantee

MASSES RIGHT PLEA

NEW YORK—For the United States to consider leaving the Philippine Islands and to guarantee to the nations of the world, in exchange for the treaties of neutrality with respect to the islands, that law and order will be preserved and that there will be no civil commotion in which law and order cannot be maintained is not clear American thinking, Prof. William H. Taft declared Friday night in New York. Professor Taft presided over the complimentary dinner given to former Gov.-Gen. W. Cameron Forbes of the Philippine Islands by the Philippine Society and the Harmony Club of America at the Plaza hotel. Other addresses were made by Mr. Taft, Mr. Forbes and Dean C. Worcester.

Professor Taft said it had been shown that the natives were governable, but that so far there had been little promise that the educated and wealthy class, largely concerned at present with securing autonomy for the islands, would further the interest of the masses of Filipinos. Mr. Taft asserted, too, that withdrawal of the American government would at present mean nothing more than reoccupation of the islands in the interest of peace.

Mr. Taft also said the Carabao dinner songs were not to be construed as the present attitude of the army toward the Filipinos, but should be considered only as recalling service memories.

PHILADELPHIA IS TO HAVE ROW OF HISTORY STATUES

Nation's Advance From Discovery to Santiago Provided in Gift to Fairmount Park

PHILADELPHIA—A number of statues to represent the history of America will soon be placed along the east bank of the Schuylkill river, in Fairmount park. For this purpose the Fairmount Art Association announced it has accepted a gift of \$500,000, by will of Mrs. J. Bunford Samuel and announces that arrangements with the park commission have been made for the statues.

Some subjects considered most likely to be decided upon are Columbus discovering America, the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, William Penn treating with the Indians, Washington at Valley Forge, the battle of Lake Erie, Lincoln freeing the slaves and the battle of Santiago.

COTTAGE SOUGHT FOR MR. WILSON

GULFPORT, Miss.—Judge W. H. Hardy of this city, on telegraphic request from Senator Vardaman in Washington, is seeking to locate a furnished cottage at Pass Christian suitable for occupancy by President Wilson during his winter vacation. The telegram further told that the President intended to spend his vacation on the gulf coast and urged that no attempt be made to ask him to make any addresses.

VICE-PRESIDENT TO LECTURE
CHICAGO—A lyceum bureau here announces that Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall has signed a contract to lecture at least four weeks after Congress closes this session.

CANADA FEDERAL RAILWAY EARNS BIGGER SURPLUS

Revenues Increase Steadily Since 1911 and Intercolonial's Prosperity Is Held to Begin with Geo. P. Graham Commission

PROFITS GO INTO ROAD

OTTAWA, Ont.—That Canada's federal-owned and operated railway, the Intercolonial, has passed permanently out of the "deficit" stage seems assured. For the year ending March 31, 1913, a surplus of about \$850,000 was declared.

Since the introduction of modern business methods in the management and operation of this road, a steady advance has been made toward a self-supporting transportation system.

Though this new era in the history of the Intercolonial began with the appointment of a board of government railway managers soon after the entrance of the Hon. George P. Graham into the Laurier cabinet as minister of railways and canals, the good results that have followed did not show themselves immediately.

From the opening of the road on July 1, 1876, until the Hon. G. P. Graham established the commission in 1907 the road had been managed for the most part by ministers from the lower provinces, who most naturally came under the influence of public opinion in those provinces. The result was that politics had too much influence in the management of the road.

With the establishment of the commission came ever-increasing efficiency and more modern business management, with the result that each year since 1910 there has been a substantial increase in the surplus over that of the previous year.

To be exact, the surplus in 1911 was \$272,712; in 1912 it had risen to \$539,569, and in the year which closed March 31 last, the surplus, as announced in the press some time ago, was about \$850,000.

This money is being applied to the purchase of new rolling stock, as was the surplus of former years. Soon after the beginning of the present fiscal year a further change was made in the management of the Intercolonial. The Borden ministry appointed F. P. Gatellius general manager of the Canadian government railways. Mr. Gatellius is a man thoroughly versed in railway matters, having spent many years with the Canadian Pacific, where he had risen to a high position.

Mr. Gatellius has been allowed a free hand in the management of the road, and great hopes are entertained that this further introduction of modern business methods will place the road beyond public criticism.

There are over 10,000 employees working on Canadian government railways. These receive more than \$7,000,000 yearly in wages. The earnings of these roads amount to almost \$1,000,000 per month.

OUSTED SCHOOL MEN TO RESIST

CHICAGO—Charles C. Sethness, John C. Harding and James B. Dibelka, former members of the board of education, whose resignations were accepted by Mayor Harrison because they voted against Mrs. Ella Flagg Young for superintendent, refused to recognize their resignations Friday and took part in a meeting of the board.

A legal test is expected when the three new members appointed by Mayor Harrison attempt to appear in the board.

WOMEN TO RUN DAILY NEWSPAPER

DENVER, Col.—John C. Shaffer, owner of the Rocky Mountain News and Chicago Post, has bought the Evanston Index of Evanston, Ill. The paper will be published daily and conducted exclusively by women.

Miss Hetty Cattell, special writer on the Rocky Mountain News, was chosen managing editor. It will not be a "woman's publication."

STORE NEWS

Mrs. A. E. Deegan has resigned as buyer of coats and suits for A. Halpern & Co., and is succeeded by Mrs. H. C. Hannan, who has previously been connected with the William Filene's Sons Company and the F. P. O'Connor Company.

George W. Coleman, former president of the Advertising Clubs of America, was the speaker at the meeting of the Men's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association last evening. Music and an exhibition of bag punching were features of the program. An oyster supper was served.

Miss Helen Day and Miss May Murphy are new employees in the neckwear department of C. F. Hovey & Co.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include C. H. Hansen of R. H. Stearns & Co., and Miss J. Griffin, C. A. Biederman, Miss L. Mahoney and Miss A. K. Gilman of the William Filene's Sons Company.

SLIGHT TO PAN-AMERICA CHARGED

Speech of Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts Sets Forth United States' Duty to Reciprocate in International Conferences

It is scarcely easy to imagine that the failure of the United States to participate, in regular order, in any recurrent Pan-American gathering can be due to lack of money. The people of South and Central America are not unaware of the prosperous condition which obtains generally among its northern neighbors. So much more, therefore, does it appear to many that in failing to arrange for the holding of the second Pan-American scientific congress United States legislators have shown neglect which may even be construed as distinct discourtesy.

At any rate, when the first Pan-American scientific congress was held in Chile, in 1908, Washington was decided on as the place in which to hold the second conference, in 1912. But the United States Congress became economically busy and refused to appropriate \$50,000 toward that purpose when requested to do so by the state department.

Of late there has been renewed interest among statesmen and educators to see to it that the United States does its part in regard to holding the congress. Prof. Hiram Bingham has been one of those strongly arguing for the need. Now comes the speech of Congressman John J. Rogers of Massachusetts, who in the national House of Representatives, on Dec. 12, outlined the whole situation in speaking to the resolution that is expected to provide means for the conference. Congressman Rogers said in part:

Appropriation Urged

The subject to which I wish to call the attention of the members of the House is so closely connected with a resolution which I have recently introduced into the House that I venture, at the outset, to incorporate this resolution as a part of my remarks:

"Joint resolution to enable the government of the United States to hold, in 1915, in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the second Pan-American scientific congress.

"Resolved, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to invite the governments of the American republics to be represented by delegates at the second Pan-American scientific congress to be held in Washington, D. C., or in San Francisco, Cal., as he may deem preferable, at such time in the year 1915 as he may designate, in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"Section 2. That for the necessary expenses for clerks, printing (including the publication of the proceedings of the congress in English and Spanish), stationery and supplies, and other incidental expenses, including rent, and for the entertainment of the delegates, the sum of \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be expended under the direction of the secretary of state."

To the casual reader this resolution may seem to be devoid of especial significance—may seem to be but one in the apparently unending series of attempts to extract from the House a greater or lesser sum of money for some convention or other. But I will venture to say that an analysis of the fundamentals upon which the resolution is based will convince any member of this House that he will have scarcely any measure of more far-reaching importance than this to consider during the remainder of the Sixty-Third Congress. The possibilities for permanent good attendant upon the passage of this resolution are enormous; the possibilities for evil attendant upon our failure to pass it are even more tremendous. I repeat to you with all emphasis that in this simple resolution—commonplace, even, in appearance—may hang the balance of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the industrial and commercial adversity of this country for many years to come.

Movement Traced

But in order to realize to the full the potentiality of the resolution it is necessary to glance back at some of the events of the last decade or so.

The first impulse to the holding of such congresses on the part of the American republics was given by the Argentine Scientific Society of Buenos Aires. In 1896 this society decided to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by calling together such a congress of the Latin-American republics. This congress met in Buenos Aires in April, 1898, and most of the Latin-American countries were represented in the 10 days' sessions. At this congress it was decided to hold the next congress in Montevideo in 1901, and a committee of 13 prominent Uruguayans was appointed to perfect the details. The Montevideo congress held its sessions in March, 1901; it was much larger and more successful both in point of delegates attending and in respect to the number of papers presented than its predecessor in Buenos Aires. The third Latin-American congress was held at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1905, and was still more successful along practical lines than its forerunners. At the closing session it was decided to hold the fourth congress at Santiago de Chile, December, 1908, was selected and an organization committee of distinguished Chileans was appointed.

While the arrangements for this fourth Latin-American congress were progressing, in 1908, Senator Root, then secretary of state, made his noteworthy tour of the South American republics, largely because of the good feeling which resulted from this tour, but also because it was becoming manifest that

the United States had quite as large an interest in the problems considered as any Latin-American country, it was determined to broaden the scope of the Chilean congress and to make it Pan-American instead of merely Latin-American. The invitation sent forth by Chile to attend the 1908 conference was cordially received by the United States, and the inclusion of our country met with a warm response in all the Latin-American countries. In a memorandum submitted by the secretary of state, Mr. Root, to the President, dated Dec. 19, 1907, the acceptance of the invitation of Chile was strongly urged.

Congress accordingly in the sundry civil bill which was approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$35,000 for the purposes indicated. A committee of 10 was named to constitute the United States delegation, and in addition to these gentlemen about 12 or 15 others were sent as representatives of the various American universities.

It is not my purpose to trace the detailed progress of the preliminary arrangements or of the congress itself. It is sufficient for this purpose to say that the congress was a great success on every line as well as in its more general and perhaps its more permanent side—namely, the fostering of cordial relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The United States delegation was handsomely entertained by the government of Chile and every possible courtesy and attention were shown the members. Chile expended officially a sum estimated at from \$100,000 to \$125,000 for the purpose of the convention. The proceedings thereof, which lasted from Dec. 25, 1908, to Jan. 5, 1909, are recorded in 16 large volumes, which are accessible at the Congressional library.

At the closing business session of the congress, held on the afternoon of Jan. 4, 1909, it was decided, as an evidence of the friendliness felt toward the United States, to hold the next congress in Washington in 1912.

United States Has Not Taken Its Turn

What has been done to make good the obligation thus imposed upon the United States upon every ground of hospitality and self-respect? Absolutely not one thing. An appropriation for the purpose has been inserted in one or more appropriation bills, but it has never become law, although the time set for the holding of the second Pan-American scientific congress has now passed.

Effects Unfortunate

It is perfectly easy to see just how sensitive peoples like our Latin-American brothers have viewed and will view this sort of action on the part of the United States. It inevitably, in their understanding, is an overt attack, a deliberate affront, and an inexcusable insult. If this were the first of such incidents, perhaps it might be passed over; but, at least in the eyes of the Latin-Americans, it is but one of a long series of evidences of unfriendliness on the part of official United States.

The Chilean episode of 1891, which culminated in the attack upon our sailors at Valparaiso; the Bluefields incident in Nicaragua in 1894; the Venezuela boundary dispute in 1895; the Cuban protesting and Porto Rican annexation, growing out of our war with Spain in 1898; the taking possession of the Canal Zone, until then a part of the republic of Panama, in 1903; the Alsop controversy with Chile in 1909; all these are but scattered instances, and many more might be added, out of which has grown the settled opinion of South and Central American republics that the attitude of the United States is rather predatory than unselfish, that it seeks to come among its smaller sisters as a conqueror and not as a friend.

Of course, the recent Mexican policy, whether right or wrong—the so-called ultimatum to Huerta, especially—but emphasizes these convictions. Similarly, the announcement, given wide publicity in the press of this country early this week that the United States would ultimately exercise a protectorate over all the countries of Central America, but strengthens these convictions. They have a feeling of suspicion, and I think we can agree that it is not unnatural that they should have such a feeling. Take the case which has been referred to in the newspapers but a day or two ago relative to the Dominican elections. Santo Domingo is not satisfied with the attitude of the United States in seeking to control its elections, and yet in spite of its protest it is left without redress.

On top of all these incidents comes the deliberate refusal on the part of the United States to recognize the sacred obligation of hospitality, to fail to live up to the declarations of its officially accredited delegates to the 1908 congress. Small wonder that the Latin-Americans view us as rapacious and not benevolent, as selfish and not unselfish, as wolves in sheep's clothing.

Lay aside, if you please, our responsibility and our obligations in this matter; lay aside our duties as decent citizens, as a decent nation, and consider the economics of the question. Is the trade of Central and South America not worth our while as an industrial and commercial nation? Do we not realize that in that great region, great in trade today, greater in potentialities of trade tomorrow, is our most natural and most fertile field for the extension of our commerce?

It is plain from even the most casual examination of these figures that the

United States is not getting anything like its proper share of the commerce of these Latin-American republics, great and small. And every one knows that their commerce of today is but a tiny fraction of their commerce of tomorrow.

I do not for one moment minimize the importance to civilization of these Pan-American scientific congresses, considered on their merits alone. They are well worth your encouragement from the standpoint of intrinsic value. They are vastly more worthy of your encouragement from the standpoint of the political and commercial results which may well flow from them in favor of the United States, by linking up to this country the sympathies and the affections of Pan-America. But they are of supreme importance at this time when the United States, by every dictate of conscience, hospitality and decency is committed to act as host.

The resolution to which I urge your attention is a little acorn, but from it a great oak may, if it be nurtured, cast its benevolent shadow over the industries of the United States. Let us hasten to undo so far as we can the breach of hospitality and of friendliness already shown. Let us welcome to our shores the second Pan-American scientific congress.

MRS. T. J. EMERY BUYS A TITIAN FOR CINCINNATI

At Least \$400,000 Thought Paid for Famous Painting of Philip II.—Woman Negotiates Deal

CINCINNATI—It is announced that Mrs. Thomas J. Emery has bought Titian's original study of Philip II. of Spain from Sir Hugh Percy Lane of London. The famous painting is in the Cincinnati Art Museum awaiting unpacking for exhibition. The price paid is estimated as not under \$400,000. The purchase was effected through Miss Mary Morgan Newport of New York.

Mrs. Emery bought the Titian to add to her private collection. The painting is well known, with an authentic pedigree and attracted attention when it was recently acquired by Agnew & Sons, London art dealers. It is of extreme importance, being a preliminary study of Titian's great painting of Philip II. in the Prado.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. G. R. Irwin, quartermaster corps, to fourth field artillery.

Capt. M. W. Howze, to fifth field artillery.

First Lieut. J. H. Holand, medical corps, resigned.

First Lieut. H. G. Voorhees, dental surgeon; army and navy hospital, Fort Springs, to Ft. Leavenworth.

Col. C. R. Noyes, thirtieth infantry, relieved.

Col. F. B. McCoy, to thirtieth infantry.

Infantry promotions—F. J. Kernan, lieutenant-colonel to colonel, unassigned; W. M. Wright, major to lieutenant-colonel, unassigned; E. A. Shuttleworth, captain second infantry, to major, unassigned; F. H. Adams, first lieutenant twelfth infantry, to captain, unassigned; G. C. Lewis, first lieutenant twenty-sixth infantry, to captain; J. S. Sullivan, second lieutenant eighteenth infantry, to first lieutenant, unassigned; D. G. C. Garrison, second lieutenant, twenty-sixth infantry, to first lieutenant.

Capt. A. L. Briggs, twenty-sixth infantry, relieved.

Capt. C. E. Brigham, coast artillery corps, to one hundred and sixty-sixth company, for 13 days; after report to Ft. Monroe.

Second Lieut. H. W. Stovall, coast artillery corps, thirty-first company, will report Jan. 2 to Cape Fear.

Leaves—First Lieut. J. G. Boswell, infantry, 12 days; Maj. G. C. Saffarans, infantry, 10 days; First Lieut. J. H. Holand, medical corps, from date of arrival till March 1.

Movements of Vessels

The Annapolis arrived at Mazatlan.

The Calofirnia, from Mazatlan to San Diego.

The Standish and the Cyclops arrived at Norfolk navy yard.

The Lebanon, from New York navy yard to Iona island.

The Cheyenne arrived at San Francisco.

The Ohio, from Guantanamo to Charleston, S. C.

The Connecticut and Kansas, from Guantanamo to Veracruz.

Notes

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific fleet, has been transferred from the California to the Pittsburgh.

The commander-in-chief, Pacific reserve fleet, has been ordered to place the New Orleans in full commission at Puget sound, Wash., on Dec. 31.

About 100 men from Philadelphia called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels to persuade him to build the dry dock which it has been decided to locate in Norfolk, Va., at Philadelphia instead. Mr. Daniels told them that he could not go against the expert opinion of the service, which was overwhelmingly in favor of Norfolk. He explained that about \$1,000,000 was to be spent in Philadelphia in the erection of slips and that after the dry docks had been completed at those points where the naval experts believed they were most needed a dry dock would be asked for in Philadelphia.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1913

New Book by Mary Baker Eddy Is Given to the World

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Finished Three Years Ago, Recording Culminating Events of Author's Career, Is Eagerly Received

The publication of a new book from the pen of the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is an event of worldwide interest. There is probably no book published in this day, nor any book in the past save one of Mrs. Eddy's, for which so large an advance sale has been recorded. These things speak a widespread awakening to spiritual desires and attainment under the leadership of this great woman.

Under the title "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," the new book records the events of Mary Baker Eddy's career at its culmination. The book was finished before the pen of the writer was laid aside three years ago, but its publication waited the adjustment of her estate. Like "Miscellaneous Writings," published in 1896, the volume collects many short articles, letters, items and notices, certain dedicatory addresses not long enough to be published as separate books, together with comments of the press on the building and dedication of the extension of The Mother Church building in 1906 and Mrs. Eddy's contributions to current periodicals.

The dedicatory sermon of 1906 opens the book with its arresting title, "Choose Ye." All through this address mention of the Golden Rule runs indeed like a shining thread. Mrs. Eddy says: "The First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' and the Golden Rule are the all-in-all of Christian Science" (ibid., p. 5). One is reminded again and again in the volume, by citations of this law of Jesus, that the deep impulse of Mrs. Eddy's life was loving service of her neighbor, and that she included every human being in this endearing relationship. Throughout the book the demands upon herself and upon her followers for what she has elsewhere called "unselfed love" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1) are too numerous to be quoted. One of the most notable and characteristic of these sayings, as found in the sermon that dedicated the church which Mrs. Eddy herself built in Concord, N. H., the city which was so long her home. She says: "The heart that beats mostly for self, is seldom alight with love. To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power, and this is Christian Science" (p. 10).

In the address of welcome into The Mother Church extension, the great dome—or house, home—with hospitality for 6000 hearers, to the editorial published in the first number of The Christian Science Monitor, this book of reprints seems peculiarly to express Mrs. Eddy's conviction of her world mission, even as it shows the world's growing acknowledgment of her beneficent activities. She knew that all humanity was hungering and thirsting for a better knowledge of God, for a working Christianity that should lift the shadows of sin, sickness and death which seem to darken God's designs. And so she gave herself to the task of putting a practical Christianity again within the reach of the people. Courageously, with her great heart indeed "unutterable in love" (see p. 134), she tells mankind in this book that she has never been its harsh critic or in any sense an opponent. She says: "A genuine Christian Scientist loves Protestant and Catholic, D. D. and M. D.—loves all who love God, good; and he loves his enemies" (p. 4). Writing to the Monitor for the first issue, Nov. 25, 1908, she said: "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind" (p. 358).

Feeling this pervading tenderness, then, all aglow through the book, one reads with a sudden responsive sympathy a passage on p. 270. It was written after nearly 40 years of selfless devotion to the work of spreading a pure Christianity, with the signs following which Jesus established as his witness. Here Mrs. Eddy notes with gratitude the fact that the First Congregational church, her first religious home in Concord, N. H., had invited her to its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary; that leading editors and newspapers of her state congratulated her for the great work at last established, and that the records of her ancestry "attest honesty and valor." Some one has said that one may know a gentleman by her serene courage. Who today will question how valorous, how faithful the womanly pen—mightier than the sword—which wrote here, with a hint of pathos: "Divine Love, nearer my consciousness than before, saith: I am rewarding your waiting, and 'thy people shall be my people'" (p. 270). She had waited long for that hand of Christian fellowship at last extended. She had borne patiently the long misunderstanding. Now the change was come, and right-thinking people who had feared because misinterpreting her, were learning to know her as she was. In one of her hours of keener trial it was written of Mrs. Eddy: "She literally trusts God, and this is the secret of her wonderful career" (Sentinel, April 6, 1907). And so the hour had struck when the Christian churches reached a hand to her and saw her in her writings, understood the simple honesty in these words: "This power, not power, I seek" (p. 341), and "Charity is quite as rare as wisdom,"

but when charity does appear it is known by its patience and endurance" (p. 227).

The new chimes of The Mother Church extension rang in a new day. The little church of whose beginning we may read in this volume (pp. 49 to 57) was said by the Boston Herald to be, "a comparatively new religion launching upon a new era, assuming an altogether different status before the world." Mrs. Eddy's work was fully declared one of the great constructive forces of its time. As the Leader of the movement and its spokesman she had won to the place accorded a great religious teacher whom the people hear gladly. She was asked by many of the leading publications to contribute opinions on subjects that ranged from politics to divorce, from war with Cuba to medical theories, from advice to young men to simply stating what is "nearest and dearest her heart."

This saying is characteristic not only in substance but in form. It is often remarked that it would be impossible to imitate Mrs. Eddy's writing. Of her tribute to President McKinley, Harper's Weekly found that it proved her possessed of an individual style, "a considerable literary merit." The present volume is marked to a notable degree by that conciseness which is the recognized trait of all great writing. Professor Palmer spoke lately of the "impact of brevity" that is felt in the great poets. Perhaps no other prose writing outside the English of the King James Bible ever has exemplified the impact of brevity as it is felt throughout Mrs. Eddy's writings. Her power to pack every phrase full of meaning gives everywhere a conviction of that deep sincerity which, as she says here on p. 203, "is sure of success, for God takes care of it." Here in succinct definition, too, she sets a "spiritual hero" on

the page. He is "a mark for gamblers, but he is unutterably valiant, the summary of suffering here and of heaven hereafter."

One could multiply endlessly these swift epigrammatic or textual sayings that seem to spring to the page full armed, four-squared against the blows of criticism, exegetical or merely literary. Here is a passage rather more picturesque than this self-denying pen often permits itself; for anyone who reads Mrs. Eddy's writings with care knows that she would have loved sometimes to riot in color and the extravagances of mere word-painting had she been willing to risk hiding her important message under a word-garment that distracts attention to itself. She says, p. 149: "Clouds parsimonious of rain, that swing in the sky with dumb thunderbolts, are seen and forgotten in the same hour; while those with a mighty rush, which waken the stagnant waters and solicit every root and every leaf with the treasures of rain, ask no praising." The very next page is luminous with a saying as clean cut and bright as a diamond, perfect in form and in meaning: "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish

the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth and Love" (p. 150). All inquirers into the life and character of Mrs. Eddy may find her answer to their questioning in a letter to a clergyman on p. 120. She wrote: "Those who look for me in person, or elsewhere than in my writings, lose me instead of find me." On p. 133 her love for the people is exquisitely touched into the picture, for the volume is indeed a picturing forth of the last 14 years of her ministry. If the people have understood, she says, "the nature of this love . . . my book is not all you know of me."

There has been some opinion abroad to the effect that Mrs. Eddy has in some sort changed her statement of Christian Science, leaving out of it elements of teaching that formerly appeared. This new book, with her final statements and revisions, wholly confutes such surmise. On p. 21 for example, two articles are set in significant juxtaposition. They contain fundamental rules of Christian Science practice—the need to keep thought filled with the knowledge of God, and to guard thought constantly

against those attacks of error that would turn men away from their true allegiance. Mrs. Eddy explains the nothingness of evil, in the light of divine Mind, but she nowhere condones evil nor minimizes the demand upon Christianity for steady watchfulness against the assumed authority or power of error, which would deceive if possible the very elect. The article "Watching versus Watching Out," p. 232, further emphasizes this requirement.

First and last the book is a bugle call of good cheer. There are waymarks of troublous times, to be sure, as when Mrs. Eddy had to vindicate "faith in metaphysics" as no token of mental unsoundness. She turned the tables neatly then on mortal mind that would attribute to spiritual understanding its own loose illogic, its house divided against itself. There are victories, too, wherein

Volume Includes Address of Welcome Into The Mother Church Extension, Sermon Dedicating Edifice in Concord, N. H., and Editorial Introducing Monitor

the song of joy by its exultation alone hints the long battle that went before. The Leader always points onward. Such a victory is signalled in the brief reply to the letter signed by the board of trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in New York City. They wrote to Mrs. Eddy, Jan. 10, 1910:

"Beloved Leader: We rejoice that our church has promptly made its demonstration by action at its annual meeting in accordance with your desire for a truly democratic and liberal government" (p. 361). This was in response to a letter from Mrs. Eddy to First Church, New York, wherein she asked them to "abide in fellowship with and obedience to The Mother Church, and in this way God will prosper you. This I know, for He has proved it to me for 40 years in succession" (p. 360). Mrs. Eddy's second letter says: "I rejoice with you in the victory of right over wrong, of Truth over error" (p. 362). Nothing could be simpler and plainer and more final than this.

Of the future of The Mother Church Mrs. Eddy talked with a representative of the New York Herald and the published interview was included by her in the new volume. The question is asked, "How will the church be governed after all now concerned in it have passed on?" Mrs. Eddy replied: "It will evolve scientifically. Its essence is evangelical. Its government will develop as it progresses" (p. 342). It was in this interview that the Herald writer misunderstood what Mrs. Eddy said about a possible successor to herself as head of the church organization. In reply to something noted by this writer Mrs. Eddy wrote, p. 346: "I did say that a man would be my future successor. By this I did not mean any man today on earth."

"Science and Health makes it plain to all Christian Scientists that the manhood and womanhood of God have already been revealed in a degree through Christ Jesus and Christian Science. His two witnesses. What remains to lead on the centuries and reveal my successor is man in the image and likeness of the Father—Mother God, man the generic term for mankind" (pp. 346 and 347). Here is again sufficient denial of personal claims to a position of leadership as a successor of Mrs. Eddy.

In view of the present widespread interest in church unity among Protestant denominations, the following words from Mrs. Eddy, printed first in the New York Commercial Advertiser in 1899, are to the point: "I would that all the churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father teach us the life of Love" (p. 301). And again: "Nothing is worthy the name of religion save one lowly offering—love" (p. 258).

The position of the Christian Science church in regard to the equality of the sexes is sometimes brought into question from the fact that a man has thus been chosen as first reader of The Mother Church, though women have held this post in many of the largest of the branch churches. A note on the subject from Mrs. Eddy in this new book may therefore be cited in part: "The report that I prefer to have a man, rather than a woman, for first reader in The Church of Christ, Scientist, I desire to correct. My preference lies with the individual best fitted to perform this important function" (p. 249). And again on page 255 she says that the rules of the church "are health, holiness and immortality—equal rights and privileges, equality of the sexes, rotation in office" (p. 255).

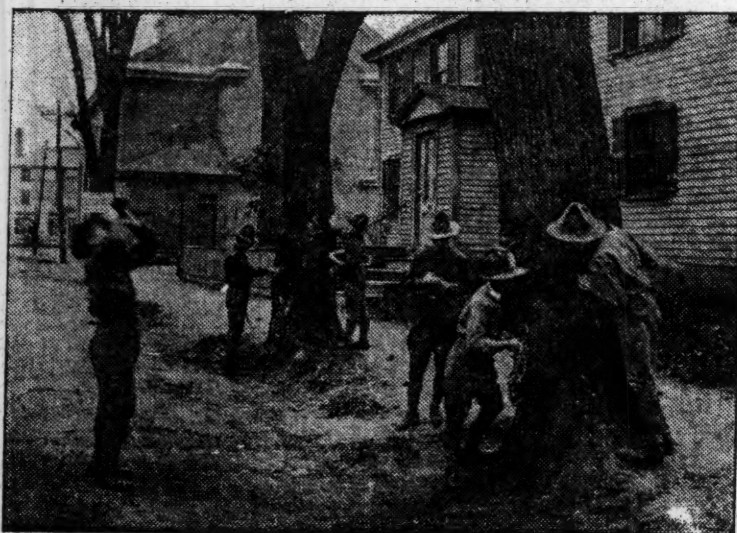
Mrs. Eddy's opinion has been sought on the subject of peace and similar questions. Many letters and statements in the new book show her position very clearly. She says, for example: "I believe strictly in the Monroe doctrine, in our constitution, and in the laws of God" (p. 282). Answering a question in the Boston Post she says: "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has always believed that those who are entitled to vote should do so, and she has also believed that in such matters no one should seek to dictate the actions of others" (p. 276).

Among her straightforward enunciations of political practice which the nations might well ponder, we read, "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity and life of nations" (p. 277). "War weakens power and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword" (p. 278).

For the Ladies Home Journal Mrs. Eddy outlined her idea of Christmas. "Christmas to me is the reminder of God's great gift—His spiritual idea, man and the universe—a gift which so transcends mortal, material, sensual giving that the meritment, mad ambition, rivalry and ritual of our common Christmas seem a human mockery. . . . I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will toward man, eloquent silence, prayer and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing. . . . Material gifts and pastimes tend to obliterate the spiritual idea in consciousness, leaving one alone and without His glory" (p. 282).

A line from Mrs. Eddy's tribute to the Bible may fitly close this slight recounting of the generous and non-sectarian quality of this book. She said: "The Bible is our sea-beaten rock. It guides the fishermen. It stands the storm. It engages the attention and enriches the being of all men" (p. 295).

SCOUTS ARE DOING VALUABLE FORESTRY WORK



Beverly boy scouts busily engaged in gathering facts

Prizes of \$60, \$50 and \$40 have just been awarded by the Massachusetts Forestry Association to the boy scouts of Beverly, Danvers and Roxbury, respectively, for excellent reports presented of the tree census taken by the boys in these three localities. Taking such a census was new work for these scouts, as well as for the 34 other troops who took up such work in various parts of the state early in the fall, but they did the work so thoroughly and so accurately that the forestry association now has on hand a quantity of data which will prove invaluable in carrying out the purposes to which the association is pledged.

It was to secure such data as this that the association offered the prizes for which the 37 troops have been striving. But it had another reason also for starting such a contest, and that was to see if boys in Massachusetts could not be brought to take a real interest in the shade trees of their respective towns. The importance of such an interest may not yet be realized by the people at large, but the forestry association knows that it is an asset which is bound to bring in rich and speedy returns.

In order that each troop making a tree census might know just how to go about the task, the forestry association sent to each a copy of requirements and regulations governing the contest. One important point made was that data received from the tree warden or city forester was not to be used; in other words, the boys were to secure all the information themselves with no outside help except perhaps such as they might secure at the public library. Blank field cards were furnished by the association and a sample supplying all necessary information as to how the work should be done.

These are the facts that the scouts had to ascertain about every tree on every street covered in their reports: The species, diameter, condition of the top, condition of the trunk, distance to the next tree, distance from the curb or property line, whether or not the tree had a guard, and its general condition, that is, whether it had any cavities, needed attention, etc. In reporting on the condition of top and trunk, the letters G, F and B were used to indicate good, fair and bad.

All these facts were put on the field cards; together with a sketch of the street where the trees were located. Eighteen trees could be listed on one card. Of course this meant in many cases that several cards had to be used for a single street, while sometimes the trees on one street would fill only part of a card.

In Beverly, where the scouts took the first prize, the work was done on Saturday afternoons. Beginning with the city hall as a center, the boys worked both ways through a district that was almost wholly residential. There were never more than 10 scouts working together at a single time, and they worked for the most part in gangs of three, two to take measurements, and one to take notes. Later the work of each patrol was checked by the patrol leader and his assistant patrol leader, and finally the whole report was signed and approved by the scout master.

Twenty-eight streets were gone over by these Beverly scouts, and the boys have become so interested in the work

that they expect to continue it until they have completed the city. Not the least significant result, therefore, of the contest, as far as the Beverly boys are concerned, is this eager desire to go on with the census till they have finished the job. They have made a comprehensive map of the place, on which are indicated all the trees so far examined, and by the use of symbols have shown the species of each tree listed. When the map is finished any citizen will be able to see at a glance what parts of the city need more trees, on what streets, if any, they need to be thinned out.

It is pretty safe to say that no scout who has engaged in this tree census work, whether he belongs to a winning

NEWCOMERS LEARN OWN TONGUES

Effort Made to Check Tendency on Part of Immigrants to Abandon Their Languages Because of Illiteracy

No one would characterize the average American as a helpless person, but there are some occasions when he feels just that way. One is when he loses his way in a city of some other country, and another is when he strolls into the Italian or French district of some American city and tries to drive a bargain with the merchants there. Gestures and facial expression help a lot, but they cannot wholly take the place of a common language.

Americans who have been through such experiences realize how serious a handicap the ignorance of all modern languages save English may be sometimes. Even if in their high school and college days they studied Italian, German and French, most of them find when put to the test in later years, that they have either forgotten nearly all they learned, or that their pronunciation is so hopeless the natives are unable to understand them.

A recent editorial in the Monitor commented upon the fact that because most Americans cannot speak any language except English, the tendency has been for immigrants to this country to make no great effort to perpetuate their native tongue after they arrive here, and Americans have been equally lax in permitting this indifference. Louis Tesson, officer d'academie, and secretary of the New England College of Languages, deprecates this state of affairs and agrees with the Monitor that a change is desirable.

"The Christian Science Monitor is right," he says. "It ought not to be desirable or permissible that the languages brought to the United States be abandoned, as up to this time they have been. As I look at it, there are two principal reasons why this has been going on. One is because foreign languages as spoken by the immigrants do not appeal to the pride of their children, who wish rather to be regarded as Americans. The other is, the schools which try to keep up foreign languages along with English lack the proper methods for this double task."

"One remedy would be improved meth-

ods for the oral teaching of modern languages in the primary schools. There is an American league which has this for its object. Prof. C. G. Rivot of Washington, D. C., is its president, and Prof. James Geddes, Jr., of Boston University, the secretary. The league has made successful experiments in the teaching of French. For example, an illiterate French-Canadian of 18, while working 10 hours a day in a factory, was taught to read and write French in two months by a teacher in Holyoke, Mass. Now

this teacher is trying the same methods with the teaching of English and will no doubt have at least the same success as with the French.

"Not only does the natural and rational method teach how to read in less time and more easily than one can learn by the usual methods, but it teaches the student at the same time how to write, and it always marks the correct pronunciation. This is a very important point, and one much neglected in the ordinary teaching of modern languages."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF

RAILWAYS SEEN BY OFFICIAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—H. U. Mudge, president of the Rock Island railroad lines, believes that the private ownership of railroads will cease in the United States and transportation facilities will be owned by the national government. He is firmly of the opinion that government ownership is the ultimate solution of the problem but thinks the country is not ready for this step yet.

"This country has the best transportation system, at the lowest rates, and operated by the highest paid employees of any system in the world," said Mr. Mudge. "It would still have this if a slight increase was made in the rates of transportation. The railway stockholders of this country are made up of hundreds of thousands of all classes of citizens. They can probably take care of themselves, and it is because of fear that they will take care of themselves and leave the railways to shift for themselves, that I am disturbed regarding the railway situation."

"If private capital continues to be withheld from railway investment, as it is now doing, government ownership will be the only alternative, and while this will probably be the ultimate solution of the problem, I do not believe the country is ready for it yet. Pending the time when the people are ready, the splendid railway system which they now have should be kept intact and improved in



Getting tree measurements and other data for report cards

ture of the forestry association's activities for about a year and a half. On an average six secretaries have been busy in various parts of the state giving free advice, doing work for those who desired it, soliciting members for the state association and doing the preliminary work necessary for the organization of branch forestry associations in cities and towns.

There are now 24 such branches in the state and, with the help of the data secured by the scouts, it is expected that the field secretaries will be able to organize several more branches during the coming year. These branches are really village improvement societies with forestry as their principal object. Some

of the things they undertake to accomplish are to establish municipal nurseries, reforest watersheds, plant trees, procure town foresters and secure appropriations for moth work, and for the purchase of power sprayers. They also aim to encourage the establishment of municipal forests.

The appropriation for this work is secured at town meeting or else a public subscription is taken. New Bedford raised \$3000 by this latter method, while Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Lancaster and Lynn have obtained their funds through appropriations. In Fitchburg, where an appropriation of \$4275 was voted to be used for a nursery and park work, a group of citizens raised \$300 more for special work on one street, and then the Women's Club decided to have a "tag day" and raise more money for special work. As a result \$250 was secured for the good of the cause.

In Pittsfield the appropriation of \$2000 went for the reforestation of the watershed, while Lancaster's fund was for establishing a fire lookout station. In Lynn the branch association helped to secure the appointment of a park commission, and now a plan is under way by which the Lynn woods are to be turned into a profitable municipal forest and wild park, similar to those in Germany.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association was organized in 1898 and now has 3400 members. Its headquarters are at 4 Joy street, Boston, where any one wishing to contribute funds or become a member can secure full information as to the kind of work the association is doing and hopes to do. Some of its practical accomplishments so far, besides the sending out of field secretaries and the taking of a tree census through the help of boy scouts, have been these: It was responsible for the establishment of a state forestry department in 1904; with the help of the Boston Chamber of Commerce it got the forest fire warden act passed in 1911, and now there are 22 fire lookout stations on high points in the state, with watchmen stationed there through the summer and until November; last year the association was directly responsible for the passage of the public domain bill which gives towns and cities the right to own and operate town forests, and this it is said, means that ultimately 1,000,000 acres of waste land, or one fifth of the state is to be reclaimed. This year, co-operating again with the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as well as with state forestry department and the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the association had a fire circular placed in the hands of school children throughout the state showing how boys and girls could help in the campaign against forest fires. The association has called the attention of the general public to the same subject by a street car placard circulated in 17 cities. Later this placard, which had for its theme, "Help Save the Forests," was shown in 65 motion picture houses.

These facts indicate how practical the work of the association is. Its members are not theorizing; they are actually getting something done. Their slogan is "Practical Conservation," and they know that every cent they contribute to the association goes directly to that end.

First Radical Stage Scenery Change in Century Near

In Japan, when a craftsman is called in to redecorate a room, he begins in a simple and most effective manner. He first takes everything out, then puts back only the efficient and the beautiful. The result seems bare at first, compared in memory with the former clutter of what-nots and mantel burdens. But soon the room proves itself sufficiently "furnished" with the simplicity that is in itself beautiful.

Signs are everywhere about us to be seen that the theater is in the dawn of a housecleaning, when all the old bric-a-brac will be tossed into the alley, and only that brought back which is found of proved efficiency.

For a decade Ellen Terry's son, Gordon Craig, was laughed at as a visionary because he proposed to refurnish the theater after the Japanese simple procedure of first clearing out the theater. The Russians were the first to stop laughing and began experiments along the same lines. Several Germans, Reinhardt being the best known, quickly evolved a modernized scheme of stage decoration based on appeal to the imagination instead of an attempted realistic representation.

Start With Empty Stage

These moderns all begin with their stage empty and dark. Then, like the Japanese, they discover the principal focal point in the space to be furnished, place the important article of furniture there, and then add the barely necessary accessories according to the painter's principle of diffusing interest. That is, they admit no heavy masses of color, no heavy pieces of furniture, no prominent lines in draperies or other appointments that will distract attention from the central element of the scene.

They even use drops painted in formal design, with numberless repetitions and variations of this design, thereby baffling the eye's tendency to wander from the human figures of the drama. Such a background satisfies the imagination by not attempting to be realistic, but instead accentuates the atmosphere of the story, with formal symbols for the eye.

Examples of these innovations were first seen in the production of "Sumurun" in Boston two years ago. One notable scene was an exterior, showing a house in flat design before which the figures of the play paraded in a plastic procession that brought the house to its feet. Another scene showed a couch picked out of the darkness of an illimitable space by the concentration of light upon this, the single article of furniture needed in the scene. The same effect was used in "A Thousand Years Ago," seen recently at the Shubert theater.

The finest local achievements in this new art of stage decoration have been those of Mr. Urban at the Boston opera house in his productions of "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Monna Vanna," already described at length in the music reviews of the Monitor.

Revolutionary Portals

The novelty in these productions was the use of the "portals" of the modern German stage. These portals are the most important change in stage scenery since Tom Robertson put ceilings upon the rooms he used in his comedies, thereby abolishing "flies" in interior settings. Flies in exteriors have persisted to the present day in many productions, only the more prosperous managers being able to afford panoramic backdrops that enclose the whole stage scene from the proscenium arch to the horizon.

Scholars have discovered that the "portals" are really not new, but a revival or reinvention of a similar construction used on the Elizabethan stage, when they formed part of the tiring house. The modern use of the portals, however, has justified itself in abolishing the wings and providing a fixed inner proscenium within which "front" scenes may be played by dropping a curtain just back of the portal structures.

Elizabethan Speed

This use of the portals is particularly happy in the presentation of Shakespearean plays, permitting quick changes of many minor scenes. Last season Bostonians saw Shakespeare thus produced at the Castle Square, when "The Comedy of Errors" was played in two hours, and "Julius Caesar" in less than three. These settings were designed by Livingston Platt, a Boston artist. This season he is to stage "Hamlet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in this manner for John Craig.

Mr. Platt also has made four Shakespearean productions for Miss Margaret Anglin, and when we see them later in the season at the Plymouth theater we shall have a comprehensive display of Mr. Platt's simplified adaptation of the latest tendency in stage decoration.

He makes much use of draperies in tones of natural gray, which have been found to take on the hue of any colored light thrown upon them. Again, he designs his pictorial accessories according to an economic and flexible unit plan, whereby he is able to use the same units in different combinations that will enable him to stage a play in a varied manner with comparatively few and simple materials.

Economical Art

Thus, in "A Comedy of Errors," one construction served as a pier wall and as a battlement; and two cypress trees built in simple outline, and adroitly painted were moved about so that they appeared in four vistas, yet because of the skilful way they were used to appeal imaginatively rather than as realistic decorations, few in the audience were conscious that they were looking

at the same two trees through the evening.

It is not with any desire to impair the illusion those scenes had for the spectators that mention of this is made, but to award praise to Mr. Platt's successful adaptation of modern efficiency and art principles to stage decoration. The movement which he represents fore-



(Photo by Moffett Studio, New York)
DONALD BRIAN
Star of "The Marriage Market" at Hollis next week

shadows, many persons believe, the supplanting of the realistic easel painting of stage pictures, which has been in vogue in the playhouse for the past century, by a finer and simpler scenic art.

Entertainers Unseen

Besides the many performers, who appear in "The Lady of the Slipper" at the Colonial, there are 70 persons employed unseen to the audience to give the entertainment. Of property men there are a dozen, and there are twice as many "grips" and "clearers"—men who handle the scenery during changes. Add to these a score of electricians, a force under the boss carpenter, assistant stage managers and the wardrobe mistress and her assistants, and you have a considerably added call upon the company's payroll.

For instance, three men are needed to produce the stereoscopic effects used in the scene of the drive of Cinderella to the castle. The landscape is in two sections, a foreground and a background. These are painted upon double mica disks which revolve in front of a strong light, the disk carrying the foreground moving twice as fast as that bearing the background. At the journey's end the castle is thrown upon the back drop by a third stereoscopic lantern.

The treadmills upon which the six white ponies scamper, are moved by the ponies themselves. Stowed away below the stage are two more sets of treadmills, ready for use if any of those on the stage get out of order. The ponies appear to enjoy the applause, and after the curtain falls look for their lumps of sugar, which are appropriately fed to them by the fairy god-mother.

Expensive Single Laughs

The picture through which Fred Stone makes his amazing high dive is an oil painting done on leather, the leather being cut into jagged sections like a picture puzzle. The edges of these cuts are bound together with adhesive plaster, an act that has to be repeated carefully after every performance. Hours of work are thus put in to provide this one laugh, and for another single laugh in the harlequinade, a diminutive actor is paid a good salary to dress in a policeman's uniform and run once across the stage.

Two men stand by when Mr. Stone makes his dive through the painting, each holding one edge of an upright net. The comedian curls up in the net with a neat somersault, and with scarcely a pause in motion, rolls out of the net sideways, dodging at once upon the stage again.

It takes four men on each trap to drop the comedians out of sight in the harlequinade, and six to send them shooting up through the stage in the final palace scene. Everything is done by signals and routine to prevent possibility of slip. When nearing the moment for the reappearance, warning is given by the buzzing of a bell, which connects with a button under the stage manager's hand in the first entrance at the audience's left.

"Star" Trap

This is the signal for Montgomery and Stone each to stand upon his spring box. These boxes run smoothly within firmly set uprights. Then men on the ropes, which are attached to the boxes and run over pulleys, draw the comedians upward until their heads rest against an arrangement that looks like a piece of pie that had been sliced by an unusually stingy boardinghouse keeper.

"Are you ready, Dave?" says Stone, as he hears the preparatory lines spoken above. "Dave" grunts, the signal buzzer, and the dozen men send the comedians shooting through the trap with one lusty cooperative yank.

The final curtain falls, and the stage hands fall upon the scenery in a more leisurely way than they did during the quick "dark" changes that come twice in the performance. Miss Janis' new

does not have to dodge a hurtling cupboard and a half portion palace as she zig-zags to her dressing room.

Began Unpretentiously

The Dartmouth Dramatic Association made its third production of this season this week in Webster hall, Hanover, N. H., in pursuance of its energetic new plan of changing its bill monthly.

Departing from the usual college custom of presenting one or two long plays a year, drawn indiscriminately from the past and present, the association undertakes to present at regular monthly intervals worthy new pieces, recently acted elsewhere and also to produce from manuscript unacted plays that seem worthy.

The membership is large enough to draw from practically all the dramatic talent in the college. The members make their own costumes and paint their own scenery.

The bill this week consisted of "The Little King," a play in verse by Witter Bynner, for the first time on any stage; Freybe's "The Leave of Absence," which has been acted at the Toy theater, Boston; and "The Man From the Sea," by Charles Goddard and Paul Dickey, authors of professionally produced plays.

In starting their theater by their own energies, upon their own resources, the Dartmouth amateurs are beginning as all the successful modern repertory companies have begun. In their beginning there is promise of as important work as has been accomplished by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, which started three years ago at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin. This organization has produced worth-while short plays of the middle West written by residents of the middle West, and is in a fair way toward building up a significant repertory.

Workshop Plan

At Harvard the same work is being pursued from two angles under the general direction of Prof. George Pierce Baker, instructor of the Harvard-Radcliffe playwriting courses, English 47 and 47a. The elder organization is the Harvard Dramatic Club, now in its sixth season of production of long and short plays, two productions of full evening length being made yearly. Commendable work in amateur authorship and acting has been done, and the settings have uniformly been of professional quality.

The younger activity is even more practical than can be any effort at dramatics by undergraduates, who by necessity must give a large proportion of their time to general college studies. This new idea is the "47 workshop," made up of graduates of Professor Baker's classes. The members are preparing themselves, by cooperative laboratory methods, for professional stage careers in acting, stage management and stage decoration as well as playwriting. Always Professor Baker is hard at work with them.

Working all together they prepare a production of a group of short plays or of a long play every six weeks or so that is a revelation of the possibilities of community talent.

Only last week they produced a drama of Kentucky, written by a Kentuckian, that has promise of a professional future.

The production, a most trying one in its demands for properties and the handling of stage crowds, was as close to professional quality, probably, as it is possible to attain without the use of a paid company and a complete producing plant. And all this was done by the members and their instructor out of their own resources.

Repertory a Growth

That this is the right way to start is evident from the growth of the Abbey theater movement, which began with nothing but willing hands and heads in a small room in Dublin and in a decade has nourished a national school of drama that has gained international recognition.

In Chicago it is acknowledged by workers in endowed theater societies that more creditable work has been done by the Hull house players, a group of recent immigrants, than by any of the experimental repertory companies. The Hull house players, too, have established themselves out of their own meager resources, and last year earned so much above their expenses that the company took a six weeks' trip to Great Britain and the continent.

The Chicago Theater Society is a repertory organization that started out with a "ready made" movement which lasted one season and lost \$25,000 or more. Last season this society imported the Horniman players and the Irish players for short engagements, and entertained traveling organizations that the commercial theaters would not house. More money was lost.

This year the Fine Arts theater is under the capable direction of a repertory manager imported from England, with several players of English professional repertory experience. Worth while plays of a highly literary appeal are being produced. The Record-Herald says there is a weekly deficit.

Recently the Little theater of Philadelphia, supported by one woman, decided that the ready-made repertory plan was too expensive, the reported outlay in two seasons being unofficially quoted at \$100,000. Other repertory efforts of the ready-made sort could be named that have ended their activities because they had not earned a standing by growth from unpretentious beginnings.

Miss Horniman started out with money enough to run without profits for three years on the economical basis of production she had planned. In two years her theater paid expenses. That

is all she wishes, a slight margin of profit on some productions to cover losses on others.

Art Made to Pay

Her bank account does not permit of philanthropy, and she believes that dramatic art will pay for itself, as soon as you can let all the people in your community know that you are offering art.

She has succeeded because she has conducted her theater on an economic basis, putting no more money into five productions than the commercial producer puts into one. The commercial manager counts himself fortunate if one production in three pays for its expenses. And each commercial success (about one play in seven) must pay the profit, it is estimated, of the one solvent play in three and the losses on the others.

People pay money, and declare they get their money's worth, for the performances provided by the Irish players, and the unpretentious efforts of the Hull house and Wisconsin players. Even here in Boston at the Elizabeth Peabody house, residents of the neighborhood gladly pay to see plays in Yiddish, written and acted by the young members of the club's own dramatic company.

Similarly at Harvard, results being achieved on the workshop plan assuredly point toward a college playhouse for the cooperative study of the arts of the theater by actual practice, a playhouse

"LITTLE WOMEN" AS PLAY SOON TO BE SEEN IN BOSTON

Although it would have seemed natural for the stage version of Miss Louisa Alcott's popular story to be played first in Boston, it has so chanced that every other large city of the country has seen this play since it was produced two years ago in Buffalo.

A week from Monday it comes to Boston, where the story was published and where it found perhaps its largest number of readers, beginning an indefinite engagement at the Majestic theater. The play and story have an unusual interest, in that they are part of the New England literary tradition, more particularly part of the Concord literary tradition. And in Concord is now preserved the Alcott homestead, with the furnishings restored as near as may be to the times when Miss Alcott wrote a book straight out of her every-day life, and put her whole family in it.

Dozens of efforts had been made to persuade the Alcott heirs to permit the staging of the story, but permission was always refused until they capitulated after a seven years' siege conducted by Miss Jessie Bonstelle, an actress, and now director of the Northampton players. Miss Bonstelle promised that the atmosphere of the story would not be theatricalized or otherwise impaired by

to which persons collegiate and otherwise will gladly pay admission, so interesting does the entertainment promise to be.

Why does not the Harvard-Radcliffe workshop bear all the signs of being the vigorous start of what may develop into a college repertory theater? It has begun right, for it was self-started and is self-propelled and self-nourished. It is making its own art, not buying it ready made. The young workers have something to say and they are saying it in the language of America today.

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Majestic—"The Great Adventure," comedy by Arnold Bennett; final week.
Park—"Stop Thief," brisk farce about the happenings to the gifts at a wedding reception; indefinite.
Colonial—Montgomery and Stone and Miss Elsie Janis in "The Lady of the Slipper," spectacular dancing extravaganza; two more weeks.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Miss Pocahontas," musical comedy, opening Tuesday evening; one week.
Boston—"The Whip," melodramatic spectacle; indefinite.
Plymouth—"Under Cover," detective mystery play, opening Thursday afternoon.
Matinees daily at Castle Square and Keith's; Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at others.
Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market," indefinite.
Tremont—Miss Lina Abarbanell in "The Red Canary," two weeks.

transference to the playhouse. She asked an acquaintance, Miss Marian DeForest of Buffalo, to make the play, and the result is declared by thousands, the Alcott family included, to be a success as a visualization of Miss Alcott's widely loved story.

Aiding in this visualization is a production that closely adapts to stage use the actual interiors of the Alcott house, which Miss Alcott described as the home of the "March" family. Miss Bonstelle secured many of the original articles used by the Alcott girls, and had other heirlooms and bits of furniture copied, as the producer. William Brady, had given her permission to secure as good a representation of the actual articles as possible.

The quaint old costumes which Miss Bonstelle found in such historic old towns as Salem, Cambridge, Concord, Boston, Newburyport, Hingham, South Scituate and elsewhere, in the homes of the Wentworths, the Penhowsells, the Pratts, the Ladds, the Pedders, the Joneses, the Wendells, and many others, formed the basis of Miss Bonstelle's clever costuming of the play. "She was assisted in the work by Mrs. Alice Barber Stevens, whose illustrations appear in "Little Women," the book.



(Photo by White, New York)

Amy, Jo and Meg, as they appear in stage version of Alcott story

IMPORTED TREES SAID TO BE THRIVING IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Photographs of imported trees on the state capitol grounds are being forwarded by Adjutant-General Charles W. Harris to the department of agriculture to which he has previously made several reports regarding the progress of the trees that were planted.

One tree, the official name of which is Ulmus Puntii, has attained the remarkable growth of 12 feet in one year, says the Democrat. It has not been given any attention beyond watering. This tree comes from China.

MANUAL TRAINING MEN TO ASSEMBLE

The annual dinner of the Manual Training Club of New England, composed of men teachers of manual training, will be held this evening at the Boston City Club. The president, John C. Brodhead, will preside. Toasts will be given by Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts; Henry Bailey and Meyer Bloomfield.

THE BRYANS GO TO FLORIDA

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan and Mrs. Bryan left Washington Friday to spend part of the holidays at their winter place in Miami, Fla. They expect to return for the annual state breakfast to the diplomatic corps on New Year's day.

W. C. BROWN IN NEW POSITION

CHICAGO—W. C. Brown, who recently resigned the presidency of the New York Central railway, accepted the vice-presidency of the National Soil Fertility League here Friday.

NEW DRAMA AND MUSICAL PLAYS HERE NEXT WEEK

The Henry Jewett players end their engagement at the Plymouth theater tonight. Beginning Thursday with a matinee and evening performance, "Under



(Photo by Bacon & Willson, Philadelphia)
MISS LILY CAHILL
Promising young actress plays heroine of new drama at Plymouth

Cover," a new drama by Lawrence Haile, will be presented by Selwyn and company. The story has to do with a group of society people, one of whom is suspected of having smuggled a costly diamond necklace. A young woman placed in a peculiar position through loyalty to her younger sister, agrees unwillingly to aid detectives in search of the smuggler. She finds that the man she cares for is involved, and there ensues a series of complications and mystery centering around contest with the detectives. The story is said to be filled with humor and suspense. None of the details are vouchsafed by the manager. Miss Lily Cahill and William Courtney play the central roles, and other parts are taken by Misses Lucille Watson, Lola Fisher, Mildred Morris, George Orr, DeWitt Jennings, Wilfred Draycott, Ralph Morgan, William J. Kane, Earle Mitchell, George Stevens and Pickering Brown.

Donald Brian comes to the Hollis street theater Monday evening for a limited engagement in "The Marriage Market," a musical comedy from Vienna, in which he played for 10 weeks in New York this season. Mr. Brian is popular here because of his finished dancing and pleasing singing and acting in "The Dollar Princess" and "The Siren." He has full play for his talents in the new piece. The scenes are on a California ranch, on a yacht, and in a handsome San Francisco house. Waltz themes abound in Victor Jacob's music. In the cast are Percival Knight, Miss Carol McComas and Miss May DeSousa.

Miss Lina Abarbanell comes to the Tremont theater Monday evening for two weeks in "The Red Canary," a musical comedy by Harold Orlob, who wrote the score, and Alexander Johnstone, William LeBaron and William B. Johnstone. Miss Abarbanell plays an American dry goods buyer on a business visit to Paris. She becomes interested in the display of a merchant who believes in the Thomasonian theory of the emotional influence of colors. Colors influence the plot. In the company are John Hendricks, David Redding, Nina Allen, Carrie Reynolds, Phil Rylie, Eugene Redding. The costuming and light effects are said to be unusual.

"Miss Pocahontas," the sixth annual holiday extravaganza at the Castle Square theater since John Craig has been manager, will be put on Tuesday evening for a brief run. This was one of the Cadet shows, written by R. A. Barnett and Robert M. Baker, with music by D. J. Sullivan. The piece is entertaining in its picturesque variation on the history of the Jamestown settlement. Special scenic and costume effects have been prepared, the company enlarged, and players added to the orchestra. The whole company will appear.

Lasky's "Clownland," a musical fantasy, will be the feature of the holiday bill at B. F. Keith's next week. This act will in the afternoon be played at the close of the bill, when toys will be distributed to the children. Other entertainment will be provided by Mme. Mary's animal circus, Chris Richards, the Farbers, DeLisle the juggler, and Pathe's news reel.

The Mary Young Christmas tree will be held on the Castle Square stage Monday morning at 10 o'clock. A sweater and a toy or doll will be given to each of the 400 children who have been selected with the help of school teachers from all parts of the city, and to whom such gifts will mean much. Contributors to the fund that makes the occasion possible may obtain cards of admission from Mrs. E. E. Richards, 54 Powell street, Brookline, who is treasurer.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL

BRAINTREE, Mass.—The Rev. M. O. Patton of Whitman has accepted a call to become rector of Immanuel church. He will assume his new duties Jan. 1.

CHICAGO GROUP OF AMATEURS IN PLAYS AT THE TOY

Visiting dramatic amateurs from Chicago, the Lake Forest Players, are at the Toy theater, 16 Lime street, for two performances. This evening they act "Catherine Parr," one of Maurice Baring's "diminutive dramas"; "The Bishop's Comedy," dramatized by Mrs. Horace Martin from Leonard Merrick's short story of the same name, and "Mr. Sampson," a New England dialect piece originally in Scotch dialect. Seats may be had at the theater.

Friday evening they appeared in "Tradition," by George Middleton; "By-Products," by Joseph Medill Patterson, and "Mrs. Pat and the Law," by Mrs. Arthur Aldis. Mrs. Aldis is the patron and leader of the players, and it is upon the Aldis estate, near Chicago, that the group has given little plays at intervals during the past three seasons.

The performance last evening was a steadily interesting example of the excellent effects that may be achieved by lovers of the arts of the theater. The acting was of unusual quality; due to the maturity of the players, who have the poise and experience to give enriching texture to their characterizations, and who evidently work on the laboratory plan of discussing every phase of the play, and fixing upon the effects. They achieve these effects by fine team work, all striving to tell the story of the play after the sincere manner of the best modern acting. There is little of the stiffness of the amateur actor in their work, and care is taken to select the players that can look their parts. The whole quality of the performance was artistically high.

Of the plays Mrs. Aldis' little study of a devoted washwoman who declines to have her shiftless husband taken up was the most interesting, being humanly serious and comic by turns, and sufficiently dramatic in an unpretentious way. The players were Benjamin Carpenter, Mrs. Arthur Aldis, Miss Polly Chase, Miss Isabel McBirney and Doris Bradley.

"Tradition," a pale and inarticulate affair, gained a little force from Miss McBirney's vibrant individuality as an ambitious actress, who finally convinces her matter-of-fact father that she means business. Mrs. Cecil Barnes played the wife with imaginative silence, and Doris Bradley made the father human at times by forcing the author's half lights into something like vitality.

"By-Products," a drab slice of slum life, an ill-written essay in saffron journalism, was interesting solely for the good acting of Countess Eleanor Gyzkka as a rebellious shop girl; of Mrs. Cecil Barnes as the sister who needs to get into the country; of Mrs. Samuel Chase as a sturdy scrubwoman; and of Doris Bradley as a human but unique collector, whom the author's expediency sends around on midnight collections. Ingenious use was made of a single setting for the three plays.

MALDEN BOARD IS EXONERATED

At the meeting of the Malden aldermen Tuesday night a report will be made by the committee on public welfare on the charges made by Mayor Charles Schumaker against the street and water commission, completely exonerating the commission.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Amadei, Lattin, Fornari. Cond. Schiavone. Followed by PAVLOVA and Her Russian Ballet and Orchestra.
TOMORROW, 8 to 10. FOURTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Alice Nielsen, Violoncello, Hayman. Fornari, Glascione. Orchestra of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.
MON., 8 to 10:40. TOSSCA. Edvins, Marcoux. Lattin. Cond. Morosoni.
WED., 8 to 10:45. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOORE. Tetrastzi, Tanlongo, Mardones. Cond. Morosoni.
FRI., 8 to 11. SAMSON AND DALILA. D'Ancora, Ferrati-Bontani, Mardones. Dances. Cond. Andre-Caplet.
SAT., 2 to 4:40. HARNESSED AND GRETTEL. Swartz-Morse, Regelman, Glascione, Lattin. Cond. Leford. Followed by COFFEE ACT I. Gaili, Caldwell, Cecchetti. Cond. Dubois.
SAT., 8 to 11:15. IL TROVATORE. Amaten, D'Alvares, Oppazo, Bianchini. Cond. Schiavone. Pop. Prices, 50c to \$2.50.
Box Office 6 to 8, week days. 2 to 8, Sundays. Downtown Office, Statler's, 163 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.

Handel and Haydn Society

EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor.
H. G. TUCKER, Organist.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA
CHORUS OF 400
CHRISTMAS ORATORIO
MESSIAH
Two Performances
Sunday, Dec. 21—Miss KEENE, Soprano; Miss GRIGGS, Alto; Mr. HICKS, Tenor; Mr. DOWNING, Bass.
Monday, Dec. 22—Mrs. CALVERT, Soprano; Miss MILLER, Alto; Mr. FAGDIN, Tenor; Mr. KINSLEY, Bass.
Tickets, \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, at Symphony Hall and Chickering & Sons, 169 Tremont Street.

SYMPHONY HALL

Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 28, at 3:30
HAROLD JACQUES
BAUER THIBAUD
Piano
Tickets \$2, \$1.50, \$1, 50c. 1000 seats \$1.00

SYMPHONY HALL

Sat. Eve., Dec. 20 at 8:00
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Soloists: Magarra & Hoy
Tickets Sat. Eve. only

Symphony of Rachmaninoff Revived

Work First Presented Under Max Fiedler Wins Praise of House With Karl Muck Interpreting—Harp, Flute in Solo Piece

MENDELSSOHN HEARD

Presenting Rachmaninoff's symphony No. 2 in E minor, Mozart's concerto for flute and harp and Mendelssohn's overture, "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," the Boston Symphony orchestra gave its ninth public rehearsal Friday afternoon. The soloists were Mr. Maquarrie, the flutist and Mr. Holy, the harpist of the orchestra.

The interest of audiences in musical programs in the holiday season is lukewarm. There may be a large attendance at a concert as there was at Symphony hall when the Rachmaninoff symphony was revived and yet there will not be the same enthusiasm for the performance as earlier and later in the season. The house at this time of the year takes the orchestra as it would take an entertainer. It does not give that impartial and critical heed which is usual with it.

It is the public that reads a symphony, not the conductor. And the credit of all musical performance finally belongs to the world that listens rather than to the men who manipulate the baton and the fiddlesticks. But the custom of musical folks is to give the director of an orchestra all the praise and all the blame for results. It is the custom of that folk also to compare one conductor with another and to give preference to this or that man's readings, just as though he was really responsible for them.

Any conductor who is asked whether he or the public is the interpreter will promptly respond that he is. He is sure of it. He proves it by explaining how he makes his men play a piece according to his individual study of it; by declaring that he would never let the people who sit in the auditorium influence him in the slightest. He avers that only inferior artists ever consult the preferences of their listeners.

Thus he got the whole question out of focus. The subtle thing we all know as the expression of the sentiment of a community through music could never be what this or that influential person or group of persons want said. It could not even be what a whole audience, even a regular subscription audience, like that of the Friday rehearsals want said. The rehearsal audience has the responsibility of reporting back to the community how public artistic feeling gets stated at the concert. Its individual influence is not what guides interpretation any more than the conductor's is. And its indifferent holiday mood can have no substantial effect on the situation.

To fall in with the convenient formula of criticism and to discuss the perform-



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
MISS ELIZABETH AMSDEN
Artist who sings soprano role of Leonora in "Trovatore" night of Dec. 27

ance of the Rachmaninoff symphony as a product of the conductor's own thinking, listeners must confess that they find the Karl Muck year 1913 behind the Max Fiedler year 1910. The new technical methods of the orchestra do not favor understanding of the Russian composer. In 1910 the symphony in E minor was a vital picture of manners, a novel depicting the life of the men and women of modern days. It was a glowing document of the times. In 1913 it is a study in musical mechanics.

Expert mechanical engineers say that they can go into an industrial plant when the power is on and can tell by the vibration of the floors whether the engines are running with perfect smoothness and whether the machines are giving an efficient account of all the steam or electrical energy that is being expended on them. A musical engineer entering Symphony hall on Friday afternoon could tell that every department of tone in the orchestra was working without waste and precisely according to the layout of the notes on the pages of the book.

Is it musical interpretation, getting things in such systematic running order? Is it orchestral effect, having every ray of the music measured out correct to the millimeter? Perhaps so. Mechanical energy perfectly organized is an ideal of the period. Musical energy organized perfectly to the demands of time and time well parallels the industrial ideal. This, too, may be defended as a document, though perhaps its name is ledger or earning sheet, instead of novel or essay.

FALSTAFF HAS PORTRAYAL AT ELGAR'S HAND

Shakespeare's Knight as Represented in Tone by British Composer Theme of Appreciation

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Three musical events of more than ordinary interest were crowded into as many days: the inauguration of Raymond Roze's season of opera in English at Covent Garden; the production in London of Elgar's new orchestral work "Falstaff," which received its first performance recently at the Leeds festival; the performance, at the first Philharmonic concert of the season, of Strauss's latest orchestral work, a "Festival Prelude."

The Strauss work is a piece d'occasion and its chief feature is an interesting attempt to readjust the usual balance of the orchestra. For this purpose there is a considerable 'aggravation' of the strings (which are increased to 95 in number) and the wood wind, while the brass remains at its usual strength. In style the work is simpler and less individual than is usual with Strauss. The English critics, as a whole, received the work more warmly than did their brethren in Germany.

"Falstaff," a symphonic study with two interludes, is very generally agreed to be one of Elgar's most distinctive works. It is a musical study of the character of Falstaff—the Falstaff of the historical plays, "Henry IV." and "Henry V." not of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

In an interesting foreword "Sir" Edward Elgar quotes "Sir John Falstaff" is a conception hardly less complex, hardly less wonderful than that of Hamlet. He is a character made up by Shakespeare wholly of incongruities—a man at once young and old, enterprising and fat, a dupe and a wit, harmless and wicked, weak in principle and resolute by constitution, cowardly in appearance and brave in reality; a knave without malice, a liar without deceit, and a knight, a gentleman and a soldier, without either dignity, decency or honor. The work falls naturally into four principal divisions which run on without break.

(1) Falstaff and Prince Henry.
(2) Eastcheap—Gadshill—The Boar's Head, revelry and sleep.
(3) Falstaff's March—The return through Gloucestershire—The new King—The hurried ride to London.
(4) King Henry V's progress—The repudiation of Falstaff.

Sir Edward goes on to say: "Some lines quoted from the plays are occasionally placed under the themes to indicate the feeling to be conveyed by the music; but it is not intended that the meaning of the music, often varied and intensified, shall be narrowed to a corollary of these quotations only, and this simple presentation of the composer's ideas makes no attempt to describe the manifold combinations of the themes, the contrapuntal devices and other complexities of the score." In "Falstaff" Elgar has a subject peculiarly suited to his extraordinary gift of musical portraiture. The scoring of the new work is worthy of one who is a great artist in the use of "color."



(Photo by Matzner, Chicago)
MISS MABEL RIEGELMAN
Chicago opera singer who comes to Boston to take part of Gretel in Humperdinck piece

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YELLOWSTONE PHENOMENA TO BE COPIED FOR EXPOSITION

Educational Exhibit Reproducing Great Features in National Park Is Undertaking Planned as Part of Panama-Pacific Fair

SURPRISES PROMISED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Space for an exhibit reproducing great natural phenomena of the Yellowstone National park at the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been granted to the Union Pacific railway system, the plot consisting of four acres just inside the Van Ness avenue entrance to the grounds. It is the stated aim to make this exhibition, which is to be arranged on a large scale, educational in character, realistic and attractive, and

Beethoven and Wagner at the Queens hall were supposed somehow to impel the salvation of their audiences. Those were the dark days when people talked of "sacred" and "secular" music. The Queens hall orchestra, however, received a royal command from Queen Victoria to play at Windsor. Mr. Newman won his fight.

The promenade concerts and their splendid mission of bringing the highest class of music within the reach of those who can afford to spend a shilling, are known throughout the whole musical world and have done much to remove the reproach that England is an unmusical country. Perhaps in the not very far future men's services will be measured by what they give to the community rather than by what they take, and when that time comes, the artists, the musicians, the thinkers, the inventors, the engineers, and all those who give themselves to the constructive side of human activity will enter into their own. That day is not yet, and there were empty seats at Mr. Newman's concert at the Queens hall when the Queens hall orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, gave a "popular" program made up of such familiar things as the "Meistersinger" overture, the "Emperor" concerto, with Miss Adela Verne at the piano, Tchaikowsky's "Pathétique" symphony and some smaller numbers.

Sir Henry's interpretation of these works is far too well-known for criticism to be necessary, but it was a pleasure to observe the splendid musical discipline which controls this fine body of players. Miss Adela Verne played her share of the concerto with an energy which is usually described as masculine, and mention must be made of the success which attended Perry Grainger's clever transcriptions of an "Irish Tune From County Derry" and "Shepherd's Hey" (an English morris dance tune). The Irish tune is very beautiful indeed and the English tune reminded the audience that England was once called Merrie England.

DR. RAYMOND TO BE POSTMASTER
—SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Dr. R. M. Raymond, announced as appointed postmaster of Framingham, had Edward Galvin, chairman of the Democratic town committee, as opponent. The present postmaster is R. L. Fales. The salary is \$4000 a year.

it is promised, will be shown in all its natural beauty, throwing up vast quantities of water with clock-like regularity. Batteries of searchlights, diffused and manipulated by methods never tried before on so large a scale, will be brought into play, while the steam effect will be produced by means of large boilers and more than 200,000 gallons of water will be used every minute. The upper falls of the Yellowstone will be reproduced with something of the remarkable coloring of the canyon. The actual drop of this body of water will be two feet greater than that of Niagara. It will be brilliantly illuminated at night.

Beyond Cleopatra's terrace, and remote from all exposition noises, at the foothills of the mountains, will rest the actual reproduction of that picturesque landmark of the great government park—Old Faithful inn, seating 2500 people. Buffalo, deer and bear will be seen along the mountains and in the canyons, and four and six-horse coaches will add realism to the exhibit. Most interesting of all, perhaps, will be "The Top of the World." That is the name the Indians gave to Yellowstone park, when they found at a great elevation streams flowing down the mountains toward both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. To make "The Top of the World" one of the features of the Yellowstone park exhibit, Mr. Thompson has planned so that the visitor is taken in imagination to the clouds and looking down from a surface area 230 feet in diameter, sees before him in accurate reproduction the entire Yellowstone park produced on a scale of four miles to the inch. Mountains, rivers, falls, valleys, terraces, roads, canyons, geysers, military posts, hotels and camps all will be shown in their natural colors and relative size and character.

The rivers run as small rivulets of real water, the geysers spouting their boiling water and steam at regular intervals. The picture composition of "The Gardens of the Yellowstone" and "The Top of the World" have been studied from every point of the perspective and the illusions, it is promised, will be complete. The general impression of the whole will be of massiveness, beauty and comfort, impressive of the wonders of nature.

"The Master Builder at Work" will be the theme of the lecturer, who will tell the impressive story of the workings of nature, in the cathedral-like Spectatorium hewn from the mountainside. As the strains from the big organ swell, a great rush of water is heard, the curtain dissolves, and there is revealed the Great Falls of the Yellowstone, falling from the height and from, apparently miles and miles of distance through the canyon and rushing on.

JUDSON MEMORIAL AUTHORIZED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A memorial to Adoniram Judson, an early American missionary, will be erected at Brown University, as the result of action by the corporation at its meeting yesterday. Mr. Judson was a graduate of Brown in the class of 1807.

Large Audience Applauds Mme. Tetrazzini for Performance of Grand Aria in Opera of Brilliant Soprano Role by Verdi

ITALIAN ART CHARMS

With Mme. Tetrazzini making her first appearance of the season in the soprano role, Verdi's "Traviata" was presented at the Boston opera house Friday evening to moderate applause. Mr. Tanlongo was the tenor, Mr. Ancona the baritone; Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

Mme. Tetrazzini in saying the other day on her arrival in Boston that she would like to be done with the three operas on which she first made her fame in the United States, probably not only expressed her own feelings but also those of the public. Either the American musical world has heard her enough in "Traviata," "Lucia" and "Rigoletto" or else has read enough or has heard enough about her in those pieces, which is the same thing. Doubtless Mme. Tetrazzini sings the arias of Violetta as well today as she did when the opera public at the Boston theater gave her its record of applause five years ago. It is significant that Mme. Tetrazzini in discussing her position before the public of Boston referred affectionately to the theater in which she first appeared as "your other opera house." That "other opera house" stands for an epoch of grand opera which, notwithstanding its brilliant achievement, is past. Opera might indeed be revived in that acoustically brilliant auditorium; perhaps Mme. Tetrazzini for the advantage of her rather light voice would like to get the public together there again to hear her. But the "Traviata" singing which once gave such pleasure would have to be replaced by something else. A new epoch would need to be represented by a new Tetrazzini.

The public must soon demand that Mme. Tetrazzini be given opportunity to enlarge her service and that she be allowed to present other works in her extensive repertory than those in which Violetta, Lucia and Gilda are the heroines. The Italian soprano is fain to get out of tragedy into comedy, where she has made striking success always. She wants to beat the drum in the "Daughter of the Regiment." She declared in talking about her musical practice of the last year that she had extended her studies only so far as to learn to play the drum a little better; the concert and opera managers would not give her release from the grand arias of "Traviata," "Lucia" and "Rigoletto" long enough to do anything else.

Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Haensel and Gretel," with Miss Mabel Riegelman, the Chicago opera soprano, singing the role of Gretel, is to be revived at the Boston Opera house the fifth week of the season. Verdi's "Trovatore" is to give Mme. D'Alvarez a new opportunity in the role of the gypsy mother of Manrico, the troubadour. The ballet, "Coppelia," of Delibes will be presented to show what progress the opera house dancers have made under the teaching of Mr. Cecchetti and Mme. Paporello. The recital of the week is as follows: Monday, "Tosca," with Mme. Edvina and Messrs. Lafitte and Marconi; Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Wednesday, "Lucia," with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. Tanlongo and Fornari; Mr. Moranzoni conducting. Friday, "Samson and Delilah," with Mme. D'Alvarez and Messrs. Ferrari, Danges, Ludikar and Mardones; Mr. Caplet conducting. Saturday afternoon, "Haensel and Gretel," with Mmes. Riegelman, Swartz, Claessens, Sharlow and Gauthier and Mr. Ludikar; Mr. Lyford conducting; followed by "Coppelia," with Miss Galli and the opera house ballet. Saturday evening, "Trovatore," with Mmes. Amsden and D'Alvarez and Messrs. Oppezzo and Blanchard; Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

Miss Alice Nielsen is the principal soloist at the Boston Opera house concert on Sunday evening. With her appear Miss Heyman and Messrs. Mardones, Tanlongo and Fornari. Miss Nielsen will sing an aria from "Madam Butterfly" and a group of songs. The other artists will present selections from the opera repertory. The orchestra will assist.

Miss Carolina White, the Chicago opera singer, will be the principal singer at the Sunday evening concert of Dec. 28. She will sing the aria from "Louise" and a group of songs. Her associate artists will be Miss Leveroni and Messrs. Oppezzo and Mardones.

Sylvain Noack, second concertmaster of the Boston Symphony orchestra, will be the soloist at the Symphony concerts of Dec. 26 and 27. The program is as follows: Ravel, children's suite, "Mother Goose"; Paul Juon, "Wachterweise"; Mendelssohn, concerto for violin and orchestra; Berlioz, overture, "Rob Roy."

The Handel and Haydn Society gives a presentation of Handel's "Messiah" on Sunday evening and repeats the work on Monday evening with change of soloists. The Sunday performance begins at 7.30 o'clock; the Monday performance at 7.45 o'clock. The soloists at tomorrow's performance are Miss Grace Kerns, soprano; Miss Adelaide Griggs, alto; William W. Hicks, tenor; and George H. Downing, bass. On Monday evening the soloists will be Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, alto; William H. Padgin, tenor; and William Hinshaw, bass.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Jacques Thibaud, violinist, appear at Symphony hall on the afternoon of Dec. 28, presenting the following program: Sonata for violin and piano in A, Cesar Franck, Mr. Bauer and Mr. Thibaud; sarabande,

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gigue, chaconne, Bach, Mr. Thibaud; "Faschingsschwank," Schumann, Mr. Bauer; sonata in A for violin and piano (Kreutzer), opera 47, Beethoven, Mr. Bauer and Mr. Thibaud.

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, gives a second recital in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 4. He will play works of Handel, Bach, Mendelssohn, Dvorak and Kreisler.

The third concert of the season by the Kreisler quartet will be given in Steinert hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6.

Miss Julia Culp, soprano, will give a recital in Jordan hall Friday afternoon, Jan. 9.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, will give a recital in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, Jan. 10.

Titta Ruffo, the baritone, gives a concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 11.

TERMINAL PLAN URGED AT ONCE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A call for the putting into practice immediately of the harbor freight-terminal plan, outlined several months ago to representatives of the various interested railroads by the harbor commission, has been submitted to the commissioners by their president, F. T. Woodman.

The call, a written communication, asks that steps be taken at once to have a definite agreement concerning the movement of freight at the harbor made by the city with the railroad companies, and, this failing, that the city at once set about the laying of tracks of its own on its own property for the conduct of a municipal freight terminal.

ENGINEERS PLAN ARIZONA ROADS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Plans for the expenditure of \$1,500,000 will be formed at an extended meeting of road men, which may last several weeks, says the Democrat.

A skilled man is to be brought from California and it is probable that another will be brought from the East. The government has agreed to send a skilled man to Phoenix, and State Engineer Lamar Cobb will be asked to take part in the conference.

The engineers will confer among themselves, then with the advisory highway committee and board of supervisors. Several weeks may be required to perfect the plans.

CITY AND COUNTY JOIN IN HELPING THE UNEMPLOYED

SEATTLE, Wash.—The city council recognized the necessity of relieving the conditions attending unemployment in Seattle, and passed an ordinance appropriating \$7500 and directing the superintendent of streets and sewers to expend it in furnishing work for the needy men, says the Sun. The bill, introduced by President Heskest, immediately was signed by Mayor Cottenill.

In addition to this measure, two members of the conference committee, Heskest and Bruskevich, were instructed to confer with the county commissioners in regard to excavating a part of the site for the new court house.

SUNFLOWER SEED CROP WORTH \$1800

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A special dispatch to the News Scimitar from Hickman, Ky., says a new crop, before unheard of in this section, has just been harvested by Lee Phillips, a farmer in the vicinity of Three States, 10 miles below here—that of sunflowers for seed. Mr. Phillips tried the crop as an experiment. The experiment has proved quite remunerative, and also established the fact that sunflowers make a good crop in this soil.

The seed cost him \$120 per acre, and he did not succeed in getting a good stand, but the yield amounted to 60,000 pounds of seed. He sold this for 3 cents a pound, bringing \$1800.

JUNIOR CIVIC CLUB PLANNED
PORTLAND, Ore.—At a meeting of the boy mayor and his commissioners recently it was decided to form a club to be known as the Portland Junior Government Club, says the Oregonian.

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MANAGER TRAINED AS ARTIST

Mr. Newman's Popular Orchestral Concerts Continue to Find Favor

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Robert Newman has for nearly 20 years managed the Queens hall orchestra. And what is almost remarkable in these days, he is a manager who has some understanding of that which he manages. Not only can he engage an artist to sing, but he can do another thing, much less easy, he can sing himself. An abyssal ignorance of the art he exploits is too often a charge, acerbic of the average impresario. There are, of course, respected exceptions. Those who have assisted at that cheerful affair, an agent's audition, know the tragedy of incompetent mediocrity on the platform playing or singing to important ignorance sitting in the stalls.

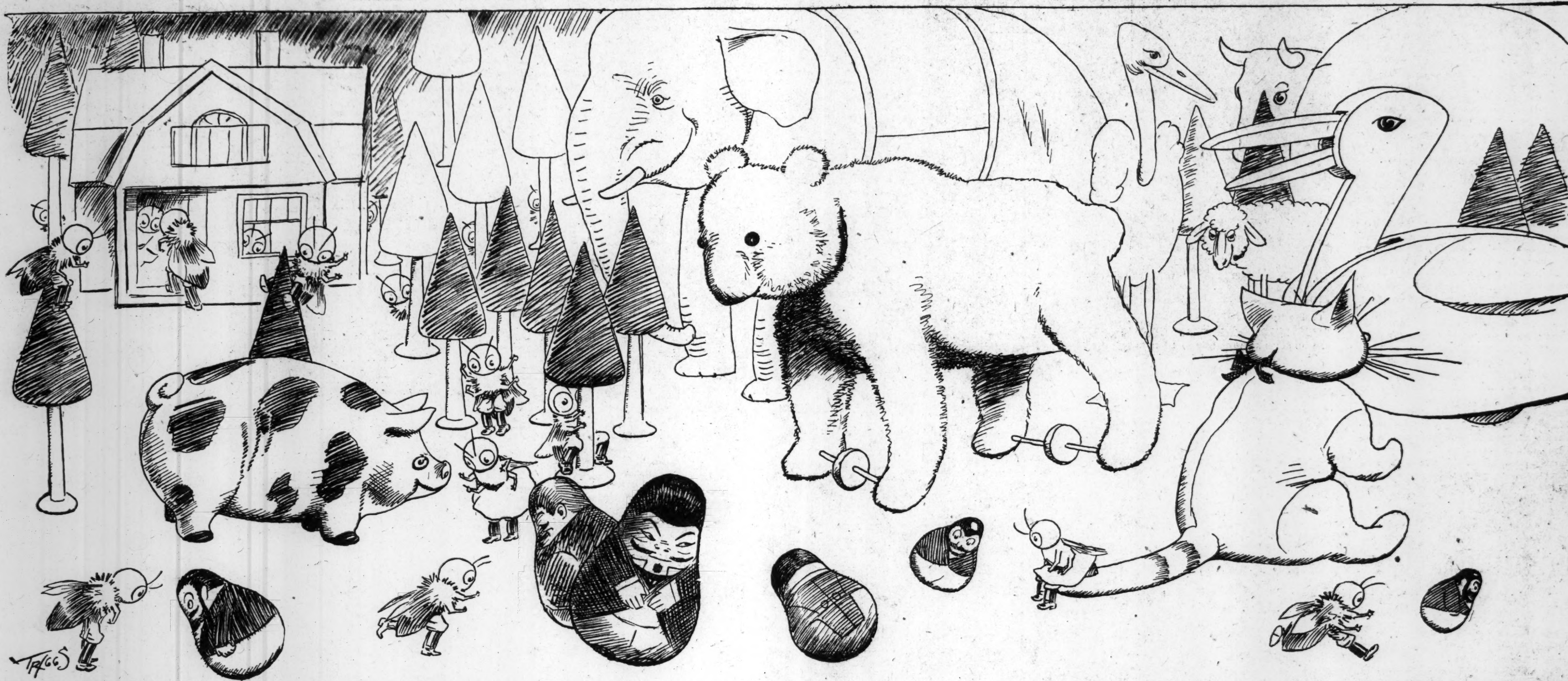
An impresario, naturally enough, looks at art through the ticket office window and has a great belief in giving the public what the public wants, or to be more accurate, what he thinks the public wants, which is not quite the same thing. Mr. Newman, who was a professional singer before he became a manager, has always believed that the public wants good music. In London it was not quite so easy to believe that 20 years ago as it is today. There must have been many moments when Mr. Newman was tempted to doubt. Even the public itself has doubted from time to time. The attendance at the last season of the promenade concerts proved, however, that Mr. Newman was right, for it was the highest since their inauguration.

In the long record of Mr. Newman's efforts to make concert going a habit with Londoners, there are two achievements of more than slight importance—the institution of the Sunday concert and the "promenades." Pessimistic philosophers sometimes assure the world that Progress with a capital "P" is purely an illusion—in other words, that if the sky falls we shall catch larks. But do not even a philosopher of the deepest pessimism, can question the advance in public opinion since the days when the "Subalterns" tried their hardest to stop music lovers from going to the Queens hall on Sunday afternoons. They had no objection to music in churches, where any one might listen to the musical immorality of Jones' Te Deum in G or Robinson's anthem in F, but Bach,

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

This is the forest of fancy, with comical pines and some hemlocks.
'Tis a jungle as well where animals dwell—though at night in a box Peter them locks.

Tonight he forgot, though, to do it, and left them all out on the table.
So the bees at their ease come to play in the trees with creatures of fact and of fable.

There's a china pig first, who is M. T., with room, thus, for many a penny;
Blue pigs, with no swallow, don't mind being hollow—such pigs, Susy says, are not many.

The elephant looks like a monarch, and yet even he has his antics;
He'll stand on two legs, with his Forepaugh's he begs and he roars like a dozen Atlantics.

The duck, with a wheel hid inside him, is really a wonderful creature.
He'll nod and say "Quack," he is yellow and black, but his bill is his loveliest feature.

The Inside Out family roam in the jungle all round and about;
Each one fits the other, as brother should brother, when in; but just now they are OUT!

They all, though, have elegant manners—how they bow is a source of conjecture;
The one who looks pale pulled the pussy cat's tail, but repents when he hears Susy lecture.

There's an Inn in the forest, that's builded with dormers and balcony modest;
The table is cardboard, Buzz finds it is hard board—no honey, just shavings and sawdust.

The Teddy Bear's acted so naughty his legs have been paw-cuffed together
(He ate up the tree and thus got himself free when they tied him to one with a tether).

The twins have both mounted a conifer (a tree that has cones on, says Biffy);
They race and they ride at a marvelous stride, getting back to the start in a jiffy.

That's Busy who's chasing with laughter the smallest and last Inside Outer;
It is certainly fun, for he rolls when he'd run, but a bee to do that must be stouter.

Theophilus down in the corner is taking a lesson in manners,
When folks are polite 'tis a beautiful sight—grand, like a parade—bearing banners.

SEVERAL DIVERSIONS THAT
ARE SUITABLE FOR A PARTY

Postcards are so numerous, so inexpensive and so interesting, that they afford a most acceptable means of providing entertainment for social gatherings, says the Chicago Evening Post.

Either for a luncheon or for an evening affair, a "Tour of the World" forms an enjoyable diversion. For this, postcards are used. If the function is a luncheon, they answer for place cards, the guest's name being written in the place reserved for the address. But whether they are used for a luncheon or for an evening party, each card is numbered, and on it is written a conundrum that has a geographical answer, such as a city, country, mountain, lake, or something of the kind. For instance, "What city is seen at the zoo?" and "Who ran away with Helen?" give an idea of the kind of questions. If preferred, and a sufficient number of answers can be found, the questions can be confined to one state or country. This can be so announced at the outset and may simplify the contest for some.

Each guest is given pencil and paper and the cards are passed. Each writes on his paper the numbers on the cards as he receives them and what he thinks the answer to the question should be. At the end of the game these slips are collected and a prize is given to the person who answered correctly the greatest number of questions.

One of the many delightful books of travel, of a photograph of a scene abroad, or a famous picture in some of the art galleries abroad, would make a suitable prize and be sure to give pleasure. And the postcard itself is a pleasant little reminder of the enjoyable evening passed.

Another interesting diversion is to place in pairs articles that are dissimilar in appearance and deceptive as to their weight, number, each pair, and then allow the guests a certain time to decide which is the heavier article of the two thus grouped together. For instance, a book and a sofa cushion; a paper knife and a small bottle; a quarter and a letter; a hat and a dish; a calendar and a table knife, and so on. No one can touch a single article, and the more dissimilar the two grouped together are in appearance, yet the more nearly they match in weight, the better.

Have a pair of scales handy, and when the time is up weigh each article and announce the results. Guests can mark their own cards or cards can be exchanged. This is more fun, because if so desired the answers can be read aloud, and some will cause a lot of hilarity.

The one who has guessed the greatest number correctly can be awarded a prize.

A pair of scales would not be inappropriate; and the pretty little letter scales to be found in the shops would be welcomed by almost every one, they are so useful.

If an amusing little diversion is wanted for the beginning of a social affair, and there is no special guest of honor, it makes considerable fun to have one specially selected for the honor.

Have little haystacks scattered about, in one of which is a needle. Each guest can search through one stack, and the one finding the needle becomes the guest of honor. Or there can be one large haystack in which is the needle, and little slips on which is written "needle" placed in a hat and the guests may draw. When all have drawn, the slips are read, and the one having the winning paper proceeds to find the needle in the haystack. For souvenirs little tapes, pin-cushions, thimbles and such things could be given.

FUN IN MAKING
POTATO TOYS

Great fun can be got out of making toys from potatoes, says Chatterbox. When you come to examine potatoes, you will notice that they are of various shapes; the potatoes that are nice, even, and oval are generally the best for this purpose, so take a scrubbing-brush, and brush all the brown skin away; this is easily done, and any little eyes can be got out with a knife. The potatoes are now ready for use, and animals of all kinds can be made from them, such as pigs, cats or birds.

To make a pig, select a rather long potato, cut away bits about the head part, put four legs on the body part with toothpicks, and two bits of wood for the ears; for the eyes tiny bits of coal can be pressed in, and the tail is just a bit of string.

A capital hedgehog is made by taking a round unpeeled potato and sticking it all over with toothpicks; this animal the youngest member of the party will be able to make!

LITTLE PROBLEM

97. A drover purchased an equal number of oxen, cows and calves for \$1610. For the oxen he gave \$40 each, for the cows \$25, and for the calves \$5 each. How many of each did he purchase?

Answer to Little Problem No. 96—In grass 78 acres; in grain, 29½; total in farm, 117 acres.

BEAUTIFUL AGATIZED WOOD
FOUND IN ARIZONA FOREST

In the gem room of the American Museum of Natural History in New York are several finely polished slabs of agatized wood from near Adamana, Ariz., the mineral collection having a two-foot section of an agatized log, and in the corridor on the ground floor leading to the building-stone collection are numerous specimens from the forest illustrating its phases of growth and fossilization. There has also recently been finished a map, prepared by the geological survey, showing the location and topography of six separate forests that compose the Arizona forest.

The trees huddled over these six forest areas are probably millions of years old, says a New York World writer. They consist today of many colored agate, an exceedingly hard and tough stone. One of them forms a natural bridge. It spans a chasm nearly 50 feet wide and 20 feet or more in depth. Other logs lie about in various stages of decay. Some of them have broken under alternations of heat and cold, have splintered, chipped, oxidized and polished, until the country for an area of many square miles is covered with a bewildering array of broken trunks and fragments of agate and Jasper, varying from nearly colorless, through yellow and red, to the most brilliant carnelian.

The forest begins six miles south of Adamana, a station on the Santa Fe road, in Apache county, Ariz. It is, of course, prostrate and resembles a collection of saw logs ponded back in a boom and waiting their turn at the mill, but which have waited so long that they have become waterlogged, sunken and buried by sediment.

Dr. George P. Merrill, curator of geology, says there is nothing to indicate that the trees ever grew near the locality where the logs are now found. They appear rather to have grown at some distant point and to have drifted by stream action into eddies after having been reduced to mere trunks by the loss of their leaves and smaller limbs. The natural bridge lies in the forest nearest Adamana. It cannot compare in beauty or size with the second, third and Rainbow forests farther to the south and southwest.

In the second and third forests there are trunks up to five feet and more in diameter and from 80 to 100 feet in length. The Rainbow forest is the most fascinating on account of the richness of the colors, although geologically it is a wreck.

Prof. Lester F. Ward of the geological survey has described the region as consisting of the ruins of a former plain 5700 feet above sea level. It has now undergone erosion to a maximum depth of nearly 700 feet. The beds in which the

logs were entombed are judged to have been originally at the bottom of a mesozoic sea, where they remained until the tertiary period, when the entire country was raised from 5000 to 6000 feet above sea level. The logs belong to a cone-bearing tree no longer found in this hemisphere, but resembling somewhat the cultivated Norfolk island pine. They now rest on a plateau of about 5000 feet altitude.

As to the way the logs became silicified, it is probable that alkaline solutions, containing soda or potash, permeated the beds. As the logs decayed their organic matter was replaced, molecule by molecule, by silica. Mineral matter, mainly silica, thus replaced the wood, retaining its exact forms. Brilliant red and other colors are due to small quantities of iron and manganese deposited with the silica, and to superoxidization, as the trunks were exposed to the air. The most brilliant colors are thus to be found in chips lying on or near the surface.

Prior to 1906 the forests were subject to vandalism by curiosity seekers and those commercially inclined, and quite an industry was carried on in polished sections of the sounder and more highly colored varieties. Public attention was called to this, and by a combination of territorial and federal authority the forests were set aside as a national park. Visitors have since then been prohibited from breaking or injuring the logs in any way, but they are permitted to carry away chips from areas set aside for that purpose.

TWO GIFTS THAT
GOT MIXED UP

Maurice and May each sent a holiday present to their aunt in the country. Neither knew what the other had sent. When May opened her letter from her aunt she was greatly perplexed. Her aunt wrote: "I will drink out of your gift every time I go on a trip." She had sent a knife.

Maurice was puzzled, too. He read: "Mamma read their letters. 'What did you send, May?' asked mamma. 'I sent a knife.' 'And I sent a drinking cup,' said Maurice. 'And both simply signed your initials, and of course mamma had to guess which was which. Next time I hope you'll sign your whole name.'"

The puzzle was solved. For a long time, however, their aunt did not know that she had made a mistake, for the children did not like to tell her.—Progressive Teacher.

WHY?

Why does a housemaid wear a cap?

The wearing of a white cap by a domestic servant is connected with the practise common in the case of men servants or those who serve in a menial capacity wearing a uniform to indicate their calling, and is a relic of the days when all who served under a master wore his heraldic colors or device, says the Children's Magazine. The women usually wore linen, and the head-dress was regarded as a sign of submission, which was the real origin of females retaining their hats in church. The same idea led to the wearing of the cap permanently by female servants. The strings which often hang down the back from the cap of a domestic servant are a survival of the string that once was laced round the head-dress to pull it in to fit the head.

SLEEPING HABITS
OF ANIMALS

Most people sleep on their sides, with the knees drawn up.

Elephants always and horses commonly sleep standing up.

Bats sleep head downward, hanging by their hind legs.

Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust among the feathers between the wing and body.

Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg.

Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward, they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle.

Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their fore legs.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tails.

Hares, snakes and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have a screen that they draw sideways across their eyes to shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.—New York World.

LONG AS POSSIBLE

Little girl (timidly)—Please, Mr. Storekeeper, I want to get some shoestrings.

Storekeeper—How long do you want them?

Little girl—I want them to keep, sir, if you please.—Journal of Education.

TWO MAPS IN DINING ROOM
INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN

In the dining room of one family there hang two large colored maps, one of the world, the other of the state in which they live.

The parents and children are forming the habit of talking during meals about what they read or hear, of places and events outside the visible horizon. And whenever any unfamiliar place is mentioned one of the children, immediately leaves the table long enough to locate it on the map. "It is near such and such a town, or river or mountain," "That is where so and so lives," or "Such a thing happened there," is the information usually added to the first statement.

They do not limit their conversation to bookish things, but speak naturally about whatever they are interested in, turning to the maps as one looks at a railroad guide when traveling, to place themselves. In this way bits of knowledge are linked together, and as sight knowledge requires so much less mental

effort than ear knowledge it is more fun, says the Woman's Home Companion.

Besides, the maps, hanging low and in a good light, make a splendid game for the two younger children, aged 8 and 10. The mother, sitting near with her sewing, gives them "hard ones to find" (names of more or less obscurity), and they keep score as to which gets the most "firsts," calling 20 the game.

No wonder the whole world seems like one big picture to this family, and geography but a play.

ONLY ONE

Teacher—For what is Rhode Island remarkable?

Little pupil—Rhode Island is remarkable as being the only state that is the smallest in the Union.—Christian Register.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

SPELL DOWN

The players stand or sit in a row. The head player thinks of a word, and spells m-; the next one is to add a letter without completing a word, so she spells mi-, and the next one, thinking of mine, spells min-, and the next, to avoid finishing the word, spells minut-. The next one can think of nothing further but to add the a and make it minutia, does so and is sent to the foot.

The next player then starts a new word which goes on till some one trips or is obliged to finish it because there is no other word that will carry it on. If a player can neither finish the word, nor carry it on, or if a player adds a letter that does not build into any word, he goes to the foot.

By consulting a dictionary, you can easily prove whether there is a word to continue the building. A player, if called upon to announce the word, he has in mind when adding a letter, must do so and then any player who wishes to add to the word may do so, and he may also change the word entirely if he wishes. Thus, if they were building manual and some one wished to change it to manufacture, he could do so by adding f after the u, and no one could stop him. Some one else may change that to manufacturing, of course.

CELEBRITIES

Any number can play. Each player has a pencil and some slips of paper. The players choose a letter of the alphabet, and at a signal given by the person acting as umpire the players write as fast as possible all the names of celebrated people they can think of that begin with the chosen letter. The celebrities may be men, women or children of any race or time. For example, under W: Wright, aviator; Warner, author; Watt, inventor; Washington, President; Wagner, composer; Witte, statesman; Webster, lawyer. Names of fiction and mythological characters, however, are not permissible.

At the expiration of 10 minutes the umpire calls time. Writing stops, and the player at the right hand of the umpire reads aloud his list of names. For every name on his list that does not appear on the list of any other player, he scores five. Should any other player challenge a name, the reader must tell for what that person was famous, and when he or she lived. Should the player not be able to do that, he loses 10 points, and the challenger gains 10.

When all the players have read their lists, each one adds up his score, counting to his credit only those names that have appeared on no other list than his own.—Youths Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHILDREN'S TOYS
"GROWN UP" SIZE

Among the interesting amusement concessions to be presented on the "midway" at the Panama-Pacific exposition will be "Toyland Grown-Up," a walled city in which the buildings will be enlarged reproductions of children's toys. The concession will be presented by Frederick Thompson, who devised Luna park at Coney Island. "Toyland Grown-Up" will be almost an exposition in itself, covering 12 acres and costing more than \$1,000,000. It will require more than 4,000,000 feet of lumber and its streets and canals if stretched in a row would be five miles long. The walled city will be entered by three mammoth gates; the first gate will be the Gate of Fun; the second gate will be the Gate of Fairyland, the gate of beauty; the third gate will be the entrance to the city of the Wicked King, where is held captive the doll princess; this is the Gate of Thrills. Among other features of Toyland will be Mother Hubbard's Cupboard, 60 feet in height; the Great Shoe, as large as a six-story building, and built, in part, in the form of a side-wheel steamer, since it will have huge wheels by means of which the sightseer will be raised aloft.—Nugent's Bulletin.

RIDDLE-ME-REE

Number one is in funny but not in joke,
Number two is in fire but not in smoke,
Number three is in piddle but not in sea,
Number four is in dinner but not in tea,
Number five is in ladle but not in spoon,
Number six is in early but not in soon,
My whole you may hear when you go to a play,
When you've guessed what my name is
I want you to say.
—Children's Magazine.

BEST COURSE TO FOLLOW
IN PRACTICAL DEBATING

The rules for conducting a school or college debate may vary to suit the needs of each occasion.

The affirmative side always opens the debate, and has the privilege of closing it; that is, of making the last rebuttal. Speakers for the affirmative and the negative side alternate during the direct speeches. If the affirmative chooses to close the debate, a member of the negative team makes the first rebuttal. In making the rebuttals, it is not necessary that the members of each team speak in the same order in which they made direct speeches. A judge, or a committee of judges, is chosen by the two teams.

The number of debaters who are to speak on each side is a matter to be arranged between the two teams. Three speakers for each side is a convenient number. The time allowed to each speaker is also a matter for arrangement. Generally, 10 or 12 minutes are allowed for the direct speeches, and three or five minutes for the rebuttals.

In choosing a subject for debate, the first effort should be to find a question upon which actual proof can be brought to bear. An example of a suitable question is, "Resolved, That the ownership and operation by the United States government of all steam railroads engaged in interstate commerce would be for the best interests of the people of the United States." The subject for debate should never be stated negatively.

Once the subject is chosen, examine the manner in which it is stated. If you find that the statement places you on the side of an established condition, or a commonly-admitted fact, you may then shift the burden of proof to your opponents, and demand that they prove every statement they make. Then, in order to win, you need only refute their arguments.

Hold your opponents to the real issue, and keep to it yourself. To avoid the issue, or to "beg the question," is a subterfuge of the poor debater.

Classify your material as either "argument" or "proof." Argument includes reasonable and logical grounds for assuming certain facts to be true; proof includes statistics, past experience and other facts that support statements. An affirmative speaker should deal largely in proof; one who upholds the negative may lean more heavily on argument.

When the question involved in the debate is one of widespread interest, such as that of government ownership, mentioned above, there will be three sources of information—(1) your friends, (2) yourself, (3) the public library. It is always well, if you are preparing for a debate, to inform your friends of the fact and then ask them to refer you to magazine or newspaper articles they may find on the subject. On your part, you must scan everything you read for any statement that can be used effectively in the discussion. Jot down the facts briefly in a notebook. The public library will afford you the greatest assistance.

Decide what points in your argument you need to prove, then classify your matter with reference to those points. It is a good plan always to note exactly where you find different items of information. In the case of statistics, especially, you must be able to give your authority.

Upon the pains you take in gathering the material your success as a debater will largely depend.

When you have gathered your material and classified it, you are ready to begin the writing.

Clearness is the first requisite. Your aim is to convince your audience of the

CAMERA CONTEST



Children playing in arboretum at the Canadian capital

This picture shows two happy Canadian children playing in the arboretum of the experimental farm at Ottawa. This is the largest of the 14 experimental farms and stations of Canada. The arboretum is a lovely part of the farm, where experiments are made in growing trees and bushes, and we are allowed to go there for picnics.

We go to the farm by the Rideau canal, which connects Ottawa with Kingston. One of these children came in

a canoe and the other in a motor-boat. After the canoes are pulled up on shore we climb a hill to the picnic place. When we have played awhile some of the men at the picnic make a bonfire and boil water to cook eggs. Then we have our picnic supper on the grass.

After supper, when we have had a jolly time, we paddle home in our canoes, in the moonlight. Our last picnic was in October.

The \$1 award this week goes to Dorothy Johnson, 11 years old, of Ottawa, Ont., who sent both picture and story. Honorable mention: Francis Hoppey, Plainville, Mich.; Maxine R. Vandegy, Columbus, Ind.; Florence Rutherford, San Diego, Cal.; Edith Smith, Florida, Fla.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

CORRECT ENGLISH

Query—"Kindly advise which of the following phrases is correct: 'We carefully censor all copy,' or 'We carefully ensure all copy.'"

Reply—"We carefully ensure all copy" is a correct sentence, but it does not say what is evidently intended to be said; to ensure is "to find objectionable." The verb to censor is in good use in the sense of "to subject to censorship;" and this appears to be what is meant.—Literary Digest.

STATES AND NATION HELPING
CLUBS OF BOYS AND GIRLS

The successful agricultural work of boys' and girls' clubs in the South furnished an impetus for a nation-wide work and the youth of the North and West have taken up the national club work with much enthusiasm, says the Journal of Education. In the cooperative arrangement with the southern states, each state had a leader in charge of the club work whose expenses were paid, half by the department and half by the local organizations interested. The demands of the North and West have been so urgent that eight states are now waiting to pay half the expenses of this club work, but the department of agriculture has not at present the funds to furnish the other half.

The individuals and local organizations throughout the North and West have been most enthusiastic regarding the work of the boys and girls. Last year five congressmen from Illinois alone each furnished successful boy growers of corn with a trip to the capital. Other congressmen from the New England states, New York and West Virginia took club champions to the capital.

A well known society leader of Cleveland devoted from three to four months of her time during the past year to organizing and promoting girls' canning clubs. She paid visits to the 126 girls in her county who have taken up the work. Her two daughters, aged 14 and 16 years, are among the club members, and although not competing for a prize, they have done the work of raising tomatoes on a one tenth acre plot and canning the products.

In districts where corn does not grow readily, but where there are plenty of young people eager to grow something, it has been found that potato clubs are more satisfactory than corn clubs. An organization of boys and girls was started in Massachusetts to grow potatoes and there are now 18,000 young people enrolled there in potato work, most of them being boys, as the girls are encouraged rather to take up tomato raising and canning. Some girls, however, have shown interest in potato growing and have done par-

TOMATOES PUT
IN CANDY FORM

Cook and strain ripe tomatoes. If canned tomato is used it must be drained, cooked and strained. Make a syrup of half a cupful of this strained tomato and one cupful of sugar. Cook to 230 degrees Fahrenheit. Pour this syrup over three cupfuls of sugar moistened with a quarter of a cupful of water. Stir, add one cupful of water and cook to 240 degrees. Remove from the fire and add three tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of water. Mix and strain. With a wooden paddle beat the mass until it becomes foamy and white, then gradually add the beaten whites of two eggs, and continue beating until it is stringy and almost set. Sift over one tablespoonful of cornstarch, stir well, and pour on a slab of marble previously dusted with confectioner's sugar. Let dry for 12 hours and cut in squares. If the marshmallow is to be eaten plain, roll it in confectioner's sugar, or in starch sugar made of one part of cornstarch and two parts of sugar. It may be dipped in crystal syrup and rolled in granulated coconut, or coated with chocolate.—Ladies Home Journal.

OREGON SCHOOL CHILDREN
TO TAKE UP ROAD BUILDING

Road building as a course of study in rural schools is to be tried in a district of Lane county, Ore., and a woman is to direct the work. The plan was originated by Miss Goldie Van Biber, school supervisor of the district.

Actual road building is the laboratory work which will accompany this course. The children of each school will build and maintain during the approaching rainy season a strip of country road near the school building. The school whose road stands and is found in the best condition when winter comes will be the winner of a contest for which two silver cups have been offered as prizes.

"I was afraid that the county courts might not allow me to experiment on the roads, but it has been authorized the supervisors to furnish rock or gravel, handle powder, and do the work that children could not do alone," said Miss Van Biber, who made a 69-mile stage trip to present her plans.

The county court saw in the scheme of Miss Van Biber a plan to establish the fundamentals of good road building in a new generation and at the same time interest the present generation in the principles of drainage and highway construction, which the children learn at school. It has entered into the plan with enthusiasm.

Miss Van Biber has jurisdiction over 700 square miles, extending into Lincoln, Lane and Douglas counties. All the year, by horseback, boat, or on foot, she travels over the rough mountain highways and up along the small rivers. She introduced manual training in the Siuslaw schools, and exhibits of handicraft, sewing, carpentry and bead work from Florence took first prizes in the county, ahead of the Eugene and advanced Valley schools. She installed the industrial work, and put it under proper supervision. Road building is her next step.

Speaking of her plan she said: "This is no scheme to work children on the roads. They will care for only 100

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The beautiful rose-breasted grosbeak (*zamelodia ludoviciana*) is noted for its clear, melodious notes, which are poured forth in generous measure. The rose-breast sings even at midday during summer when the intense heat has silenced almost every other songster, says Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in America.

The grosbeak is about 8 inches in length. It breeds from Kansas, Ohio, Georgia (mountains), and New Jersey, north to southern Canada; winters from Mexico to South America. Its lovely plumage and sweet song are not its only claims on one's favor, for few birds are more beneficial to agriculture. The rose-breast eats some green peas and does some damage to fruit. But this mischief is much more than balanced by the destruction of insect pests. The bird is so fond of the Colorado potato beetle that it has earned the name of "potato-

bug bird," and no less than a tenth of the total food of the rosebreasts consists of potato beetles—evidence that the bird is one of the most important enemies of the pest. It proved an active enemy that insect's invasions, and among the other pests it consumes are the spring and fall cankerworms, orchard and forest tent caterpillars, tussock, gipsy, and



ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK

brown-tail moths, plum curculio, army worm, and chinch bug. In fact, no bird has a better record.

DOLL'S FURNITURE

A set of doll's furniture may be made with corks covered with silk scraps. Choose the size cork desired, cut in proper shape and cover for chair seats. Thrust glass-headed pins well into the corks for legs. Wind these with floss and fasten. To form the backs, says McCall's magazine, put in firmly a row of plain pins. With a heavy needle carry floss through cork from bottom, and weave in and out around pins until filled. Then pass through cork again, and fasten on under side. For the table, fasten corks together with pins and stain any color.

BELT OF COCONUTS TO REACH
ROUND EARTH NINETY TIMES

The world's most important food fruit is the coconut, according to a bulletin issued by the Philippine bureau of agriculture. It is only within the last 15 years, however, that the commercial interest have realized that in the oil obtained by pressing copra, the dried "meat" of the coconut, there is not only a very cheap source of vegetable fats—both tallow and oils—but several kinds of wholesome food as well.

The coconut as a crop plant stands in a class by itself; there is really no feature about it which can be called difficult for even the inexperienced planter; in fact, there are few tropical crops which require less skill, capital, or attention, or whose gross culture is less expensive.

The number of coconut trees in the world's plantations is estimated at above 300,000,000. If all the coconut trees of the world gave 40 nuts apiece, we would have the tremendous crop of 10,000,000,000 nuts per year, or well over 300 nuts per second—which, if laid end to end, would form a line reaching around the earth 90 times, making a belt some

20 meters (65 feet) wide for a boulevard over land and sea.

When thoroughly ripe, the nuts will fall of their own accord, sometimes singly, sometimes in whole bunches. The common method in the Philippines is picking, either by means of a bamboo pole bearing a knife at the tip, or by a short knife in the hands of a laborer who climbs the trunk. The Filipino pickers do not use an ankle ring nor waist rope (as do those of some other countries) to assist in climbing the trunk; skill in using the old leaf scars for footholds enables these pickers to walk up a tall trunk in less than a minute; the small diameter of most Philippine coconuts facilitates this simple method; the huge boles of western Porto Rico, sometimes nearly a meter in diameter (thrice that of the ordinary palm here), could not be managed thus.

Ceylon has some 60,000,000 trees and it appears there is an almost unbelievably large number (some 1,500,000 per day) of coconuts used as food by the peoples of that island.

HOW THEY MADE
AN ALPHABET MAN

Audrey had been showing Mary the A B C book until they both were tired of it. There would be at least half an hour longer before mother would come home, and Audrey tried hard to think of some other amusement to fill the time. Suddenly she clapped her hands. "I know what we'll do!" she said. "We'll make an alphabet man!"

She took paper and a pencil and the two heads bobbed together over the picture she drew.

"First, we'll make a big O for his body," Audrey said, "and a small o for his head. We'll join him with a wide letter H for a neck, and the cross-piece will look like his collar. Two long capital I's will do for his legs, and two big L's will make his arms."

"Now two little o's for his eyes," proposed Mary. "Yes, that would do nicely, but first let's try two broad flat D's. That would make him roll his eyes to one side in such a funny way. Now what shall we have for a nose? I guess we shall have to use an I."

"Wouldn't a V upside down be better?" asked Mary. "Of course! Why didn't I think of that?" cried Audrey. "Now for his mouth! A broad low U will give him just the happiest kind of a smile. What shall we have for his ear?"

"Only one shows, and a C will be just the shape for that. And some straggling S's and J's will make his hair."

"Let's put some O's down the front for buttons, and then he'll be all done," said Mary.

After making the buttons, they gazed at the alphabet man with the greatest satisfaction. Then Mary drew one. I wonder if you can draw one, too.—Child's Hour.

HOLIDAY CAKES
FOR LITTLE FOLKS

Little cakes that will please the children and that are appropriate for serving at a children's party or at any time during the holiday season are made as follows:

One half cupful of butter, one quarter cupful of granulated sugar, one quarter cupful of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, two eggs, one half cupful of cold water, 1½ cups of pastry flour, 1½ teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a few grains of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cream the butter; add the sugar and blend both together; add the powdered sugar and beat in the boiling water. After giving the mixture a thorough beating, add the well-beaten eggs. Add the flour, baking powder, salt, vanilla and cold water alternately. Bake the cakes in little patty or muffin pans. As soon as done remove from the tins and cool on a flat surface. For chocolate cakes add three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate to the above recipe. For coconut cakes omit the chocolate and add three tablespoonfuls of grated coconut.

After the cakes are cool, frost with white icing. Dip a small new paintbrush in melted chocolate and draw a brush on each cake. Make some crying and others laughing, the different expressions being made by the curve of the mouth line. Cut a circle of tissue paper of white or any color desired two inches larger than the cakes, pink the edges with scissors and run a thread an inch from the edge. Put the little cake in the paper, draw up the thread and see what a dear little cap you have made. Children will go into ecstasies over them, says the Country Gentleman.

Initials can be put on some of the cakes instead of the faces. Children love to see their initials on cakes.

PALINDROMES IN
ALL THE ANSWERS

Originally the term "palindrome" seems to have been applied mainly to sentences that read the same from left to right and from right to left, says the Woman's Home Companion. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to construct palindrome sentences in English. One of the very few extant examples is Adam's famous introduction of himself: "Madam, I'm Adam."

Each of the following sentences is answered by a palindrome word.

1. Dean Swift often speaks of an empress whose name,
Read backward or forward is always the same.
2. The mother of men was a lady whose name
Read forward or backward is always the same.
3. And Cain took a wife in his exile whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
4. And of female recluses we know that the name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
5. When you speak to a lady, you'll find that the name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
6. When a child, you were dressed in a garment whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
7. Then, too, you were fed on a diet whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
8. You may travel abroad in a carriage whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
9. You may pass over a flat piece of country whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
10. When the lamb trots about it's a creature whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
11. You may go out and walk at an hour whose name
Read backward or forward is always the same.
12. You may ride at a time, that is later, whose name
Head backward or forward is always the same.

Answers to palindromes: 1. Anna. 2. Eve. 3. Ada. 4. Nun. 5. Madam. 6. Bib. 7. Pap. 8. Gig. 9. Level. 10. Eve. 11. Noon. 12. Eve.

YOUNG ABROAD
LEARN ENGLISH

There is a growing insistence that the study of various languages shall have a place in the grammar school, and arguments in its favor are strong, says the Boston Teachers News Letter.

The young child acquires a language much more easily than one of maturer years, and valuable time will be saved to the student if he can be introduced to a language at an early age. He will then fall naturally and happily into forms and idioms and will approach the more serious work of the high school with an enthusiasm born of familiarity. Americans visiting Europe are struck by the knowledge of English shown by the average European. Struggling at a shop counter to drive a bargain in book-learned phrases of high school days, they are surprised when the politely smiling clerk comes to their rescue with real home English.

Where did he get it?
A French speaking American bought some fruit in a little store in the Latin Quarter. She transacted the business in French, with a girl about 12 years of age. As she turned to leave the store, the child looked proudly into her face and said, "I speak English, lady."

Where did she get it?
A French boy of 12 years whom I knew, the son of a concierge and a pupil at the Commune, wrote simple English perfectly and engaged in a question-and-answer form of conversation with me, apparently without effort. He and his parents told me that he had no intercourse with English-speaking people save in a casual way, as he had met, from time to time, Anglo-Saxon lodgers in the house.

Where did he get it?
In the grammar school, the Commune.

In France a practical knowledge of English is considered necessary in the business life of the people, and English as a study finds its place early in the school course.

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This wonderful little instrument transforms the most commonplace articles into beautiful designs.
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Plan Seeks Advance of Farmers' Rural Credit Bank

Uniform Cooperation Policy to Make Agricultural Loans Easy for All New England and Action Toward Drafting a Bill for Massachusetts Are Projected

Plans are under way for a state bank to meet the financial needs of the farmers of Massachusetts. This is the chief subject of a conference of the New England members of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credit that visited Europe last summer, called at the State House on Dec. 30 and 31.

The two-day conference will discuss the development of a uniform credit and cooperation policy for all New England. It is hoped that definite action will be taken at this meeting approving a form of bill to be presented to the next Legislature, authorizing the establishment of a state bank to extend credit to the farmers through the issuance of bonds on a cooperative basis.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture is sponsor for the movement to establish a state institution. He is thoroughly familiar with the banking systems of Europe but says that a modification of some of their features must be made to adapt them to this country.

The loans to the farmers would be at comparably low rates and would be arranged so as to be amortized within a short time. Money would be available at all times. The farmer would be given a certain amount of bonds that would be sold in the open market by the bank so that the farmer would not be obliged to look for purchasers or enter the market himself.

To the agricultural activities of this state it is said such a plan would mean an increase in the acreage under cultivation and an advance in the produce. There are 2,000,000 acres of waste lands in this state, according to Mr. Wheeler,

that could be brought under cultivation and made as productive as any in the commonwealth with no fear of overproduction, as over one half of the produce consumed in Massachusetts comes from outside sources.

Representatives of the six New England states will speak on the conditions and needs relating to rural credit and cooperation in New England during the conference. The meetings will be held on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday forenoon in the room of the state board of agriculture.

Organization will open the first session. Secretary Wheeler will explain in a 15-minute talk what the purpose of the New England section is and will be followed by J. Lewis Ellsworth, former secretary of the state board of agriculture and delegate appointed by Governor Foss to the American commission, for a talk on rural credit and cooperation abroad.

The American commission and its recommendations will be taken up by Edward M. Chapman concluding with a discussion. Harry Smith will report for Maine, Daniel W. Badger for New Hampshire and Elbert S. Brigham for Vermont on the conditions and needs in those states.

Prof. W. D. Hurd will open the session on Wednesday by telling of the needs of Massachusetts and will be followed by Dr. Howard Edwards for Rhode Island and Walter Learned for Connecticut. After discussion of the phases disclosed in these reports Dr. Alexander E. Cance will explain "What Is a Cooperative Society." Then S. D. Hannah of New York city will present recommendations for a rural credit policy for New England, dwelling especially on short time credit.

PRESS OF EAST AND WEST CONTRASTED

Former Said to Display General and International News Unduly While Latter Gives Local and National Matters Chief Prominence

VIEWPOINTS DIFFER ON THE SITUATION

To the traveler sojourning briefly in different parts of the United States the newspapers of the various cities seem much alike. The latest reports on the Mexican situation, the news about the tariff bill in Washington, the meetings of the local chamber of commerce and the current aspect of state politics are as duly displayed in one as in the other.

But the eastern man who takes up his residence in the West, according to Arthur E. Bostwick, former New York librarian, soon discovers that a certain difference marks the daily journals of these two sections of the country. The eastern papers, he points out in his book, "The Different West," are inclined to give more room on their pages to news of national import, while local items are often subject to abbreviation. In the West, on the other hand, he finds, local events loom larger on the printed page and the reader who would know of what is going on in other cities than his own must look to the papers of the East.

That both these types of newspapers have their advantages and disadvantages, however, is expressed by Mr. Bostwick.

Taking as example a large New York daily, he points out that such a newspaper, covering the activities of nearly 5,000,000 in its own city, is compelled to cut its local items pretty short. To induce the New York papers to notice a local event or occurrence it must be of importance to make it rank as news outside of New York. For this reason the New Yorker can know but little of what is going on in his own city.

It is the result of just such a situation that the purely local news matter in that city must be cared for by small papers of the rural press type. Harlem, Washington Heights, Tremont, old "Greenwich Village," and a dozen or more other boroughs of New York have these papers, for the most part published weekly and having a circulation confined to their own section of the metropolis. But in the great western cities, the papers print large quantities of local news. Local atmosphere permeates their pages, local portraits are published on the slightest excuse, and every institution in the city from the public library to the art museum is as much of a daily assignment as is the police court.

A story has been told of a small western town and its four daily papers. On being asked how such a place could keep up four papers, a citizen aptly remarked that it took four daily papers to keep up the place. In the estimation of Mr. Bostwick, the local spirit of a public newspaper which manifests itself in this form of advertising of booming is often overdone.

"This sort of booming leads to and fosters business rivalry, and such rivalry often leads to bitter feelings that are inexplicable to an easterner," he says. "Such feeling there used to be between Chicago and St. Louis before the former city grew so large that it was forgotten. Such there was until very recently between Tacoma and Seattle. . . . Without the unkindly nagging of the local press these jealousies would not so often arise and so long be perpetuated."

Thus, in the opinion of one man, the more local character of the western papers has the advantage of supplying a full quantity of local news, but has the disadvantages of confining the reader's field of vision and encouraging a local pride that may be an expression of provincialism as well as enthusiasm. The great eastern dailies afford the wider scope in contrast to this, but must abbreviate their local items. So the New Yorker who would know the happenings in his own section of the city must purchase a sectional paper as well as his metropolitan daily, while the westerner who finds himself getting out of touch with the world outside must begin to read the papers of other cities.

But the daily that sees the real continental values—this is the paper that should be more in evidence, according to the publicists who would have the United States become really a nation. And this is apparently the conclusion of Mr. Bostwick when he says:

"We have not got away yet from the attitude of the revolutionary war when the colonies were practically a loose group of allied foreign countries, when the Baltimore dandies in the Maryland regiments sneered at the Vermont backwoodsmen, and the Massachusetts farmers were jealous of the Pennsylvania militia, and everybody went home when he pleased and obeyed orders when he was good and ready."

A western newspaper man sojourning in the East was asked to comment on Mr. Bostwick's views, especially with reference to the difference between western and eastern newspapers. Responding, the westerner said: "Mr. Bostwick, it should be noted carefully, is but newly transplanted in the West. He acknowledges this at the outset when he assures the reader that he assumes to give scarcely more than first impressions and prejudices, and these practically disqualify him from seeing the West rightly. He will shed them after a while, and like thousands of eastern men who have preceded him, he will then wonder how he ever permitted them to influence him."

"Although born in Connecticut, Mr. Bostwick is to all intents and purposes

There has been a good deal written and spoken about the American press, its merits, shortcomings and faults. Sometimes it has been blamed for saying too much, and at other times it has been criticized because it said too little. It has been charged with fostering sectional prejudices and provincialisms. Indeed, these complaints are probably the most persistent that have been brought against it. The Different West, a recent publication by a former newspaper man, takes up this phase of journalism and criticizes the papers of the West for not printing more news from the eastern states. The Monitor has secured an interview from a western newspaper man giving his ideas of the subject, including his views of the particular matter in hand. A synopsis of both views is given in the accompanying article, and the reader may see both sides and form his own opinion.

a New York man, having resided in the chief city of that state and been identified with the thought of the latter long enough to have become thoroughly imbued with it. Need I say to any well informed newspaper man outside of New York that a prevalent New York idea of continental and world news is news having its origin in and concerning New York? I find Mr. Bostwick saying that because of the display of national and international news in their columns, a man who reads the New York and Boston newspapers is encouraged in the idea that he is living in a great nation and is a citizen of the world. I have been a pretty regular and careful observer of those newspapers for some time, and I am constrained to say that I find nothing in them to bear this statement out.

"I am not trying to underrate New York city as a news producer. It does very well, as far as it goes. Jersey City, Newark, New Haven, Hartford, Providence, Springfield, Boston and Philadelphia are more or less infatuated by the New York news output, but it does not absolutely enthral Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, communities in that part of the country which Mr. Bostwick has chosen to designate as the 'West.' The great newspapers of these and of all other western cities give New York news a fair share of their space—they give some New York news a great deal more space and display and circulation than it ought to have—but they reserve a fair share also for news from other quarters and about other places."

"The leading newspapers of the West print all the important news of the country and of the world. Like eastern newspapers, they are served by the great news collecting and news distributing associations. They buy European news syndicated in New York. Some of them have their own European service. They maintain news bureaus and correspondents in Washington, New York and other eastern cities. In addition, they cover the West, the Northwest, the Southwest and the South, and not merely a section, as is the custom in the East. An eastern man in any western city of consequence will find in its dailies news of interest from all parts of the East; a western man in the East will have to be content, so far as American news is concerned, and as a rule, with news of the East. I regret to say it, but it seems to me that the East is very largely wrapped up in itself. It does not seem to see, or comprehend, the country that lies beyond the narrow colonial strip that was once, but has long since ceased to be the whole nation."

"Of course, I am willing to concede that I brought with me to the East some western predilections and prejudices, and that some of them cling to me still. But I think I can take a broad view where Mr. Bostwick takes a narrow one. It is possible that because of my western associations I give western affairs a greater news value than I would give them if I, like Mr. Bostwick, were eastern bred. At the same time—and I say this in all candor, and only in the hope that it may serve a good purpose—it is my belief that the East would find it greatly to its own interest to get out of its exclusive environment, and as the West does, view current events from a nation-wide standpoint. The West travels. It comes East. It devotes a good part of its time and attention to the East, for it has a genuine regard and affection for the older part of the country. When it returns home after one of its frequent visits to the East it takes pleasant memories with it, and these are none the less pleasant because it has seen the East's weakness as well as its strength. The West is ever ready to give the East full credit for the part it has played and is playing in the upbuilding of the republic."

"The East is not acquainted in like manner with the West, and eastern people settled in the West are among the most frank and pronounced in admitting this fact. Responsibility for it must be shared alike by the eastern people and the eastern newspapers, by the latter more than

by the former, in my opinion. With one notable exception, newspapers published in the East are not adequately reporting development, construction, public and private enterprise—progress—in the empire that lies beyond the Atlantic coast range, although they seem to have unlimited space for news that is trivial, or worse in their own so-called territory. Some of these newspapers, otherwise ably and cleverly edited and conducted, are missing a splendid opportunity to break through local and sectional lines and to become as continental in thought and treatment of American news as Mr. Bostwick could wish even the smaller newspapers of the middle West to be."

MALDEN WOMEN UNITE TO PROMOTE CIVIC INTERESTS

For the promotion of civic betterment in Malden a society has been formed by the women of the city known as the Malden Civic League. A committee will report a constitution and bylaws at the January meeting. The society was formed at the residence of former Mayor George H. Fall.

Officers are: President, Mrs. Ralph M. Kirtland; first vice-president, Miss Emma L. Fall, who was recently elected to the Malden school board; second vice-president, Mrs. E. F. Wellington; corresponding secretary, Miss E. Lillian Chaffin; recording secretary, Mrs. George M. Chisholm; treasurer, Mrs. Henry H. Hammond, president of the New Century Club. An executive board of 12 members was elected consisting of Mrs. Henry W. Upham, Mrs. H. J. Andrews, Mrs. E. Robert Reidel, Mrs. G. T. Bradbury, Mrs. George B. Murray, Mrs. Albert L. Decatur, Mrs. Samuel Hoberman, Mrs. Frederic Beebe, Mrs. Tenney Morse, Mrs. C. W. Clark, Miss Ethel Rich, Miss Ella Howard and Miss Adaline R. Phillips.

SITE SEEKER TO SEE WHOLE CITY AT SINGLE GLANCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—From a platform 171½ feet above the street, situated on top of the McKnight building, the manufacturer of the new future looking for a location for his plant in Minneapolis will be able to examine through a telescope every available site and see at a glance its relation to every section of the city.

This telescope will be placed on the McKnight building in a tower to be built by the Civic and Commerce Association, which is to remove to the fourth floor of that structure. Its use by the manufacturer who desires to see what the city has to offer for sites for his plant will save him time by doing away with much automobile and street car riding and making unnecessary much of the description of property now needed to display a site to the best advantage, says the Journal.

EASTON CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY

EASTON, Mass.—Services in observance of the bicentennial anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational Unitarian church will be held tomorrow evening.

The exercises will be in charge of the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, acting pastor. The Rev. William L. Chaffin, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Unity, will give a history of the church and the anniversary address will be delivered by the Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, secretary of the American Unitarian Association. There will be greetings by the Rev. George G. Withington, who was pastor of the church from 1858 to 1870, and the Rev. T. M. Patterson, of the Congregational Trinitarian church.

PROF. TAFT TO GIVE LECTURES

AMHERST, Mass.—The subjects of the Henry Ward Beecher lectures to be delivered by Prof. William H. Taft have been announced as follows: First lecture, Feb. 11, "The Signs of the Times"; second lecture, Feb. 18, "The People, the Constitution and the Courts"; the third lecture, March 4, "The Executive Power," and the final lecture, March 11, "The Monroe Doctrine." The lectures will be given in College hall, and as usual the public invited to attend.

The third talk upon the professions in the series planned by the Christian association cabinet this year will be tomorrow night by Prof. William J. Newlin of the philosophy department. He is to speak upon the subject, "Teaching as a Profession."

PROGRESSIVES FILE EXPENSES

The Progressive party in Malden has filed statements of its expenditures in the recent campaign with the city clerk. Alvan T. Fuller spent \$3092.45, breaking all records for expenditures in a campaign in Malden, and he filed a separate account of his expenses. Mr. Fuller was not a candidate for office but made the expenditures in aid of the Progressive party. The Progressive city committee spent \$1100 and the Progressive legislative committee spent \$105.

NEBRASKA FIRST AMONG STATES IN PUMICE OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—Nebraska has been termed "the state without a mine," and possibly within the strict interpretation of what constitutes a mine this statement may be true. The state, however, contributes to the total mineral production of the United States in the utilization of its clay deposits, the digging of sand and gravel, the quarrying of stone, the marketing of mineral waters, the manufacture of sand-lime brick, and the output of volcanic ash or pumice.

In the production of pumice Nebraska ranks first among the states, with almost complete monopoly of the production, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, less than 1 percent of the total output of pumice coming from other states. More than half of the total mineral production of the state is obtained from the clay pits, which in 1912 furnished products valued at \$805,398 out of a total of \$1,490,582.

WAKEFIELD HIGH GETS OUT INITIAL ISSUE OF PAPER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Copies of the first issue of the Wakefield High School Debater, edited by the pupils, met with rapid sales yesterday afternoon. The Debater contains 32 pages and among the contributors of original articles and school news are Manson Dillaway, Bartholomew Clines, Ruth Eaton, Irene Lawrence, Louise Sheldon, Hildur L. Carlson, Alice Brown, Stanley W. Colpinson, Ruth W. Boardman, Alexander Williams, Marion Glidden, Gladys Watkins, Margaret Clarke, Evelyn Donnelly, Paul Guilford, Louise Heath and Roy Luken.

The editorial staff comprises Earle R. Stewart as editor-in-chief, Miss Hildur Carlson and Miss Bertha McIntosh, assistant editors, and Manson Dillaway, George F. Gardner and Frank Tredinnick, business managers. Miss Elizabeth F. Ingham, head of the English department, is faculty editor and supervisor.

NEW HIGHWAY IN CANYON PLANNED

DENVER, Col.—At the request of the South Platte Improvement Association, with the indorsement of Governor Ammons, engineers of the United States forest service have been engaged in making a road survey through Platte canyon. The purpose of this proposed road is to furnish an improved highway through the canyon for the benefit of the residents and at the same time bring Denver within easy reach of the many popular resorts scattered through the canyon, says the Times.

The road will extend 10 miles through the canyon, beginning at Canyon Spur, where it connects with the improved county road, to South Platte at the junction of the forks of the South Platte river.

ARMORY OPENING TESTS PLANNED

HONOLULU—Plans for the military tournament that is to open the new national guard armory were formulated recently at a meeting of the special committee of militia officers, says the Star-Bulletin.

Two evenings, Feb. 6 and 7, will be given over to military exhibitions and contests, some of which will be for the militia only, while others will be open to the regular service. An assembly will close the program each evening. Regular army officers will act as judges, and in all contests executed at commands, the same army officer will officiate for each contesting individual or squad.

TEMPLE PLANNED FOR ALEXANDRIA

WASHINGTON—The annual meeting of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association, the object of which is the erection of a temple to Washington in Alexandria, Va., will meet in that city Feb. 23 and 24. Its sessions will be presided over by Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, of Baltimore, president of the association, and grand master of Masons of Maryland.

The meeting will be attended by about 50 grand masters and representatives, says the Herald. On the evening of Feb. 22, there will be an informal reception at the Masonic Temple. The business session of the association will be called to order Feb. 23 at 10 o'clock. Members of the association that evening will attend the annual dinner of Alexandria Washington Lodge of Masons. Vice-President Marshall will be the speaker.

STATE SCOUTS ON DUTY TOUR

On monthly duty tour to the instruction camp at South Weymouth, the mounted scout detachment of the state militia leaves Boston this afternoon to remain over Sunday, accompanied by Captains Chamberlain and Bauer and Lieutenant Mason.

DEPOT CONTRACT APPROVED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Contract between the Southern Pacific and the city over the new depot and the relocation of tracks on Alameda street, were approved by the public utilities committee of the council recently, says the Tribune.

DAVID I. WALSH MADE MEMBER OF THRIFT SOCIETY

Governor-Elect Sanctions Work of New Organization Which Proposes to Teach Conservation of Both Energies and Funds

MOVEMENT GROWING

Sanction of the work of the American Society for Thrift and its promotion in Massachusetts has been given by Governor-elect Walsh, who has just accepted an appointment on its advisory council. At the same time he became a member of the advisory council of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, whose financial secretary, Miss Alice H. Grady of Boston, was the sole representative of New England on the council of the first-named organization until the name of the Governor-elect was added to the list. A thrift primer for the use of members is now in preparation and will be ready soon for distribution.

Although organized only last summer the American Society for Thrift already has accomplished considerable good. As a first step in promoting nationally greater individual thrift as a basis of good citizenship and community prosperity the society announced a series of contests for school pupils. Prizes were awarded, first, for the best definition of thrift, and second, for the best narrative of 200 words of a case of typical individual thrift. The definition awarded the prize was "Thrift is management of one's affairs in such a manner that the value of one's possessions is being constantly increased." Girls were found to be three times as active in the contest as the boys.

A nation-wide inquiry to determine how best to aid the thrift of the individual has been begun. It has the cordial cooperation of state executives, heads of universities and schools, of organizations of charity, of farmers and of commercial organizations the country over. In some places systematic provision has been made for the financial aspect of holiday giving. In one city of 80,000 people a holiday savings club has 12,000 members. A holiday club's fund in another city aggregated \$63,000. Vacation clubs are organized to make possible real respite from routine and work once a year.

The organization recommends that parents should insist that their children be not given odd change for idle spending. In place of this it would have a regular allowance given the child, the child to be taught to make it cover certain definite things and to keep within the figure. The second point urged is greater cooperation between husbands and wives with regard to the family income and expenditure.

Two important activities are now receiving the careful attention of the society; cooperative buying after the plan which is so successful in Great Britain and school gardens. To furnish aid to deserving young men and women who are striving for an education is a third point under consideration.

"The organization committee is made up as follows: S. W. Straus, of S. W. Straus & Co., bankers, chairman; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president Illinois Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, Frederick Douglass center; Charles E. Piper, chairman legislative committee National Fraternal Congress of America; Lyman E. Cooley, W. B. Sloane, auditor Inland Steel Company, and Henry Kinsey Brown, Valparaiso University.

The advisory council is composed of Governor Bruce of Oklahoma, Governor Ferris of Michigan, Governor Haines of Idaho, Governor Hatfield of West Virginia, Governor Lister of Washington, Governor McDonald of New Mexico, Governor Miller of Delaware, Governor Hunt of Arizona, Governor Spry of Utah, Governor Strong of Alaska, President Bevard of Southern University of California, Professor Metcalf of Tufts College, Massachusetts, President Burton of Smith College, Frank W. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction of Ohio; Edward Hyatt, state superintendent of public instruction, Sacramento, Cal.; Superintendent Hayden, board of education, Rock Island, Ill.; W. L. Ames, president Farmers national congress; Miss Alice H. Grady, financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, Boston, and Governor-elect Walsh of Massachusetts. The headquarters of the association are in Chicago.

The work in Massachusetts at the present time consists chiefly in an endeavor to interest individuals in the association with a view to organizing for state work as soon as that seems practicable.

The officers of the Massachusetts Insurance League are: President Former Gov. William L. Douglass; first vice-president, Former Gov. John L. Bates; second vice-president, Louis D. Brandeis; treasurer, Charles Pelen Hall; secretary, Norman H. White; assistant secretary, Henry Abrahams; field secretary, Harry W. Kimball, and publication secretary, Frederick W. Coburn.

CHINESE STUDENT GETS POST
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Harry H. Lee, a Chinaman and a civil service appointee has been assigned as a draftsman in the city engineer's office. He is a native of this city and a graduate of California State University, says the Tribune.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Good Will Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Jennie B. Willey; vice-grand, Mrs. Mabel S. Boothby; recording secretary, Mrs. Lizzie A. Lucas; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie S. Howard; trustee, Mrs. Emma D. Skinner.

The selectmen have called a special town meeting for Jan. 5, to make appropriations to carry town departments along from the first of the year until the annual town meeting in March and to act on the report of the board of health on the proposal to establish a system of garbage collection.

H. M. Warren camp, S. of V., has elected: Commander, Joseph W. Fuller; senior vice-commander, Irvin R. Phillips; junior vice-commander, Harry E. Whitford; secretary, Arthur E. Parks; treasurer, John A. Baxter; camp council, C. H. Eldredge, J. H. Draper, W. E. Packard.

HALIFAX

Halifax grange has elected: Master, William B. Wood; overseer, David L. Anderson; lecturer, Clarence E. Devitt; Steward, Chester Waterman; assistant steward, Nathaniel S. Guntill; lady assistant steward, Maud Estes; chaplain, Lavinia M. Estes; treasurer, Edward H. Vaughan; secretary, Elsie M. Anderson; gatekeeper, Charles D. Cunningham; cures, Josephine Cunningham; pomona, Androna Edgar; flora, Nettie F. Thomas; executive committee for three years, Harry Harding; for one year to fill vacancy, Charles F. Tewksbury.

MELROSE

An entertainment was given at the Highland Club last evening. Mrs. Frank A. Stone gave an address at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. yesterday afternoon on the work of the association to defeat granting of pony express licenses.

A children's entertainment was given at Trinity church this afternoon with a stereopticon address and musical program.

MAYNARD

At its annual meeting Assabet council, Royal Arcanum, elected: Regent, William H. Guttridge; vice-regent, Jesse Sims; past regent, Dr. Daniel Goodenow; secretary, George Hart; collector, Fred Axford; treasurer, P. J. Sullivan; chaplain, Edward Henderson; guide, Orin S. Fowler; warden, Thomas Sweeney; sentry, George Murphy; trustees, Thomas Deane, James R. Bent and Emmanuel Taylor.

EAST DEDHAM

The Mill Village Old Home Association has elected: President, Owen J. Reynolds; vice-presidents, John N. McKerry and John A. Hirsch; treasurer, John F. Barrett; financial secretary, Thomas J. Rathford; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Close; secretary, P. F. Munkers; auditors, Edward J. Keelan, Thomas Finnerty and William H. Gleason; trustees, William H. Clements, Charles H. Winshman, Philip Carlon, Thomas Waldron and Peter J. Keegan.

MEDFORD

The Hillside Men's Club has elected: President, Elmer C. Drowne; vice-president, Walter E. Bacon; secretary, Fred W. McGowan; treasurer, Charles A. E. Clark.

CHELSEA

Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold a competitive walk Sunday morning. Members of the Jewish Forum will hold a meeting Sunday afternoon in the synagogue at the junction of Everett avenue and Elm street.

HANSON

The Ladies Missionary Auxiliary of the Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. Lydia Martin; vice-president, Mrs. S. K. Darlington; secretary, Miss Evie W. Drew; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Severance; superintendent of Y. P. S. C. E., Miss M. A. Carr; chairman of the social committee, Mrs. William Estes.

Hanson grange, No. 209, P. of H., has elected: Master, Arthur Gadd; overseer, Gilbert Hammond; lecturer, Dr. A. W. Gorham; steward, Samuel Wood; assistant steward, Stephen Hiatt; chaplain, Emily S. Blount; treasurer, Edward Moulton; secretary, Nan S. Harley; gatekeeper, William Chisholm; cures, Mary St. George; pomona, Marcia Soule; flora, Bennie Stetson; lady assistant steward, Emily Baker; executive committee for three years, Edmund Benson. The installation will take place on the first meeting in January with State Master E. E. Chapman in charge.

PEMBROKE

The Bryantville fire department elected: Foreman, Arthur C. Donnell; first assistant foreman, H. A. Gorham; second assistant, G. A. Turner; clerk, Ernest Blume; financial secretary, Dr. J. S. Chase; treasurer, Harry S. Damon; standing committee, H. A. Gorham, C. L. Vosmus and John Pelozo.

At the annual meeting of Joseph E. Simmons post, W. R. C., these officers were elected: President, Carrie Young; senior vice-president, Mary Howe; junior vice-president, Mabel Simpson; treasurer, Jennie E. L. Estes; chaplain, Lilla Bacon; secretary, Florence Carter; conductor, Sarah Howard; delegates to state convention, Nellie Chandler; alternate Abbie Cates.

NEEDHAM

The selectmen have fixed the special town meeting for Jan. 14 and will close the warrant on Dec. 31.

The Needham military band has incorporated with these officers: President, George M. Pond; clerk, William A. Parks; treasurer, Carl E. Nelson; executive committee, the above officers with Stanley M. Hollis and Allston R. Bowers; permanent trustees, Edmund G. Pond, Charles E. Stanwood, John B. Walker, Morae A. Carter, John L. Twigg.

Wistaria chapter, O. E. S., will hold its annual meeting Monday evening.

MALDEN

Plans for a branch of the Board of Trade to be known as the Maplewood Merchants Association are being considered.

The membership of the Malden Club has reached 170 with about a dozen applications filed. The membership limit is 250, which the club plans to reach. Representative Alvin E. Bliss is the new president.

Malden, Melrose and Security of Reading lodges of Odd Fellows are to hold a minstrel show in January with a chorus of 75 voices.

QUINCY

A play, entitled "Lady Betty," written by Erastus Osgood, was presented in the chapel of the First Unitarian church last evening for the benefit of the Pond home.

ARLINGTON

Twelve articles are to be considered at a special town meeting Monday.

ABINGTON

Class '13 of the high school will hold a reunion in Standish hall next Friday.

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

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GOOD INVESTMENT 6-APARTMENT house, 19 and 21 Moseley st., Dorchester; recently sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$118; for quick sale, price \$8500; will take back mortgage for \$5000. Apply J. E. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

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DO YOU WISH to dispose of your property? If so, list same with us to secure satisfactory results; list your property with an active broker. See S. W. KEENE & SON, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. Rox. 363.

MRS. BENTON TELLS OF SO. AMERICA

Mrs. Everett C. Benton entertained the members of the Vermont Association of Boston and the Daughters of Vermont at the Copley-Plaza last night with an interesting illustrated talk on a trip to Panama, several countries in South America and across that continent, which she took last spring with Colonel Benton and two of their children. Nearly a hundred lantern slides made from photographs taken by Mrs. Benton were shown, including views of the Panama canal and many South American cities. The pictures of the Andes were especially striking and beautiful. The speaker described a reception by the President of Peru and other official courtesies, and gave interesting points on customs and laws in the southern republics. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Benton was presented with an enormous basket of roses by the Vermont Association. Dancing, a whist party and a buffet luncheon followed.

LYNN ANNOUNCES WATCH NIGHT PLAN

LYNN, Mass.—Details of the municipal watch-night celebration to be held on the common New Year's eve were given out Friday at a meeting of the bureau of civic affairs of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce. About 1000 electric light bulbs are to be installed on special poles; American flags will fly from various sections of the parkway; two bands and a chorus of 300 voices will supply concerts; church bells will be rung; an electrically-lighted sign will wish every one "A Happy New Year." Seymour J. Watson was elected chairman of the committee in charge.

LOT 73 BY 100 IN N. Y. BRINGS \$2,250,000

NEW YORK—A new record price for New York city land is established in a transaction just recorded for a plot 73.4 by 100 feet, located at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. The price was \$2,250,000, which is equivalent to \$307 a square foot.

FINANCIAL

A thoroughly sound and convenient form of investment—available to the man or woman of limited means. Issued in amounts of \$100. Run from two to five years and payable on demand at any time thereafter. Ample protection by first mortgages on improved real estate. This company has been in business 38 years and has never lost a cent of principal or interest for a client. BONFOY LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO. Oklahoma City, Okla.

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FOR SALE 7500 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS located near to east coast. South Carolina, within 4 miles both Southern R. R. and the main line of Atlantic Coast Line R. R.; these lands are sandy loam, and will produce one bale of cotton, and 40 to 60 bushels of corn per acre, besides will produce all kinds of vegetables; good climate and water; price of these lands for the next 30 days is \$10 per acre, these same lands are worth today \$15 to \$25 per acre; I will be in this section for the next few days, before I return to the South. Address H. A. BEARD, 64 Verona St., East Lynn, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—NORTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—160 acres of land, in Steele county, North Dakota; 40 acres pasture, 10-acre grove of trees, balance under cultivation; only four miles from good town; fine chance for stock farm; good shipping facilities; terms: cash payment balance yearly payments for 5 years. For further information address MRS. G. G. MERRELL, 914 W. 26th st., Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ORANGE GROVES in Southern California Listed for Sale Parties interested invited to correspond with the undersigned. Properties of Eastern capitalists carefully managed. Winter homes a specialty. Address CLIFTON E. SANBORN, Redlands, Cal.

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156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE (cor. Harris st.), between Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village; 7 rooms and bath; \$40.00

855 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE; 5 rooms, elevator and telephone; \$35.00

423 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood section), BOSTON, corner of Austin st.; 6 rooms; \$22.00

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON; 6 rooms and bath; \$45.50

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WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The students of Williams College met in Jessup hall to consider the proposed plan of a student court for student government and changes in the rules governing the annual cane contest between the freshmen and the sophomores. The proposed plan for student government was made by the senior class and was for the control of refractory underclassmen. It provided for a senior court to hear and take action in all cases against underclassmen detrimental to the best interests and conditions of the college. Penalties were provided in the way of a reprimand at a meeting and if necessary in serious cases for a public trial.

STREET'S NAME UNCHANGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Main street's name will not be changed. The joint standing committee has decided that Main street is good enough, and will make that recommendation to the city council Monday night.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Miss Hall The Baby's Photographer. STUDIO BROOKLINE ART UNION IN STUDIO OR AT HOME 1330 Beacon Street Brookline, MASS. Telephone 5284 W.

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BACK BAY, 164 St. Botolph St.—Newly furnished, clean, up-to-date house; 2 q. rms.; 8 baths; open plumbing; c. h. w.; prices reasonable. Tel. 1324-J.

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BROOKLINE ROOMS—Large sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished with breakfast and dinner; private family; prices reasonable. 447 Washington St. Telephone Brookline 9835 M.

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ROXBURY, 71 Maywood St., off Warren St.—Well furnished, steam and electric; in quiet and convenient location; priv. family.

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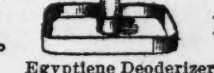


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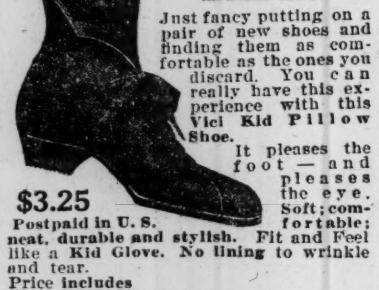
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MRS. E. G. WOODMAN
120 Tremont St., Room 225, Boston, Mass.

COATS

OUR

Winter Coats

FOR Men and Women

are the same in all respects as you buy in other stores, but cloth has been cravenetted, making them waterproof.

PRICES \$12.00 to \$60.00

Rubber Coats

Every Coat Guaranteed
Men's Featherweight Rubber Coats, Gray, Tan, black 42 to 48. Regular price \$5.00, this week \$4.00
Misses' and Boys' Black Rubber, 36 to 40 \$3.00
Misses' and Boys' Mackintosh, 36 to 40 \$2.50
Men's Black Rubber Coats, 36 to 40 \$4.00
Men's Featherweight Black Rubber, 36 to 40 \$3.00
Ladies' Featherweight Black Rubber, 36 to 40 \$2.50
Ladies' Medium Weight Black Rubber, 36 to 40 \$3.00
Fremers' Double Coated Coats, 36 to 40 \$3.50
Drivers' Double Coated Coats, 36 to 40 \$4.00
Auto-Shirts \$5.00 and \$6.00

Bailey Rubber Co

22 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

Goods Delivered Free Everywhere

100 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE

RUBBER GOODS REPAIRED

IDEAL PAINT-BOX BOOK

(Patented in the United States and Great Britain.)
Complete with set of superior paints with brush and handle, water dish and mixing palette, all fixed in a neat tray which opens and closes with the book. 100 pages of drawings and painting lessons bound in boards, cloth back, 28 full color plates, size 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 in. Boxed. Price \$1 prepaid. Color Crayons in place of paints if desired. (Wholesale prices to dealers.)

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers
202 So. Clark Street, Chicago

Shoe Duster

Saves you money.
Your dusty shoes and your shins last longer. Leather case which folds up as shown in cut, and can be carried in pocket. No. 1A10. Price 25c post free.

GOULD & GOULD
Box 5143, Boston, Mass.

Dept. 1

THE CHINA SHOP

308 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Telephone B. B. 5007-W
Highest Class Hand Decorated China

WASHABLE SLIPPERS

All sizes. Take them apart and wash when soiled. Fold flat for traveling. Book-let free. Post-paid on receipt of price.

Wallace B. Baker, 228 Purchase St., Boston

WE HAVE IT!

That dainty gift you wish for that particular friend.

Also the finest assortment of Christmas cards, from one cent to twenty-five cents each.

Gifts from ten cents to ten dollars each.

THE NEW SHOP
Lawrence Bldg., Rm. 923, 149 Tremont St.

Kodak Outfits as Gifts

Containing Kodak, Carrying Case, and a number of rolls of film. The whole neatly boxed. Circulars on request.

SOLARIS M. FAYLOR
56 Bromfield Street, Boston

THE XMAS GIFT
Useful and Convenient

Skirt Hangers

Simply attach to the skirt belt and hang up on hooks. Made in Lavender, Pink, Blue and White.

Postpaid 50c

The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

For Christmas

This Dainty Coin Purse, 75c

postpaid. Black, white, brown, tan, gray and green.

MISS ROLSTON'S SHOP
425 Slater Building
Worcester, Mass.

THE GIFT SHOP—Great variety unique articles selected with particular regard to beauty, suitability and price; Oriental and Arts and Crafts jewelry; Philippine and Chinese embroideries; imported copper brass and pottery; Deerfield baskets; pet and candy cups of crepe paper to order; hand-painted place and table cards; some things one cent each; special care given mail orders. 417 Arlington Ave., Elgin, Ill.

Baby Bonnet

WHITE WOOL, PINK 1.00
OR BLUE BOSTON'S
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH
1157 Brook Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

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RATES

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Pastillage Holder
Prevents evaporation. Keeps contents clean. Has a brush worth while. Fine bristles. Aluminum ferrule. Above trade mark on bottom of every bottle. At Your Stationer's.
H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO., PRINTERS
And Manufacturing Stationers
1723-25 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

CORA E. BAILEY
Room 602, Huntington Chambers, Boston
VOICE

Tone Development, Repertoire
It is a belief that the joy of singing is only for a gifted few, but it has been my privilege to bring out voices where there seemed to be little promise of voice, and to correct voices that were believed to be hopelessly impaired. Callers received Friday, 12 to 12 a. m.

Sara Burdick

Teacher of Voice
CONCERT-ORATORIO-RECITAL
727 Fine Arts Building, Chicago
Telephone
Studio, Har. 7041—Res., Lake View 1908

Thomas L. Cushman
Vocal Teacher
218 Tremont St., Boston

Frederick N. Waterman
Teacher of Singing
177 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Room 10

IRENE C. FRANCIS

TEACHER OF PIANO
Modern Methods of Music Education
Jeanette Landon School of Music,
629 Pine Arts Bldg., Phone Har. 6533.
Res. phone Kenwood 1771.

THEODORE SCHROEDER
VOCAL TRAINING COACHING
325 Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass.
This studio affords a comprehensive and systematic course of study to both student and professional alike.
Circular mailed upon application.

Jane Russell Colpitt

PIANIST AND TEACHER
106 Gainsboro St., Leschetzky principles
Alice May Holman-Scudder
Pianoforte Instruction Leschetzky Method
11 PEARL ST., DORCHESTER
LUTHER O. EMERSON 2d
TEACHER OF PIANO
609 Huntington Chambers—Boston
S. J. FABIAN
Piano Instruction, Recitals
1147 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

Elizabeth Cunningham
SOPRANO SOLOIST
Concerts—Recitals—Oratorio
Recently soloist with CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA at Birmingham, Ala. May return to BOSTON OPERA LECTURES. For terms and dates address her teacher, FREDERICK N. WATERMAN, Room 10, 177 Huntington, Boston.

ELSA MARSHALL COX
SOPRANO
CONCERT ORATORIO RECITAL
16 The Haystack E. W. H. Cincinnati, O.

HAROLD HENRY
PIANIST
Pupils accepted.
426 Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO

JULIA M. BENTLEY
SPEAKING VOICE
Reading Repertoire Phrasing Technique
By a series of simple exercises, my method enables any student to read in loud, resonant, far-reaching tones. 604 Sherman St., Chicago. Tel. Rog. Pk. 10073.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

RECENTLY PUBLISHED
Specially Compiled CATALOGUE of
Nearly 600 SACRED SONGS
comprising songs that have been used in Church Services and compiled from lists furnished by different churches. This catalogue is of especial interest to Church Soloists, or to those from home singing. It will be mailed on receipt of ten cents by
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers
41-43 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

ST. YVES LATEST
"Blessings" church solo.....50c
"Where Will Roses Grow," piano.....35c
"Very First Piano Pieces," Book 1.....60c
BREITKOPF & HARTL
22-24 W. 38th St., New York

PIANOS

HUGHES mahogany upright piano, worth \$300; buy price \$200 cash. H. W. WELCH, 248 Putnam av., Cambridge, Mass.

PIANO TUNERS

FRANK REED
PIANO TUNER
11 Laurel St., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 742-W

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS
CHINA
GO TO
KRENNING-WESTERMANN
CHINA COMPANY
For Your
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Cut Glass, Haviland China, Dresden China, Vases and Novelties of All Kinds.
914 and 916 North Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room & Restaurant
A. J. PIATT BAKERY CO.
415 Washington Ave.
Phone Bell Main 512 ST. LOUIS
Special Dining Room on Second Floor for Ladies.

St. Louis Merchants
May send MONITOR advertising to MARSHALL E. GAMMON, 1992 Railway Exchange Bldg.

SCHOOLS—PASADENA



The Katherine West Nathan
School for Dancing

HOTEL GREEN

PASADENA, CAL.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday service 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALVARADO TERRACE
An ideal home for discriminating people
1435 Alvarado Terrace, bet. Pico and 16th, off Alvarado and Hoover.
20555 West 31st

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—California city and country properties; sold or exchanged; your patronage solicited. H. FROELICH, 108 Van Nuys bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

IRMA HAIGHT

TEACHER OF SINGING.
The Miradores Apts., 1420 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to 620-040 H. W. Helman bldg.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

JEWELRY

W. K. MURRAY, Plymouth Hotel
Only North Side jeweler carrying DERBY CROSS AND CROWN jewelry for men and women. Also complete line of other jewelry. Watch and jewelry repairs a specialty.
4710 Broadway, Chicago
Phone Edgewater 9200

KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP

1344 E. 47th St.
Jewelry, Watches, Silver, Cut Glass and Pottery. Pictures and Art Ware. Expert Repairing. Picture Framing. Phone Oakland 3555. ERSKINE DOUGLAS, CHICAGO

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NYDEN & THUNANDER
PAINTERS
—AND—
DECORATORS
2960 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
Telephone Douglas 1850

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WILLIAMS LACE STORE
Women's Wear Only. See Our \$2 Waists
W. Madison and Robey sts. Lewis Institute
HATS GOWNS and BLOUSES, CORSETS, NECKWEAR—Lingerie, Mantelette, Morrow, 1108 E. 47th st., tel. Drex. 3576.
25% discount December and January.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACUITS and examination of accounts; financial and cost systems installed; comprehensive financial statements; calculation of profits and financial conditions issued; books opened, closed and kept monthly. CHAS. J. MAMMEL, 7154 Normal Blvd., Chicago; tel. Stew. 4558.

TYPEWRITERS

THIS MONTH—100 No. 3 Oliver VISIBLE Typewriters at a low price; terms \$3 a month—3 days FREE TRIAL—completely equipped; guaranteed same as if regular catalog price were paid. UNITED STATES TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, Dept. 115, Federal Life Bldg., Chicago.

BOOKS

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT
Popular Mechanics Book. For Boys and Young Men. Seven hundred different things they can make in mechanics, electricity, arts and crafts. Eight hundred pictures showing how. \$1.50 postage prepaid. Popular Mechanics, Dept. G, 320 Washington St., Chicago.

ROOMS

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room; priv. res.; hot water heat; very desirable; Trans. I. L. Kenwood, two surf. lines, 4528 Oakwood ave. Tel. Drexel 552.

TO RENT—Room; new apartment; quiet home; Rogers Park, Northwestern I. and N. W. Ex. to lady. U. S. 600 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

1349 FOSTER AV., 2nd Apt.—Nicely furnished front room; large closet; mod. conveniences; priv. fam. Tel. Sunnyside 10183.

TO RENT—Furn. parlor suite; stm. heat; electric light; 1 blk. from Lincoln Park, 354 Garfield ave., 2nd fl.

TO RENT—Furn. room; hot water heat; \$2.50 week. 535 E. 42nd place, near St. Lawrence ave.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

TO RENT—Comfortable suite of rooms for complete housekeeping in quiet home, for 2 or 3 ladies, employed; 1 blk. from Wilson terminal, 4637 Winthrop ave., 2nd apt.

BOARD AND ROOMS

MICHIGAN AVE., 2317—Desirable front rms., single or dbl.; run. water; el. l.; bath adjoin.; superior home table. Tel. Cal. 2721.

OFFICES TO LET

AN EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to secure a furnished office with practitioners 115 So. Michigan ave., Suite 1100; tel. Randolph 4395.

TO RENT—Practitioner's hours, forenoon only; beautifully furn. offices; rental reasonable. 1400 N. American bldg., Chicago.

TO RENT—Practitioner's office afternoons. 81 E. Madison st. R-6, 750 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOR RENT—On North State st., near Schiller, a 9-room modern apartment; 2nd floor; \$125 month. Call phone North 4787.

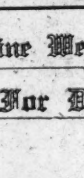
ART

W. Scott Thurber Art Galleries
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints
408 S. Mich. Blvd., Tel. Har. 1784

FLORISTS

FLORIST AND DECORATOR—ANDREW McADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants, 583rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 13.

SCHOOLS—PASADENA



The Katherine West Nathan
School for Dancing

HOTEL GREEN

PASADENA, CAL.

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SPECIAL OFFER—Century and Country Life in America, both for one year, \$5, a saving of \$3; lowest rates on all periodicals; ask for price list. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Glens Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER MISS ALICE FORRESTER, 82 Beaver st. Telephone Broad 2816.

ROOMS

84TH ST., 108 WEST—Attractive, warm, sunny rms., bath, south expos., \$4 to \$6. Subw. and L. Tel. Schuyler 8634. Harris.

LAWYERS

D. W. STEELE JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
116 Broadway, New York
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
90 Nassau Street, New York.

New York Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan building.

PASADENA, CAL.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED—Beautiful suburban California home; large grounds; all improvements. Information R. F. D. No. 1, Box 58, Pasadena.

PHINEAS P. CAHANA
Real Estate and Investments
1403 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO
Telephone Central 5105
Chicago First Mortgage Real Estate \$100 Gold Bonds, netting 6%

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS
GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
The Harmony Cafeteria
324-328 S. Wabash Ave.
LUNCHEON 11:00 A. M. TO 2:30 P. M.
SUPPER 4:30 P. M. TO 7:00 P. M.

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO
No Liquors Served
(Formerly the Roma)

THE WATSON
Luncheon, Supper, Cafeteria Service
"The cooking that pleases you."
216 W. Adams, bet. 5th and Franklin

HOTELS

GERMANIA HOTEL, 33d Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; elevator; service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$3 per day, \$15 to \$12 per wk.; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug. 4676.

SHERIDAN PARK HOTEL, 4631 Racine Ave.—Refined family hotel; \$2-\$12 single; Wilson Exp. to Wilson ave. Tel. Edge 2721.

FAMILY HOTELS

WILSON AVENUE TALKING MACHINE PARLORS
Ravenswood 5134—1010 Wilson Avenue
VICTROLAS
Special Credit Terms.
Records for all Talking Machines on approval

SHOES
X-MAS GREETINGS
to one and all from
S. E. WARD
representing
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

BUSINESS NEEDS

VALLETTE & RANDEL
Counsel, Plan, Demonstrate
Better Business
450 Gas Bldg., Chicago
Telephone Randolph 5006

TABLE SUPPLIES

MRS. WILLIAMS Orange Marmalade
Strictly pure, 3 flavors, Lemon, Grapefruit, Pineapple. Sample jar 20c, \$2 a dozen. 4259 Cottage Grove ave., Chicago. Tel. Oakl. 3539

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WILLIAM E. FREER
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
1110 Ashland Block, Chicago
Eminent Collection Department

MASTIN & SHERLOCK
LAWYERS
343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

LEONARD L. COWAN
Attorney-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARSHALL, SMITH & FEINDT
LAWYERS
752 Otis Bldg., Chicago

DENTISTS

DR. F. H. SCHARFF
1922 Madison Bldg., 9 to 5:30
2538 North Ave., 9 to 9 P. M.
Tel. Rand. 7280-7281

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

DR. D. V. BOWER
Phone Central 4374
Suite 1450 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON
Suite 1718, Madison Bldg., 59 E. Madison St.
Tel. Randolph 797 CHICAGO

HARDWARE

HARDWARE—HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS. J. H. POWERS, 1411 E. 47th St., near I. C. R. W.

Chicago Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEAZEY, 750 People's Gas Building

DEPARTMENT STORES

Stores at { Kansas City
St. Louis

Kline's

Stores at { Cincinnati
Detroit

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Recognized as the Greatest Money-Saving
Event of the Entire Year

Begins Friday, December 26th

in the four great cities of

Detroit,
St. Louis,
Cincinnati and
Kansas City

Twenty-Six Floors

of

Women's
Winter Apparel

aggregating more than

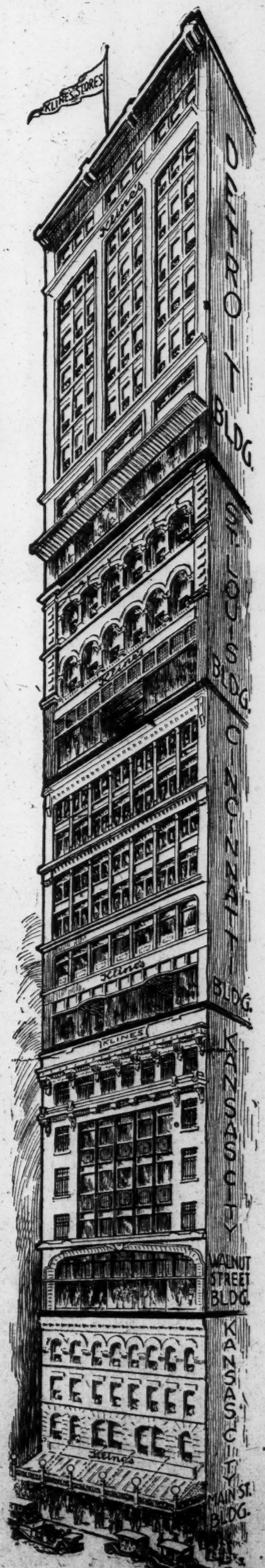
\$300,000.00

This exact illustration of our four great stores in Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Kansas City gives you some idea as to our size and our great buying organization.

Not only is this a complete clearance of our own stocks, but it is a clearance of manufacturers' surplus stocks including purchases aggregating thousands of dollars, participated in by all our stores.

Future Notices

Full details of this unmatched sale will appear later in the Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Kansas City papers.



SHOPPING

GUIDE—Boston or out-of-town for discriminating and particular ladies. MRS. WELTON, 15 Bickerstaff st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 23713.

WANTED

PUBLIC INSTITUTION desires second hand piano player, donated or at small cost. Address W. H. A. CLARK, 1057 Beacon st., Brookline

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

FORMULAS SUPPLIED
Tell us what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLACKEN, Chemist, 211 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.

PONIES

SHEPHERD & WELSH PONIES
FOR CHRISTMAS
PINE HILL FARM, Forest St., MEDFORD, MASS.

SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		EASTERN		CENTRAL		CENTRAL-CANADA			
BOSTON		LYNN, MASS.		NEW YORK (Continued)		BALTIMORE, MD. (Continued)		PITTSBURGH (Continued)		WINNIPEG (Continued)			
ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO. , 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1493.		CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS , 70 Market Street, Lynn. Phone Lynn 1860.		CORSET MAKER—MISS J. B. MORRILL , 1 West 34th st., Tel. Greeley 6237.		JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE , COUGHLIN & COMPANY , 303 North Charles St.		MEN'S TAILORING—NEGUS TAILORING CO. , Suits and Overcoats 125 to 150, 412 Third Ave., opposite postoffice.		CONSETS—Stebbins' Corsets, Underwear and Hosiery Shop—Expert service. , 30 1/2 Monroe Ave., Morton House Bldg.		GROCERIES—H. E. WELDON & CO. , 383 Portage Ave. and 286 Edmonton st., Phone Main 181, 182 and 4681.	
ANDREWS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. , R. MACY , 410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609.		COAL—Anthracite and bituminous, and wood. , SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc. , 8 Central sq.		DISTINCTIVE GOWNS AND SUITS. , Individual service, MISS SNIDER , 235 W. 51st St., Phone, Columbia 4302.		LADIES' HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING—MADAME M. CAYE , 1216 No. Charles st., Baltimore.		MILLINERY and Women's Wearing-Apparel. , MISS C. E. McFARLAND , Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Phone Court 1911.		DELICACIES FOR THE TABLE. , BERTIC MARKET , 243-245 Monroe Ave.		JEWELERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS , J. D. McARTHUR CO., LIMITED , Wholesale and Retail, 301 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.	
BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Charcoal Skins. , O. H. WOOLFE , 40, 35 Exchange st., off State st.		"EVERYTHING TO EAT." , J. B. BLOOD COMPANY , Telephone—Lynn 2800.		GOWNS for all occasions. , Exclusive styles, Perfect fitting, MRS. M. D. DAVIDSON , 121 W. 83d st., Tel. Schuyler 5500.		LEATHER GOODS, BAGS, TRUNKS , CHARLES B. GORMAN & CO. , 329 N. Howard st., Tel. Mt. W. 361.		PAPERING, painting, hardwood finishing. , SAMUEL RITCHIE DECORATING CO. , Ask about white woodwork cleaner, Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Phone Court 1911.		LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL , and Manufacturers of Ladies' and Men's High Grade Furs, FAIR WEATHER & CO., LIMITED , 207-9 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.		Princess Street and Higgins Avenue	
BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO. , 60 Summer st., Boston.		HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS—HILL, WELCH CO. , Monroe and Oxford sts., Store on two streets.		HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING , MISS B. F. JOHNSON , Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st., Bryant 7830.		MILLINERY IN DISTINCTIVE DESIGNS , M. GERTRUDE WRIGHT , 328 N. Howard st.		REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE , JOHN SYKES , 6230 Butler street.		FLORIST—ELI CROSS, ARTISTIC DECORATOR , 145 Monroe Ave., Both phones, Mail and telephone orders promptly delivered.		LABELED DEALERS	
CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES. Very fine developing and printing, J. B. HUNTER & CO. , 60 Summer st., Boston.		SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls. , prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50, HOICKS & LOWE , 70 Market St., Lynn, Mass., J. C. Palmer, Mgr.		HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING , MISS B. F. JOHNSON , Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st., Bryant 7830.		REAL ESTATE , SAMUEL B. WILSON , 403 Park Street Bldg., Roland Park Property Specialty.		SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING , McGOWEN'S HAIR SHOP , Jenkins Arcade Bldg.		FOR PRACTICAL, sensible Christmas gifts there is no store better equipped to meet your wants than M. FRIEDMAN & CO. We cordially invite your inspection.		Princess Street and Higgins Avenue	
CARPET BEATING—Nephtha Cleaning. , Vacuum Cleaners, MISS S. W. T. CLEGG , 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.		UNDERWEAR—La Grèce Muslin Underwear. , the garments that are sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS. , 70 to 88 Market st., Lynn.		HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING , MISS B. F. JOHNSON , Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st., Bryant 7830.		SHOES for men and women , H. HESS' SONS , 8 East Baltimore st.		SHOES—If it has "VERNER" on it it's a good shoe. , C. A. VERNER CO. , 225 Fifth Avenue, E. 42d St., New York City.		FURNITURE—HEYMAN COMPANY , Everything for the home. Established 40 years. Inspection and comparison invited.		Princess Street and Higgins Avenue	
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. , Kindergarten Goods, MISS J. C. WHITE , 19 Bromfield St.		Worcester, Mass.		HOME FURNISHINGS—Bridal and hand , MISS B. F. JOHNSON , Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st., Bryant 7830.		SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER , Men's Furnishings , SON, LIBERTY ST. , opp. Hotel Rennett.		DETROIT, MICH.		Winnipeg, Canada		Princess Street and Higgins Avenue	
CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos , 15 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street, Phone Oxford 3303, 336 W. 1st St., Back Bay 3900-3901-3902, Highlands 2206, Washington Street, Phone Roxbury 92.		ART NOVELTIES. , Cards, Handwrought Silver, Shop. A. L. CHACE , 634 Slater Bldg.		HAIRDRESSING and MANICURING , MISS B. F. JOHNSON , Aeolian Hall, 33 W. 42d st., Bryant 7830.		SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER , Men's Furnishings , SON, LIBERTY ST. , opp. Hotel Rennett.		DETROIT, MICH.		Winnipeg, Canada		Princess Street and Higgins Avenue	
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COLPORTEUR SLEEPS WHEN HE CAN AND EVEN SWIMS ON HIS WAY

Distributors of Bible in West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America Use Every Mode of Travel and Meet Many Trials

FROM HOTELS TO HUTS

"A colporteur must be ready to eat or drink anything, sleep anywhere, sink in any mud and even swim on the main road." This is the statement of a man who has been through all these experiences during his term of colporteur service in Haiti, where in one year he traveled some 15,000 miles, using every means of communication common to the islands. From the comfortable steamers plying between Porto Rico and New York, he has descended to the dugout on the rivers of Haiti, made from a single log; and by land, from the trains and automobiles of Cuba and Porto Rico to the pack mule used in crossing the mountains of northern Haiti.

"We have lodged in all kinds of shelter," he says, "from the city hotel to the mud-floored hut, passing one night in an open boat and another on the plain of Dessalines. We had a rush mat for bed, our saddles for pillows, and the starry sky for ceiling. The

diet also has been varied; from the abundant menu of the ocean steamer to the millet, yams and cassava available for our cross-country trips."

That these experiences are typical rather than unique is evidenced by the accounts of other colporteurs, not only in the West Indies but in Mexico, Central America and South America. One of them writing from Colombia says: "Our means of travel are: Around the coast, the ocean steamer; up the rivers, the river steamer, the gasoline launch, canoe, raft and chaman. The chaman is a large covered canoe used to float down the upper Magdalena, and on finishing the journey are turned loose or sold. Twice have I floated down on rafts this way. On the land there is the railroad (in a few spots), the mule and the donkey. Last, and perhaps not least, there is the means of locomotion so well known to the apostles and early Christians, to which Isaiah refers when he says, 'How beautiful are the feet of him which bringeth good tidings upon the mountains.'"

In this reference to the words of Isaiah is given a clue to the colporteur's business, and that is the selling of Bibles at low prices, some free distribution, and the distribution of tracts. The American Bible Society has colporteurs carrying on this work in all parts of

the world. Their success during the past year is set forth in graphic language in the society's ninety-seventh annual report, which gives personal incidents of many of the colporteurs whose endurance, perseverance and courage speak for themselves in the mere recital of the reception given them at many places along their route.

This must not be taken to mean that the work of the colporteurs meets always with opposition from the natives. Quite the contrary is often true. "Several of the most prominent men of this town are believers in the Bible," writes a colporteur who journeyed to Gonaives, "and gave us protection during our stay. One young man who came to our meeting was the son of an American vice-consul and had never heard the Gospel before. He bought a copy of the Bible from us and promised to study it hereafter. We visited the prison. Here we sold 20 copies of the Gospel. One prisoner especially came running to us when he heard we had God's word. He bought a copy and told us he had been trying to secure it for the last three years."

A colporteur relating his experience in Ecuador, tells of how one night after speaking in front of a house where the people flocked to listen to him and even came out into their balconies to hear, he was able to sell 15 Bibles. Later he gave away 80 copies of the Gospel in the prisons to those who could read.

"It is astonishing sometimes," writes another colporteur, "to notice how much of the Bible the Colombians really know. When one of these fellows here, who lives 50 miles from nowhere, gets hold of a Bible he reads it and goes right through it. In these out-of-the-way

places any literature is as welcome as the manna to the Israelites. It is a welcome sound as evening comes on and I have strung my hammock, to listen to the hum of voices from different quarters. They are reading the Gospel portions they have just bought."

"The number of copies of the Scriptures circulated in Cuba during the past 14 years is greater than the number of her inhabitants who know how to read," declares the Cuban agent. "A magic lantern belonging to the society and another of my own have been used to splendid advantage in giving exhibition of Bible pictures, thus paving the way for the introduction of the Scriptures. In towns which have no evangelist mission it is not always easy to secure a house or hall in which to give the exhibition." The writer then goes on to tell how in one place after failing to se-

cure the parlor of an acquaintance, and then the cockpit, they finally took a large storehouse back of the billiard hall. At the close of the exhibition they sold a number of books.

Summarizing the work of the past year the report states that the total circulation of the Scriptures in all the West India Islands has been 72,409; Venezuela, 4,643; Mexico, 5,407 Bibles, 5,166 Testaments, and 8,858 portions; Central America, 31,472; La Plata, 64,099; Brazil, 70,594. In the United States, the report states, the scriptures in the English language which were put in circula-

tion during the year numbered 1,444,911 volumes. Besides these, about 250,000 volumes were taken up by the alien population composed of recent immigrants and their children, and including Italians, Russians, Poles, Greeks, Hungarians, Bohemians and Croatsians.

Another point of interest as regards the work of the society in the South American field is the statement that work has been progressing in the revision of the Scriptures in Quechua, and particularly in the preparation of a bilingual Spanish and Quechua New Testament.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK PERFORMED IN 45 STATES

WASHINGTON—In these days of exploration few parts of the globe remain unknown and uncharted, and in the desire for new lands to conquer man maps the mountains and deserts of the moon and the canals of Mars.

Within the last few years, as the work of the United States geological survey has given geologists a larger knowledge of the rocks of the United States, a new sort of geography has sprung up, fossil geography. In this new geography the lands and seas of the past are mapped in their true form, and by means of these maps the development of the American continent may be followed and its many changes of land and water traced from age to age.

As the natural wealth of the country is in large part dependent on the rocks that make up the crust of the earth, it is well to know how and when the rocks were formed. It may seem scarcely possible to map these ancient lands and seas by studying handfulls of fossils taken from the rocks on their sites, but this is what is being done.

The geologist can trace these geographic changes by noting the extent of successive formations and the changes in the character of the rocks, but the identity of a geological formation must be determined principally by means of the fossils it contains. The more exact determination of the ages of sedimentary formations—the floors of ancient seas—makes possible, among other things, the correlation from place to place of geographic changes and shows the direction of invasion or retreat of oceanic waters.

Some of the principles used by geologists in their detailed work in stratigraphic geology are set forth in the United States geological survey's professional paper 79, "Recurrent Tropidoleptus Zones of the Upper Devonian in New York," by H. S. Williams. This paper shows that groups of animals, or faunas, may be driven out of a region

by earth movements or by other causes and that the same animals, slightly modified perhaps, but still to be recognized, may later return to the region. A study of the fossils representing these recurrent faunas may thus throw light on geographic changes.

The larger portion of Professor Williams' paper discussed the recurrence of a Hamilton fauna (of middle Devonian geologic age) at four horizons in Upper Devonian rocks in New York, the fossils having been collected in mapping the geology of the Watkins glen, and Catotank quadrangles for the geological survey.

Professor Williams discusses at length the geographic changes and correlations indicated by the fluctuations in the faunas and the evolution and variation of the fossils themselves. The value of fossils in determining the contemporaneity of sedimentary rocks is discussed and the conclusions reached are applied to the classification of the Upper Devonian of New York state.

Changes in character of sediment caused by the transgression or recession of the ocean is checked by comparisons with the changes in the faunas, and the points are made that a similarity of rocks in formations by no means implies contemporaneous origin.

JAPANESE GO TO FLORIDA TO FARM

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—During the last few weeks many Japanese have left Los Angeles for Jacksonville, Fla., says the Tribune. They go to engage in farming south of that city. In small parties and groups of twos and threes they are making the journey in response to circulars describing the advantages of Florida's land and climate.

The circulars say that no objection to Japanese is made in Florida and that land for truck gardening can be obtained easily.

ODD FELLOWS CONFER DEGREE OF CHIVALRY



Impressive ceremony conducted in public at grand encampment, Riverside, Cal.

RIVERSIDE, Cal.—At the Odd Fellows grand encampment in this city the degree of chivalry was conferred publicly on a class of 15 candidates. The cere-

mony took place on the lawn of the courthouse before the uniformed Odd Fellows drawn up to "attention." Four ladies and a little girl participated with

the chevaliers in the impressive ritualistic work. The ceremony was in progress when the accompanying picture was taken.

NEW JERSEY GETS RICH RETURN FROM STATE'S CLAY PRODUCTS

WASHINGTON—New Jersey is the only state of any importance as a mineral producer in which the utilization of the clay resources constitutes the chief industry and represents over 50 per cent of the total output of the state, according to figures compiled by Edward W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the geological survey of New Jersey.

The clay products of the state have included every variety of brick and tile and every variety of pottery produced in the United States, as classified by the federal survey. The value of the clay products in 1912 reached \$19,838,553, of which \$10,902,633, or more than 50 per cent, was represented by the value of the brick and tile products and \$8,935,920 by pottery. This shows a total increase over 1911 of \$1,660,325. In the value of clay products in 1912 New Jersey ranks third among the states, being exceeded by Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is second in the value of pottery products, and fourth in the value of brick and tile products. In 1912 it was first in the production of china and sanitary ware and ranked

among the first five states in the production of most of the varieties of clay products.

Including the recoverable zinc content of the ore produced in New Jersey, the zinc produced in the state in 1912 amounted to 69,755 short tons, valued at \$9,626,191, making the zinc-mining industry second in importance in the state and giving New Jersey second place as a producer of zinc, Missouri being first. The center of the zinc-mining industry in New Jersey is the famous Franklin Furnace district, in Sussex county, where mining has been carried on continuously for over 60 years.

Third among New Jersey's mineral industries is the manufacture of Portland cement, the production in 1912 being 4,490,645 barrels, valued at \$3,052,098. The value of stone quarried was \$1,716,829 and of sand and gravel \$1,146,040. The only other mineral product of New Jersey which exceeded \$1,000,000 in 1912 is iron ore, of which 366,823 long tons was produced, valued at \$1,192,816. The total value of the mineral products of New Jersey in 1912 was \$36,881,930.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION, OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

EASTERN STATES	CENTRAL STATES	CENTRAL STATES	CENTRAL STATES	SOUTHERN STATES	PACIFIC COAST	WESTERN STATES
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE YOUNG MAN desires position at anything with opportunity of advancement; would like to learn a trade. J. DUBIN, 410 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J. 23	HELP WANTED—MALE WANTED—On a fruit and stock farm, a capable, industrious and agreeable man, preferably married, good conversation, steady house and home accommodations; steady employment for the right man; references required. D. K. WOODWARD, F. D. No. 2, Warren, O. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE GENERAL WORK of any kind wanted by young man (21). F. MERZ, 112 E. McMillan av., Cincinnati, O. 24	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day, family and children's sewing; experienced. MISS ALICE MURRAY, 104 N. Wood st., Chicago. 23	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE REFINED ENGLISHWOMAN, fully certified art teacher, piano accompanist, thoroughly competent to undertake all duties as companion; desires position; travel anywhere. MISS R. ATKINSON, 1824 Hill st., Jacksonville, Fla. 25	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE YOUNG MAN with experience in window dressing, also card writing, wishes employment immediately; modern salaries. ARTHUR J. JUD, 336 La Grange, La Grange, Ill. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE ELECTRICIAN, power switchboard wiring, central heating plant work, would take charge of small plant, good references, married (27). ARTHUR JUD, 336 La Grange, La Grange, Ill. 20
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 8 years' office experience, head bookkeeper, expert for large hotel 4½ years; books opened, closed, financial statements, systemizing, etc. A. J. references. MISS H. R. HOWING, Astoria B 9, St. James pl., Atlantic City, N. J. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE SHIRT IRONER wanted in new high-grade hand laundry; first-class, temperate; ready about first of year. ANTON THILL, 840 6th st., Milwaukee, Wis. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE MANAGER or SUPERINTENDENT, engineering education, 12 years experience, R. E. surveying, structural steel, concrete, office and mill buildings, either field or office, fair accountant; prefer Chicago, Oregon or Washington. A. C. HARMON, 4533 Oakwood av., Chicago. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE SITUATION wanted, second or general work, no laundry; good references. Address SADIE CLUNISON, 1522 N. Springfield av., Chicago. Phone Belmont 6424. 25	HELP WANTED—MALE BARBER, must be experienced workman; good steady position, \$18 guaranteed; good home. The "Y" BARBER SHOP, Spokane, Wash. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE COMPANION and helper—Young woman wants position. MISS HESTER CLARK, W. C. A. No. 78 North Marengo av., Pasadena, Cal. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and auditor, wants position anywhere; can furnish highest references as to character and ability; also as saleswoman. GEORGE M. BURRANCE, Jr., R. F. D. No. 1, Clifton, Colo. 20
BRIGHT, CHEERFUL YOUNG WOMAN desires to enter home of refinement, as companion, and to assist in light duties. MISS M. A. WHITSON, 224 Clifton pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 3855 Bedford. 20	WAITRESS wanted, experienced, neat appearing, no Sunday work, FOSTER'S RESTAURANT, 221 So. Wabash av., Chicago. 20	PACKER, carpenter, glazier, painter, all round handy man, wants position; willing to leave city. ERNEST A. KNOPE, 824 W. 82d st., Chicago. 20	STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, experienced in bookkeeping and general office work, wants position in Chicago or Urbana. UNITED CHARITIES, rm. 12, Imperial bldg., Chicago. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE GIRL for general housework in modern country home; 2 adults and 2 small children in family. MRS. CARROLL M. HUBBARD, R. F. D. 3, Hood River, Oregon. 24	DIJESSAIDER, wants work by the day. Reply by letter only. MRS. S. M. SLOAN, 502 W. 7th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 20	GARDENING and care of chickens desired by experienced married man (36); willing to do any general work; handy with tools. FRANK J. SHUM, 308 W. Nobel st., Oklahoma City, Okla. 20
CARETAKER, lady wants situation or would like change of home; best references furnished. M. E. ROYAL, 73 W. O'Reilly st., Kingston, N. Y. 24	WANTED, LADY CELLIST, orchestra experience, permanent hotel engagement. M. J. SMITH, 4745 Kenmore av., Chicago. 25	WATCHMAKER and jeweler, experienced, experience, permanent hotel engagement. KOLMEN HALPERIN, Gen. Del. 24	STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted by experienced business woman; good knowledge of office detail; capable of assuming full charge of meeting. MISS MARGRAPH, expert, high school graduate, 5 years' experience, desires position requiring executive ability. NATALIE S. COHN, 5330 Prairie av., Chicago. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE PIANO SALESMEN—Two high-class, clean-cut men with good records with high-class houses; references; good salary. THE GIRARD CO., 517-519 14th st., Oakland, Cal. 22	LADY OF CULTURE and refinement desires employment as companion; accomplished musician; experienced in traveling. MISS EDNA L. LAW, 624 Locust st., Riverside, Cal. 24	YOUNG MAN, married, capable, educated, with good reasons for leaving present work, desires position in engineering, chemistry, mining engineering; can go anywhere. J. L. BLAIR, Coffeyville, Kan. 24
COOK, competent, willing, trustworthy, with child (7) desires situation near school. MRS. ETTA PHILLIPS, 311 E. 12th st., New York. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, wants position; 9 years experience, warehouses and factories. G. S. AUNEE, 211 E. North st., Chicago. 20	SHIPPING CLERK—Young man (27) desires position in men's clothing house; experienced. KOLMEN HALPERIN, Gen. Del. 24	STENOGRAPHER with 2 years experience in house and publication work, desires to change; excellent reasons. L. M. MAYNARD, 107 Tropic av., Tropic, Cal. 25	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE ADVERTISING MAN, successful both in house and publication work, desires to change; excellent reasons. L. M. MAYNARD, 107 Tropic av., Tropic, Cal. 25	PRIVATE SECRETARY—Expert legal and practically perfect line of business; stenographer; experienced; salary commensurate with requirements. PAULINE BERGMAN, 1200 Haight st., San Francisco, Cal. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Cheerful and adaptable; desires position with adults or would travel with a lady; those requiring a maid please do not reply. MRS. P. S. MATTHEWS, 112 S. Judson st., Ft. Scott, Kans. 20
GENERAL OFFICE WORK—Young woman desires position with prospects for advancement; willing, quick to grasp ideas; speaks English and German. MISS KATHARINA RUHLING, 533 W. 122th st., New York City. 20	BOY (16) wants position in office. WALTER DREWS, 2326 N. Sawyer av., Chicago. Bel. 2184. 20	WANTED—Position on farm by a man who has had years of experience; references furnished. JOHN SHUCK, care A. J. Harsted, 408 S. Prairie st., Champaign, Ill. 20	STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER desires position; small office preferred; 5 years' experience. MISS ROSE LUXENBURG, 4800 Lake park av., Chicago. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE BOOKKEEPER-AUDITING ACCOUNTANT, careful, accurate; 6 years with large London store; disengaged. E. BUNCE, 737 College st., Los Angeles, Cal. 25	SEWING or cleaning; experienced woman; would go abroad. MISS L. KOPPEL, 737 Oakland av., Pasadena, Cal. 20	COMPANION, private secretary or housekeeper's position wanted by refined, educated lady. DELLA G. REYNOLDS, 1033 13th st., Denver, Col. 20
GENERAL WORKER or cook—Colored woman with 3-year-old child wants situation in small family; 3 years in last place; good cook, first-class references. MRS. CATHERINE MACK, 47 West 99th st., New York. 20	CARPENTER, caretaker or helper on farm; winter. W. D. TITCHENELL, 515 W. Madison, Chicago. 20	WANTED—By capable, reliable and trustworthy man, college and law graduate, position as executive, secretary, or position of responsibility; have credit references. H. H. WOODWORTH, 1348 Foster av., Chicago. 20	SOLOIST—Experienced singer would like position as soloist in church choir. KATHERINE M. OFFICE, 122 South Waller av., Austin, Chicago. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE CARET LAYER and mattress maker; can do some upholstering, make shades, hang rods; A. mechanical, married, wants position. A. R. ADAIR, Route 6, Box 131-C, San Jose, Cal. 22	SITUATION wanted to run an apartment, 1000-1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Position by stenographer, high class work, to live out, MANAGERESS, Fleet Hand Laundry, Fleet, Hants, England. 20
HOUSEKEEPER, desires position to take entire charge of furnished room house; very capable and refined; best references. Address H. A. PIERCE, 138 W. 46th st., New York. 20	CHEF, 25 years' experience, wants position in Chicago or on dining car service; best of references. DANIEL YOUNG, 4629 Laury st., Chicago. 20	YOUNG MAN, painter, 3 years experience, wants work by contract or by the hour. JOHN UMBACH, 6948 Justine st., Chicago. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE COUPLE, no children, would consider position taking care of country club or family; would travel. LORRAINE ARMSTRONG, Gen. Del., Decatur, Mich. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE CARET LAYER and mattress maker; can do some upholstering, make shades, hang rods; A. mechanical, married, wants position. A. R. ADAIR, Route 6, Box 131-C, San Jose, Cal. 22	SITUATION wanted to run an apartment, 1000-1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Position by stenographer, high class work, to live out, MANAGERESS, Fleet Hand Laundry, Fleet, Hants, England. 20
MOTHER'S HELPER, young woman wants employment daily excepting Saturdays; will be generally useful; references. LOUISE ADAMS, 609 N. 6th st., Philadelphia, Pa. 20	COLLECTION and CREDIT man or house attorney; law school graduate, good correspondent, general experience, also with large firms; (31), married. F. W. SARR, 204 East 90th st., Chicago. 20	YOUNG MAN, beginner in stenography, desires position in Iowa or Minnesota; good typewriter; excellent knowledge of English and spelling. GEORGE BOWERS, Jr., Alton, Ill. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE ATTENDANT—Practical young woman wants position with a lady. MARGARET L. BALDWIN, 6482 Kimbark av., apt. 1, Lynchburg, Va. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE CARET LAYER and mattress maker; can do some upholstering, make shades, hang rods; A. mechanical, married, wants position. A. R. ADAIR, Route 6, Box 131-C, San Jose, Cal. 22	SITUATION wanted to run an apartment, 1000-1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Position by stenographer, high class work, to live out, MANAGERESS, Fleet Hand Laundry, Fleet, Hants, England. 20
STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience, desires position; good references. GEORGE FUCHS, 1533 Minford pl., Bronx, N. Y. 18	FARM HAND, young man, experienced in general farming, wants position by the year. FARM HAND, 927 East 40th st., Chicago. 20	YOUNG MAN, painter, 3 years experience, wants work by contract or by the hour. JOHN UMBACH, 6948 Justine st., Chicago. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE ATTENDANT—Practical young woman wants position with a lady. MARGARET L. BALDWIN, 6482 Kimbark av., apt. 1, Lynchburg, Va. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE CARET LAYER and mattress maker; can do some upholstering, make shades, hang rods; A. mechanical, married, wants position. A. R. ADAIR, Route 6, Box 131-C, San Jose, Cal. 22	SITUATION wanted to run an apartment, 1000-1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Position by stenographer, high class work, to live out, MANAGERESS, Fleet Hand Laundry, Fleet, Hants, England. 20
STENOGRAPHER—A beginner desires position; Brooklyn or downtown; New York preferred. ETHEL CARTER, 501 Greene av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22	FIRST-CLASS MACHINEIST, several yrs. experience; have been foreman. WALTER F. KEYSER, 225 2nd av., Longbridge, Ill. 20	YOUNG MAN, painter, 3 years experience, wants work by contract or by the hour. JOHN UMBACH, 6948 Justine st., Chicago. 20	SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE ATTENDANT—Practical young woman wants position with a lady. MARGARET L. BALDWIN, 6482 Kimbark av., apt. 1, Lynchburg, Va. 25	HELP WANTED—FEMALE CARET LAYER and mattress maker; can do some upholstering, make shades, hang rods; A. mechanical, married, wants position. A. R. ADAIR, Route 6, Box 131-C, San Jose, Cal. 22	SITUATION wanted to run an apartment, 1000-1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000. 20	HELP WANTED—FEMALE WANTED—Position by stenographer, high class work, to live out, MANAGERESS, Fleet Hand Laundry, Fleet, Hants, England. 20
WANTED, position as either attendant, companion, reader, sewing, or care of one or two children; best of references. MRS. GARNETT, 42 W. 106th st., New York. 20	GENERAL OFFICE WORK—SITUATION wanted by bright, ambitious young man; can furnish best of references. I. L. SCHIAM, 338 Tansan av., Chicago. 20	YOUNG MAN, painter, 3 years experience, wants work by contract or by the hour. JOHN UMBACH, 6948 Justine st., Chicago. 20				

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

An interesting deal in South Boston real estate has just been consummated through the purchase by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington of an estate owned by John J. Collins, numbered 416 and 418 West Broadway, corner of F street, consisting of a three-story brick mercantile building and 6910 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$80,000, of which \$32,500 applies on the land.

Property located at 321-323 Harrison avenue, corner of Loring place, South End, belonging to Fannie R. Ginsburg, has been sold to Rebecca Bikofsky. It consists of a four-story brick building and 1300 square feet of land. Taxed together for \$13,700; land value being \$7500.

West End property located 239 Chambers street, between Brighton and Auburn streets, has just been transferred by the owner, Fannie Rosenberg, to Abram Brilliant. There is a three-story and basement brick house standing on 810 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$6700, including land taxed for \$2200.

BRIGHTON ESTATE SOLD

Three frame buildings owned by the Wilsey Savings Bank at 23 to 33 New Castle road, near Faneuil street, have been sold to Herbert M. Hunter. There is a land area of 15,900 square feet taxed for \$2100 also included in the \$14,100 assessment.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have taken title to several parcels of real estate owned by John J. Collins, and located as follows:

A two-family frame dwelling house No. 37 Wolcott street, Dorchester, together with 4432 square feet of land, assessed for \$6700 including land value of \$1600.

Also a two-family frame dwelling house No. 40 Wolcott street, with 4156 square feet of land, assessed for \$8000 including \$1500 on the land.

Also a frame house and stable at 308 Center street taxed for \$2000 together with the 40,465 square feet of land which carries an additional \$5000.

And a parcel in Roxbury numbered 212 Ruggles street, being a frame dwelling and 3628 square feet of land, assessed together for \$6500.

Another Roxbury sale reported was made by Samuel Glazier to Louis Edelman, whereby title is conveyed to some 11,440 square feet of vacant land on Nazing street, near Maple street, valued for taxes at \$5300.

WILL BUILD IN BROOKLINE

Land situated on Clinton road, Fisher hill, Brookline, has been sold by J. W. Pierce to Oscar Johnson, who will commence at once the erection of a high class single dwelling house. The land measures 10,130 square feet. Sale was negotiated through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

SALE AT NEWTON CENTER

Roscoe L. Davidson has sold his stucco house and garage with 12,000 square feet of land at 62 Dalton road, Newton Center, to Charles F. Shourds of Cambridge, who buys for occupancy. The sale was negotiated through the office of Chamberlin & Wheeler.

GRAND TRUNK TO CUT BOSTON LUMBER TRADE

Canadian Road to Haul Product to New London — Costs Boston & Maine Business

Boston is to lose a big part of its export lumber trade to New London, where the Grand Trunk system is developing its deep-water terminal at a cost of \$1,500,000, through the determination of that road to obtain the long haul profit over its own lines and the lack of wharfage facilities at this port. Shippers cannot avoid demurrage charges here now.

Demurrage charges are regulated by the interstate commerce commission, according to the office of the port directors, and where sailing vessels are concerned these charges are applied to a car after the second day in this port. The treasurer of one of the large lumber companies of this city said today that no charges have to be paid in New York, New London, Portland or Baltimore. The new terminal at New London will provide plenty of room for unloading the cars.

All of the shipping of lumber will not be removed from this port, however. The treasurer said that some sailing vessels did not want to go to New London for their cargoes.

All lumber exported, according to the treasurer comes from Canada over the Grand Trunk. If routed through Boston it has to be sent over the Boston & Maine railroad on the latter part of its journey, and the Grand Trunk must then share the rate with that road. By sending the shipments over its own rails to New London the Grand Trunk does not share the rate with the Boston & Maine.

CLUB TO HEAR TALK ON MEXICO

Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard and the Rev. W. Ellsworth Lawson, for 12 years a pastor in Mexico city, will speak on the Mexican situation before the Massachusetts Reform Club at the Parker house Monday night.

ALUMNAE PLAN CONCERT

The Boston Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Association will have a concert at the Vendome Dec. 27. Lydia White, harpist; Doris Melcher, violinist; Elizabeth Gleason, soprano; and Ruth Dyer and Elsa Luick, accompanists, will entertain.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Frederick S. Whitwell to Natalie S. Whitwell, Marlborough st., Pemberton sq., Hancock st.; q. 1.
Same to same, Chauncy and Bedford sts.; q. 1.
Fannie Rosenberg to Abram Brilliant, Chambers st.; q. 1.
Maria Moschella to Giovanni Moschella, Sheafe st.; q. 1.
George A. Soule to Alice M. Brooks, Appleton st. and Dartmouth pl.; w. 1.
Alice M. Brooks to Jane B. Soule, Appleton st. and Dartmouth pl.; q. 1.
Fannie B. Ginsburg to Rebecca Bikofsky, Harrison av. and Loring pl.; w. 1.
SOUTH BOSTON
Selma L. Manning to city of Boston, W. Third st.; q. 1000.

EAST BOSTON
Mildred J. Hunter to Margaret M. McLean, Falcon st.; w. 1.
ROXBURY
Mary A. Driscoll to Annie M. Driscoll et al., Homestead and Harold sts., Ray st.; w. 1.
Harold Goldberg, mtgee. to Harry Gold, Belmont, Huntington st.; q. 1500.
Harold Goldberg to Jacob Silverman et al., Huntington av.; q. 1.
Alice M. Brooks to Emily J. Roberts, Windsor st.; q. 1.
Same to Louis West, Windsor st.; q. 1.
Samuel Glazier to Louis Edelman, Nazareth st.; 2 lots; q. 1.

DORCHESTER
David A. Yull to Hob Real Estate Corp., Bowdoin and Levant sts.; 3 lots, Puritan av. and Walter pl.; q. 1.
Nathan Balfour to Sarah J. Keefe, Draper st.; w. 1.
Dorchester Homestead Land Association to Mattie L. Carson, Milton st.; q. 1.
Mary E. Quincy et al. to Charles F. Murphy, Faulkner st., Faulkner st. and Freeman st.; ext. 1.
Charles F. Murphy to Mary Sullivan, Fulker et. and Freeman st.; ext. 1.
Thomas Sullivan to Sadie M. Ray, Don st.; q. 1.
BRIGHTON
Annie L. Cobb to Alfred E. Barritt, New Castle rd.; q. 1.
Alfred E. Barritt to Wilsey Savings Bank, Newcastle rd.; q. 1.
Wilsey Savings Bank to Herbert M. Hunter, Newcastle rd.; 3 lots; q. 1.
HYDE PARK
Bridget Murray to John J. Murray, River st.; q. 1.
William E. Harmon to Timothy Murphy, Radcliffe rd.; w. 1.
Timothy Murphy to Mikszyslaw B. Wolski, Radcliffe rd.; w. 1.
CHELSEA
Mary A. Brophy to Samuel H. Donnell, Chestnut st.; q. 1.
REVERE
Luigi Venezia to Louis H. Burack, Cummings av.; w. 1.
Timothy Murphy to Fannie Marling, Revere and Coolidge avs.; 2 lots; w. 1.
Plus J. Donnet to Low M. Doucet, Curtis rd.; w. 1.
BRIGHTON
Ellen E. Willis to Frank L. Whitcomb, Jr., Ridgmont st. and Allston Heights; q. 1.

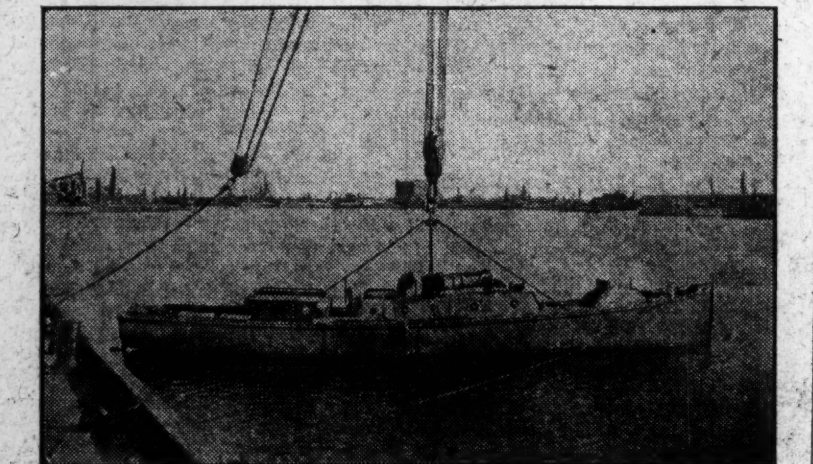
BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:
Harvard av., 23-25, ward 25; R. F. Whitehead, A. G. Carpenter, Jr.; brick stores, Gold st., 79, ward 13; Herbert J. Keenan, frame auto storage.
Eastern av., 75, ward 11; Quincy Market Building Co., Inc. H. Proctor & Co.; frame storage.
Homestead st., 50, ward 21; city of Boston; alter light mfg.
Cornhill st., 23, ward 7; National Corporation, Industrial Relief Assn.; alter light mfg.
Athol st., 214 rear, ward 6; United Fruit Co.; alter mercantile.
Washington st., 308, ward 23; J. W. Williams et al.; store.
Orleans st., 29-31, ward 2; James E. Fitzgerald; fire stores.
North st., 7, ward 6; A. C. Ratchesky; fire stores.

STEAMERS NEW TO BOSTON TO COME

Among the voyagers leaving New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Carrillo for the tropics were Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Burgess, W. F. Burgess, Miss E. Burgess and Richard Irwin of Boston, and W. J. Bartlett of Bethel, Conn. The Carrillo, which is bound to Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica, is making her last trip from New York. She will make her return trip to Boston and thereafter run from this port with the steamers Tivives and Sixaola. The Tivives will leave Pt. Limon tomorrow, inaugurating the new passenger and freight service to Boston. The Carrillo will follow a week later.

With the entry of the three big passenger steamers into the service, the steamers San Jose, Limon and Esparta will go out of commission. The Esparta is due tomorrow.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR RIVADAVIA BROUGHT HERE FROM LONDON



Power pinnae for Argentine battleship in lighter's clutches

QUINCY, Mass.—Equipment of the new superdreadnought Rivadavia, built for the Argentine navy at the Fore River works, was augmented today by a new pinnae, or steam launch, which arrived in Boston yesterday from London on the Leyland liner Cambrian.

Soon after the Cambrian had berthed a lighter from the Scott Wrecking Com-

pany came and lifted the pinnae from the after deck of the liner and placed it on the water. Today the craft was taken to the Fore River works. A speed of 13½ knots is accredited to the launch, which is patterned like launches of the British navy.

Early Tuesday morning the Red Star liner Manitou, Captain Tribe, is expected to arrive from Antwerp, according to a wireless message received here today. On board the steamer are 42 cabin passengers, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Victor Feys, Mrs. George David, Michael David, Mrs. C. Marhem and A. Stevens. The steamer was 1000 miles east of Boston lightship at 6 p. m. Friday.

While on a passage to Boston from Port Greville, the British schooner Otis Miller recently put into Parsboro, N. S., leaking badly. She will have to be discharged in order to locate and repair the damage, it was learned today.

Cable advices received here today state that the Bath ship Edward Sewall, Captain Quick, bound from Philadelphia for Seattle, has put into Bahia Blanca, Brazil, with her spars and rigging carried away.

Only three vessels reached T wharf today, all bringing very small catches. The steamer trawler Crest landed only 10,000 pounds of fresh fish after nine days on the grounds, one of the smallest catches ever brought in by a steamer trawler. Owing to the slackness of a week-end market prices were only slightly higher. Other arrivals were: Viswose 8000 and schooner Juno 6800. The schooner Fannie E. Prescott, which arrived late Friday afternoon with 4500 pounds of fish, sold part of her cargo today. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$3.25 per hundredweight, market cod \$3.25, haddock \$6, pollock \$2.50, large hake \$4.75, medium hake \$2.75, cusk \$3.25.

But four gill-nets succeeded in leaving Gloucester Friday because of the conditions and consequently were the only arrivals today. Receipts total 20,000 pounds, mostly pollock. The gill-netting fleet is gradually increasing in size and now numbers 36 vessels. A total of 750,000 pounds of fresh fish as landed at Gloucester this week. The largest receipts in a week for this type of craft is 1,230,000 pounds, while the usual average is about 500,000.

Shore boats have been able to make only three sets during the past week out of Casco, N. S., according to news received here today. They were rewarded by fair catches, however, while the total receipts for the week were about 200,000 pounds, mostly haddock.

Arrivals at Yarmouth, N. S., reported today were: Schooner Dorothy Snow 10,000 pounds fresh fish, Morning Star 6000, Ruth 10,000 and the Pontiac 40,000.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Atlantic Prince, Rio Janeiro, Victoria and Bahia via Port Spain; Osage, Rotterdam; Manzanillo, Cienfuegos; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Napoli, Naples and Messina; Perfection, twg bg, Port Arthur; Paraman, Puerto Mexico.

CHILDREN TO BE GUESTS

Children will be entertained at the Boston Public Library next Saturday morning by the Fathers and Mothers Club. Mrs. Anna S. Duryea of the World's Peace Foundation will speak, and Mrs. William Brown Reed will tell stories.

FIRE IN WEST END

Several persons saved themselves from fire in the building at 131 Staniford street, West End, early today, while Mrs. Annie Trask jumped from a fourth-floor fire escape and was injured.

HOUSEWIVES EGG MARKET TO BE OPENED MONDAY

Final arrangements for the opening of the United Housewives League headquarters will be made in a conference between Mrs. Edward P. Barry, president of the league; Mrs. Anna T. Steinauer, first vice-president, and others Monday.

Mrs. Barry negotiated for the rooms at 14A Devonshire street yesterday afternoon and the plan now is to have clerks installed ready for business next Monday.

The municipal market plan by which the prices of all provisions will be lowered by competition between the farmers is being considered. It is possible that the opening of the egg market will result in the establishment of such a market. This plan is endorsed by many of the farmers in the state.

A bill setting a 90 day limit upon eggs in cold storage has been framed and will be placed before the incoming Legislature.

Over 15,000 postcards containing a greeting and explanation of the league's work and aims were sent out yesterday to women throughout the New England states, seeking their cooperation.

Eggs are lower in price, fresh eggs being from 7 to 10 cents a dozen and storage eggs 10 to 14 cents a dozen lower. Dealers say that eggs would have dropped in price at this time naturally.

CUNARD ORDERS NEW AURANIA

To be named Aurania after a former steamer of the line, the Cunard Steamship Company has just placed an order for a new 14,000-ton liner for its Canadian service, according to cable advices received here.

ORIENTAL BEAUTY TO BE TOPIC

Qualities of beauty found in objects of common use in the oriental homes will be pointed out at the lecture Sunday, Dec. 28, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Huger Elliot.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Pias (Ger) Fendt, Hamburg.
Str Michigan (Br) Ritchie, Liverpool.
Str Gloucester (Br) McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Bay Port, Berranger, Newport News.

Tg Prudence, Walls, Philadelphia, twg bgs Harrisburg and Penn.
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.
Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailed
Strs Devonian (Br), Liverpool; Stigstad (Nor), Louisville, C B; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Chippewa, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Indian, Philadelphia; Gloucester, Norfolk; J H Devereaux, do; Pathfinder, do; L V Stoddard, Sewalls Point; H M Whitney, New York; tg Prudence, twg bg Harrisburg, Portland; str Lr Herbert, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 19—Arrd, strs Imperial Transport, Narvik, via Louisville; Purleigh, Shields; Peter Hamre, New York; Delaware, do; Itasca, Providence; schrs Oakley C Curtis, Portland; Adelaide Barbour, Brunswick.

Cld, strs Dallington, Antilla; Urkula Mendi, Baltimore; Chiswick, do; Panama, New York; Lexington, Boston; bark Septa, Buenos Ayres; schr Edwin R Hunt, Naurago and Ponce, P. R.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 19—Arrd, str Rutherglen, Santos via St. Lucia.
Cld, strs Posillipo, Genoa via Galveston and Naples; Senator, Pearl Lagoon; Pinnas, Amsterdam via Newport News; Ceifa, Ceiba; Sixola, Pt. Limon; Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields via Cape Gracias; Turrialba, Bocas del Toro via Swan Island and Colon; Excelsior, Havana; Proteus, New York; Burstad, Frontera.

Sld from Port Eads, strs Arlington Court, Bremen via Mobile; Dictator, Porto Cortez; Sinaloa, do.
NEWPORT NEWS, Dec 19—Sld, str Norheim, Havana.

Arrd str Norderdyk, Rotterdam via New York; sch Edward B. Winslow, Boston.
NORFOLK, Dec 19—Arrd str Seasonet and left for Providence; colliers Jason and Orion; sch Gen E S Greeley, Haskell, New Haven; bg Virginia Palmer. Cld strs Ines, Tampa and New Orleans; Urna, Wilmington; Aras, Flushing.

Sld strs Emilia, Barcelona and Trieste; Nereus (U S collier) Veracruz; Santana, Rotterdam.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec 19—Sld, strs Comanche, New York. Arrd, strs Mohawk, New York; Partian, Baltimore.

KEY WEST, Dec 19—Arrd, strs Mascotte, Havana; Glivette, Port Tampa, and left for Havana.

BALTIMORE, Dec 19—Sld, strs Kershaw, Boston; Somerset, Jacksonville via Savannah; Matilda Veems, Georgetown and Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec 19—Sld, strs Cayo Romano, Bremen; Marmion, Savannah. Arrd 19, str Huron, New York, and left for Jacksonville.

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Cymric, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
Minnetonka, for London, Dec. 20
California, for Glasgow, Dec. 20
Byrdam, for Rotterdam, Dec. 20
Princess Irene, for Bremen, Dec. 20
Venezia, for Naples, Dec. 20
Lufstania, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
Holland, for Dover-Antwerp, Dec. 20
Pretoria, for Hamburg, Dec. 20
St. Louis, for Southampton, Dec. 20
Chicago, for Havre, Dec. 20
Bremen, for Bremen, Dec. 20
Minnetonka, for London, Dec. 20
America, for Naples and Genoa, Dec. 20
Re d'Italia, for Naples and Genoa, Dec. 20
Sachsen, for Bremen, Dec. 20
Campania, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
La Savoie, for Havre, Dec. 20
Holland, for Dover-Antwerp, Dec. 20
Kronland, for Antwerp, via Dover, Dec. 20
Majestic, for Southampton, Dec. 20
Ultonia, for Philadelphia, Dec. 20

Sailings from Boston
Devonian, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
Michigan, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
Scottian, for Glasgow, Dec. 20

Sailings from Philadelphia
Marion, for Liverpool, Dec. 20
America, for Mediterranean ports, Dec. 20

Sailings from Portland
Dominion, for Liverpool, Dec. 20

Sailings from Halifax
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Dec. 20

Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from Montreal and Quebec go from Portland, Me., or Halifax, N. S., until spring.

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Campania, for New York, Dec. 20
Portland, for Portland, Dec. 20
Sachsen, for Bremen, Dec. 20
Megantic, for New York, Dec. 20
Winfred, for Boston, Dec. 20
Carmaria, for New York, Dec. 20
Empress of Ireland, for Halifax, Dec. 20
Arabic, for Boston, Dec. 20
Haverford, for Philadelphia, Dec. 20

Sailings from London
Minneapolis, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Southampton
Philadelphia, for New York, Dec. 20
New York, for New York, Dec. 20
President Lincoln, for New York, Dec. 20
St. Paul, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Glasgow
Caledonia, for New York, Dec. 20
Sicilian, for Boston, Dec. 20
Canamora, for New York, Dec. 20
Portland, for Portland, Dec. 20

Sailings from Hamburg
Prinz Adalbert, for New York, Dec. 20
President Lincoln, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Bremen
Barbarossa, for New York, Dec. 20
Grosser Kurfurst, for New York, Dec. 20
Hanover, for Boston, Dec. 20

Sailings from Havre
Caroline, for New York, Dec. 20
La Savoie, for New York, Dec. 20
France, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Antwerp
Finland, for New York, Dec. 20
Marquette, for Boston, Dec. 20
Zeeland, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Rotterdam
Potsdam, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Genoa
Adriatic, for New York, Dec. 20
Verona, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Trieste
Belvedere, for New York, Dec. 20
Sardinia, for New York, Dec. 20
Carpathia, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Flume
Laconia, for New York, Dec. 20

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Honolulu, for Honolulu, Dec. 20
Honiola, for Honolulu, Dec. 20
Honiola, for Honolulu, Dec. 20

Sailings from Seattle
Minnesota, for Hongkong, Dec. 20
Titan, for Liverpool, via Manila, Dec. 20
Tamba Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 20

Sailings from Tacoma
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 20
Titan, for Liverpool, via Manila, Dec. 20
Tamba Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 20

Sailings from Vancouver
Marama, for Sydney, Dec. 20
Empress of Asia, for Hongkong, Dec. 20

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Teucer, for Tacoma, Dec. 20
China, for San Francisco, Dec. 20
Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 20
Empress of Russia, for Vancouver, Dec. 20

Sailings from Yokohama
Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 20
Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Dec. 20
Alaska, for Vancouver, Dec. 20
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 20

Sailings from Honolulu
Sonoma, for San Francisco, Dec. 20
Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 20
Alaska, for Vancouver, Dec. 20
Sado Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 20

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 20.
Conveyed by Mails close at Boston P.O. Steamship—Letters Other Articles

Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East India, via Queenstown, Dec. 19, 9:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

Except parcel post.
Letters for Germany paid at the rate of 2 cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York or Boston to Hamburg or Bremen.

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 19, 9:30 p.m. Monday at 1 p.m., Tuesday at 3 a.m. For other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than the time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p.m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 a.m.

Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p.m., Dec. 21 and 22; and 7 a.m., Dec. 22 and 23.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads handled today the private Pullman car Sunbeam and special baggage car occupied by the Yale University Dramatic Association en route from New Haven to Rochester, N. Y.

For the accommodation of Harvard students en route to Chicago and points west the Boston & Albany road furnished a 10-car special train as a section of the Wolverine express from South station at 2:03 o'clock this afternoon.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, last evening two trains of livestock consigned to the Boston market, East Cambridge delivery.

The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 555, occupied by General Superintendent James D. Tyter and party, was attached to the Fitchburg division Albany express from North station at 11:30 o'clock last night en route to Troy, N. Y., on company business.

Cornell College students occupying special Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Atlantic express arrived at South station at 7:05 o'clock this morning from Ithaca, N. Y.

The New Haven road's Roxbury locomotive shop is overhauling and equipping two Union Freight railroad engines with Westinghouse modern brake apparatus.

The passenger department of Boston & Maine railroad will place on sale today tickets for their holiday excursion to the Maritime Provinces.

The New York Central road will deliver to the Boston & Albany road at Albany tonight a special train consisting of 1

News of Finance, Business and Trade

AMERICAN TELEPHONE CO. PROPERTY WELL MAINTAINED

British Government in Taking Over National Telephone Year Ago Paid Only Fifty Per Cent of Price Demanded, But Situation Is Dissimilar

It has been alleged that the British government in taking over the National Telephone Company on Jan. 1, 1912, paid a price equal to only 50 per cent of the price demanded by the company in its offer of sale. The natural inference from this is that if the government of the United States should take any step to acquire the telephone lines of this country it could reasonably count upon a material reduction from the book values of property carried by leading companies, especially the great Bell system.

The facts of the National Telephone purchase are broadly these. The company was unable to make the physical appraisal of its assets tally with the figures at which it carried its property account in its books. The company stated that its selling price was \$16,519,771, and that its assets were worth that amount. The price actually paid was \$12,470,264.

Physical appraisal showed assets of something over \$10,000,000, the difference between this figure and the sum at which plant was carried by the company representing intangible assets such as contractors' profits, engineers' fees, various overhead outlays, cost of financing and the like. The courts held that not all of these items were properly chargeable to property account and finally fixed the price at \$12,470,264, or \$22,000,000 more than the bare physical assets.

Probably the real difficulty with the National Telephone Company was that the management, realizing that government acquisition was a matter of time only, neglected maintenance and depreciation charges and allowed property to depreciate unduly. The figures certainly support such an argument. For instance, during the three years to Dec.

31, 1911, maintenance and depreciation amounted to only 21 per cent of gross. On the other hand, the Bell system in the United States for 10 years has averaged to expend 32 per cent of gross for maintenance and depreciation. This difference of 11 per cent in these outlays would have meant in the three years a total of over \$5,000,000 and would doubtless have materially increased the price received by security holders of National Telephone.

However it is important to know that even under the adverse property conditions surrounding the National Telephone system it was able to give its security holders par or better for their securities. The total securities carried by the National company were \$10,083,780, and the price paid of \$12,470,264 was therefore nearly \$2,000,000 more than the par of outstanding capital obligations.

There is of course no parallel between the physical assets of the Bell system and the property of the inadequately maintained National company of England. The Bell system has been exceedingly liberal in keeping plant in splendid condition. The balance sheet items of property contain no good-will, no contractors' profits, no cost of financing items, nor anything more than actual, tangible assets. State examinations have in a number of instances shown that the appraisal value of Bell assets is 15 per cent to 25 per cent more than their book cost without allowing a dollar for good-will or patents.

The American Telephone stockholders, therefore, find themselves in a situation entirely dissimilar to that of the National Telephone security holders who were, nevertheless, able to get par for their holdings, despite the long neglect of maintenance to which the property had been subject.

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston.—There seems to be a greater degree of confidence in the outlook. This is largely due to the fact that money is becoming easier the world over, and because of prospects of early enactment of a new currency law. The growing ease in money is due largely to worldwide business depression, but there is a feeling that the depression in business has been almost wholly discounted marketwise.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is becoming rather trite to remark that we are passing through a period of readjustment, yet, after all, that sums up the situation. We are sanguine that the ultimate result will be conditions that will permit a genuine and lasting prosperity, such as we have not seen for many years. Until the end of this period is definitely in sight it would be most injudicious to make any extended commitments. If it is not a favorable time for speculation, it is, we think, an excellent opportunity for investment in the securities of companies that have weathered previous periods of depression and which are not subject to outside control.

From I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston.—The practical failure of the \$10,000,000 United States Rubber preferred stock offering, and the offering of \$10,000,000 Lehigh Valley bonds on a 4.52 per cent basis, whereas bonds of this same issue have sold on a 4.10 per cent basis this year, indicates that an abnormal situation still obtains.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There isn't any particular sign of discounting January rise in the stock market, but all the same, there are signs—lots of them—of the stock market discounting the turn of the tide in general business. The speculative market in Wall street generally runs from six to eight months ahead of general business. Well, the general stock market turned and began to run off well over a year ago.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: Numerous dividends and a moderate investment demand are likely to hold the market steady and possibly cause some advance between now and the middle of January. We believe, however, that purchases should be made with great care, as liquidation is likely to break out at any time in unexpected places.

Bright, Sears & Co.—We suggest that holders of New Haven sell only the amount of stock necessary to bring in the same sum of money that they would have received in dividends. On the basis of a person holding 100 shares, this would mean selling six shares at present prices, which would realize approximately \$400. The balance of 94 shares would have to advance to 71 only to have the same market value that 100 shares have now, and considering the decline the stock has already had, this advance is relatively small.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The financial situation is in waiting attitude after a long period of pressure from unfavorable happenings and sentiment. Prices have been depressed to the point of final resistance and, on low levels like those now prevailing, opportunity is presented to investors to buy good things at cheap prices. There is nothing in the outlook which should prevent such investments being made for the long carry.

SCHOOL COUNCILS OPENED TO C. L. U.

As a result of a conference held last night between the superintendent of schools, Franklin B. Dyer, and the educational committee of the Central Labor Union, the latter will have a sub-committee of three to attend the future meetings of the school committee.

The object of the conference last evening was to discuss matters pertaining to the compulsory continuation schools the school committee is planning to start under the provision of the law of 1913.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Thompson, Towle & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
December	12.35	12.35	12.18	12.20
January	12.14	12.14	12.08	12.09
March	12.30	12.34	12.14	12.22
May	12.32	12.34	12.14	12.20
July	12.34	12.34	12.13	12.17

LIVERPOOL.—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Middlings 7.08, off 3 points. Sales estimated 7000 bales, receipts 19,000, including 10,800 American. Futures opened dull, 1½ to 3½ off, and closed quiet, 2½ to 4 net lower.

DETROIT EDISON

NEW YORK.—Detroit Edison Company will offer to stockholders \$3,400,000 of recently authorized issue of 10-year 6 per cent convertible debenture bonds at par in ratio of 25 per cent to present holding of company's stock.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

Northern States Power Company reports for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1913: Gross earnings, \$3,853,554; increase \$1,235,429; net earnings, \$1,080,028; increase, \$675,358; balance after dividends, \$180,598; increase, \$97,753.

DISBURSEMENT FOR CENTRAL LEATHER CO.

Declaration of Initial Dividend on Common Stock Expected at Meeting of the Directors—Treasury Position Is Strong

EARNINGS ARE LARGER

Every period of depression has its anomalies. And one likely to eventuate at this time is the probable declaration of an initial dividend on the \$39,701,030 common stock of the Central Leather Company.

During the long industrial boom which culminated in 1907 Central Leather was not able to make any record of earnings nor was it in financial position to pay a common dividend. Today earnings are large enough and treasury position so strong that the only argument against a common dividend is the general depression in business and the profound pessimism of the financial centers. But Central Leather directors are strongly inclined to ignore these general arguments. At their meeting in the next few days a small dividend will in all probability be declared, but the board is likely to hesitate to name a regular rate. A distribution of between 2 and 3 per cent is what may be conservatively expected.

Central Leather will in another two weeks end a year of very fair results. Net profits are likely to show a balance of 5 per cent or perhaps fractionally better on the common against 9 per cent last year,—the best year yet in the company's history.

Perhaps the clinching argument for a dividend at this time is the radical alteration in the company's treasury position during the past three years. It was only a short time ago that the company was doing a large portion of its business on borrowed money. Bank loans regularly ran between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. But the change in selling methods ushered in during 1911 has made a decisive difference, with the result that today not only does Central Leather not owe a penny to the banks, but it has \$6,000,000 or more cash on hand and is loaning \$4,000,000 through its banks.

The sole leather industry is in the soundest condition of its long career. There is no accumulation of leather, curtailment is general and will continue, and prices have been wonderfully steady during the year, with a slightly advancing tendency in keeping with the higher world market for hides.

Free leather has not made an iota of difference to Central Leather nor will it. The price of sale leather is cheaper in the United States than in Europe and importations are infinitesimal. In fact, Central Leather is selling several million dollars of its product abroad.

OPERATIONS OF BOSTON & ALBANY

The Boston & Albany has started operation of trains over the eastbound track of its new cut-off at Middlefield, Mass., thus opening an important section of track which has been in process of construction since August, 1911.

The cost of the work, including the taking of land and the construction of a new third track, was \$553,000. The westbound track will be in service in about two weeks and the third track will be finished some time next spring. The two miles of roadway had to be blasted through solid rock in some instances and the course of the Westfield river was diverted by the new construction. It involved the building of two modern concrete bridges and the blasting and excavation of 250,000 yards of rock and 110,000 yards of earth; also 8000 yards of channel excavation.

The work is one of the things the Boston & Albany has done to make its roadbed and bridges of sufficient strength to hold the increasingly heavy engines and cars which are now being operated on the road.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP

NEW YORK.—At organization meeting of directors of International Steam Pump Company no action was taken on election of a president to fill vacancy which has existed some time. Officers were reelected, and C. P. Coleman, formerly president of the International Motor Company, who has been acting vice-president some months, was formally elected to that position.

A director says the plants are not operating at anywhere near capacity, and that as business falls off, costs are proportionately higher.

CENSUS COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON.—A census report just issued showed 12,923,006 bales cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned from the growth of 1913 to Dec. 1, compared with 12,439,036 last year. Round bales included this year are 91,083, compared with 75,772 for 1912. Sea Island included was 69,312, against 60,445.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Gloucester, from Norfolk, with 250 bgs peanuts, 51 bbls spinach.
Str Cambrian, from London, brought 3709 bgs beans, 100 bbs dates.
Str H M Whitney, from New York, brought 118 bbs grape fruit, 400 bbs oranges, four bbs figs, 10 bbs dates, four bbs pineapples, 226 bbs macaroni.
Str H F Dimock, from New York, brought 1334 bbs lemons, 50 bbs raisins, 50 bbs beans, 36 bbs grapefruit, 136 bbs oranges, 962 bbs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1982 bbls 626 bbs, cranberries 490 bbls, Fla and Jam oranges 3151 bbs, California oranges 2364 bbs, grapefruit 870 bbs, lemons 1334 bbs, pineapples 13 crts, raisins 50 bbs, figs 24 pkgs, dates 610 bbs, peanuts 250 bbs, potatoes 9143 bush, sweet potatoes 2 bbls, onions 4899 bush.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.75 @5.10; winter patents, \$4.80 @5.30; winter straights, \$4.50 @4.80; winter clears, \$4.35 @4.60; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80 @4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.20 @4.80.

Milled—Spring bran, \$2.75 @2.25; winter bran, \$2.25 @2.75; middlings, \$2.25 @2.25; mixed feed, \$2.50 @2.20; red dog, \$2.50; cottonseed meal, \$32.75 @33.25; linseed meal \$31 @32.

Corn—Spot, No. 2, yellow, 86¢; transit new kiln dried No. 2, yellow, 81½¢ @82¢; new kiln dried No. 3, yellow, 80½¢ @81¢; new kiln dried yellow, none offering; new No. 2, yellow, 81¢ @81½¢; new No. 3, yellow, 79½¢ @80¢; new yellow, 78½¢ @79¢; ship, new No. 2, yellow, 81¢ @81½¢; new No. 3, yellow, 78¢ @79½¢; new yellow, 77¢ @77½¢.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4.15 @4.20; bolted, \$4.10 @4.15; bag meal, \$1.55 @1.57; cracked corn, \$1.58 @1.60.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 45¢; No. 2 clipped white, 47¢; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 47½¢ @48¢; fancy, 38 lbs 47¢ @47½¢; reg, 36 lbs, 46¢ @46½¢.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @23.50; No. 1 grade, \$21.50 @22¢; No. 2, \$19.50 @20¢; No. 3, \$16.50 @17.50; stock, \$15 @15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$18 @19; oat, \$11 @12.

Eggs—Choice henney and nearby, 44¢ @45¢; eastern extra, 42¢ @43¢; western extra, 40¢ @41¢; western prime firsts, 38¢ @39¢; western firsts, 36¢ @37¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 35¢ @35½¢; western creamery extra, 34¢ @34½¢; western firsts, 29¢ @31¢.

Lard—Raw leaf, 13¢; rendered leaf, 12½¢; pure, 12½¢.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.30 @1.45 per 2-bu. bag; sweet, eastern shore, \$1.75 @2-bbl, 65¢ @85¢ bskt.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, \$2.37½ @2.60; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$2.10 @2.25; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$2.20 @2.40.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.20 @2.25; California, small white, \$3.85 @3.90; yellow eyes, \$2.90 @3; red kidneys, old, \$2.75 @3; new \$3.10.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2.25 @5; northern spy, \$2.50 @4; greenings, \$3 @4; kings, \$3.50 @4.50; sweet apples, \$1 @4 per bu box.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, \$1.50 @2.50 box; California, \$1.50 @3.25; grapefruit, \$2.50 @3.50; pears, per bu box, \$2.50 @3.50; cranberries, \$5 @8.50 bbl, \$1.50 @2.25 crt.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-bbl lots: Crystal dominos 7.25 @7.75; egg tablets, 6.05¢; cubes, 4.85¢; cut loaf, 5.55¢; XXXX powdered, 4.65¢; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.40¢; 25-lb bags and under, 4.55¢ @4.80¢; diamond A, 4.50¢; Ontario A, 4.35¢; empire A, 4.30¢; extra C's, 4.05¢ @4.15¢; yellow C's, 90¢ @94¢. Wholesale grocers quote: Granulated and fine, bbls and 100-bags, \$4.55.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today 1358 tbs 60 bbs 90,974 lbs butter, 366 bbs cheese, 1163 cs eggs; 1912, 787 tbs 24 bbs \$4.255 lbs butter, 261 bbs cheese, 139 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, 4560 pkgs butter, 757 bx cheese, 11,332 cs eggs; 1912, 5578 pkgs butter, 1643 bbs cheese, 5907 cs eggs.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Dec 19—Egg mkt lower at 27¢.

CHICAGO, Dec 19—Butter firm, ex 35½ to 36, Ex lots 34 to ½, pkg st 19½ to 20; receipts 5219. Eggs steady, 1sts 30½ to 31, ordinary 1sts 28 to 29; receipts 2004.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.
The exchanges and balances for today and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

Saturday..... 1913..... 1912.....
Exchanges..... \$26,400,410..... \$27,017,946
Balances..... 1,143,340..... 1,553,120
For week..... 157,316,305..... 170,140,629
Balances..... 8,613,669..... 8,828,960
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$60,069.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK.—Domestic refined and spot raw markets unchanged. London beets steady, Dec. 8s 10½d, Jan. 8s 11½d, May 9s. 4½d.

STANDARD OIL INTERESTS EXPECT GREATER CONSUMPTION

Although Increase of Products and By-Products Last Year Amounted to Nearly Fifty Per Cent, Another Gain as Large Is Anticipated

NEW YORK.—Standard Oil interests admit that the past year's consumption of their products and by-products in this country increased nearly 50 per cent and the world's consumption increased proportionately, and they expect, strange as it may seem, another increase of 50 per cent the coming year.

The principal cause of the enormous increase in consumption the past year has been the automobile industry's development. That industry has been going over some rough roads recently, but the oil people expect no decrease in the consumption of gasoline and motor spirits the next 12 months because agricultural prosperity is unimpaired and crop prospects are unexcelled. Farmers' automobiles and tractors, in other words, will make up the loss of gasoline consumed in pleasure cars.

One of the wonders of modern industry is the rapid growth of the motor spirits end of the oil business. Last February the Standard Oil Company of Indiana began for the first time to produce motor spirits commercially at Whiting, Ind., and the following April it sold 1,000,000 gallons, and today it ships many carloads of motor spirits to farmers in the Saskatchewan wheat belt of Northwest Canada. Motor spirits can be manufactured for three cents a gallon less than gasoline, and it sells for three cents a gallon less, although it has superior qualities for high power machines. The increased use of motor spirits has not decreased the consumption of gasoline, and it is not expected to do so.

It seems peculiar that the use of oil and oil products and by-products, could have increased 50 per cent in a year without much increase in the average of their prices, yet the oil people say that with all the advances of the past year the average is little higher than a year ago.

Oil prices are steady to firm for the reason that consumption shows no ten-

dency to decline in the aggregate. There are enormous profits in the by-products. It has been a confirmed conviction on the part of many customers that products from Pennsylvania were superior to those of the West. The fact is that 160,000 to 200,000 gallons of crude oil are pumped through tank lines—four of them leading out of Ft. Madison, Wis., to Pennsylvania refineries every 24 hours from the mid-continent wells, and most of the products from the Pennsylvania fields are shipped to Europe. The western consumers use the products of western crude oil, just as good probably in nearly all cases as that of Pennsylvania, but many of them do not know it, and pay more than their more enlightened neighbors pay for the same thing.

Presuming that the eastern crude oil possesses some superiority, they are prepared to continue paying a higher price for the products thereof. It never would have paid the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as it existed in former years, to tell their customers the difference. The customers had to pay extra not merely for their delusion but also for the extra transportation—sheer waste in distribution. But it does pay the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to state the facts. It is a competitor of every other oil concern in the world to that extent.

Question is often asked why the Standard Oil employees never strike. One reason is said to be the strong hold that Standard Oil management always has had upon its forces and the sternness of its discipline. A valued official would be asked for his resignation promptly if he made the slightest threat of resigning in case certain ideas or desires of his own were not fully recognized. The salutary effect of that policy in the past cannot be questioned, however much it may be out of line with up-to-date conceptions of corporate power and the exercise thereof.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The feature of the grain markets the past week has been the strength of corn in face of heavy receipts in Chicago. The shortage of supplies at consuming markets, however, provides an active demand, although the eastern markets seem not to be anticipating future requirements to any great degree, but buying mostly for immediate need. Argentine corn continues to be sold in goodly quantities for shipment to New York and Galveston for reshipment to interior points. This corn is giving excellent satisfaction, especially for the making of cracked corn. There is more business being done in oats for deferred than for prompt shipments. Canadian oats still in good demand, and plenty for sale even up to opening of navigation shipment. The No. 2 feed grade is being offered lately, whereas previous offerings have been confined to No. 2 Canadian western and No. 3 Canadian western. While the feed market is strong, not much is being done. Europe has had the same mild weather as on this side, but at this writing it has turned cold there, and feeds, especially oil cake, is firmer as a result. There are indications that corn is going to sell higher later, and that cottonseed meal will be worth about \$1.50 per ton more by spring.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	10c	21c	21c
Boston Corbin	50c	50c	50c
Bohemian	1½	1½	1½
Calaveras	1½	1½	1½
Crown Reserve	1½	1½	1½
First National Copper	3½	3½	3½
Hollingsworth	1½	1½	1½
Houghton	2½	2½	2½
Majestic	25c	25c	25c
Raven	12c	12c	12c
South Lake	4½	4½	4½
Tonopah Mfg	6½	6½	6½

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain late tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight; moderate south to west winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain tonight or Sunday; warmer tonight; moderate south winds.

The trough of low pressure has moved eastward and this morning extends across the country from eastern Canada southwest to Texas. It is attended by much cloudiness with scattered rain and snow. Pressure is normal to high with clear to partly cloudy weather in other portions of the country. Temperatures are lower in the Rocky mountain district and the upper Missouri valley and somewhat higher in the lake region and adjoining sections. The temperature is lowest, 2 below, at Winnipeg and Minneapolis.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 30.12 noon 41
Average in Boston yesterday, 27½.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)
Albany 22 New York 30
Buffalo 32 Philadelphia 30
Chicago 20 Pittsburgh 34
Denver 24 Portland, Me. 24
Des Moines 28 San Francisco 44
Jacksonville 28 St. Louis 28
Kansas City 40 Washington 28
Nantucket 38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:10 High water,
Sun sets 4:34 4:40 a.m., 4:46 p.m.
Length of day 9:04

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:44 P. M.

STUDENTS FROM SOUTH HONOR MRS. W. D. GAY

Students, whose homes are in the South, attending colleges of Greater Boston gave Mrs. William D. Gay a surprise gathering at her home, 40 Irving street, Cambridge, last night. Mrs. Gay is a native of Alabama and her home has been the meeting place of the southern students ever since she came north. The increasing numbers of southern students who came north to study resulted in the formation of a Southern Club, of which Mrs. Gay is the regent.

A silver bowl, with ladle, cups and tray, was presented to her by the club last night, the committee on entertainment and program being Arthur K. Reading, Miss Gertrude McShane of Boston, Miss Roma Nickerson of Wellesley, Miss Mary Joe Lazarus, Morris B. Mitchell of the Harvard law school, J. J. Durrett of the Harvard medical school and Hugh D. Hitt, an instructor at Harvard.

DRY GOODS AND CROP CONDITION

CHICAGO.—John V. Farwell Company says: As the business situation is to a large degree dependent on crop conditions, it is pleasing to note from the latest government report that the condition of growing wheat is four points higher than a year ago. In sections of the South advance orders booked for the spring show a decided demand for light-weight wool goods. Manufacturers have sensed the demand and are putting their looms on this merchandise.

UNION OIL CO. IS PROSPEROUS

LOS ANGELES.—Although directors of Union Oil Company passed the January dividend, they announced that next July dividends will be resumed on a minimum basis of 4 per cent per annum.

President Stewart said the situation has been chiefly brought about by too much prosperity. Volume of business doubled in four years with no corresponding increase in capital stock.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK.—Following changes are shown in the weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks:

	Dec. 20, 1913	Increase
Loans	\$1,851,775,000	\$1,319,000
Net deposits	1,382,548,000	6,560,000
Circulation	44,630,000	0
Specie	318,092,000	7,684,000
Legal tenders	78,457,000	413,000
Banks cash in vits.	336,108,000	6,562,000
Tr cash in vits.	60,541,000	75,300
Aggregate cash res.	396,649,000	6,671,000
True cos res mem.	47,224,000	1,196,000
Surplus reserve	10,110,500	5,01

Leading Events in Athletics

FOUR TEAMS PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE IN NEW YORK CITY

Harvard Is Looked Upon as Favorite to Defeat Columbia, Yale and Princeton for the Famous Rice Trophy

START NEXT MONDAY

FORMER CHAMPIONS	Won	Lost
1892—Columbia	9 1/2	2 1/2
1893—Columbia	8 1/2	3 1/2
1894—Harvard	9	1
1895—Harvard	8 1/2	3 1/2
1896—Harvard	10	0
1897—Harvard	10	0
1898—Harvard	10 1/2	1 1/2
1899—Harvard	8 1/2	3 1/2
1900—Columbia	8 1/2	3 1/2
1901—Yale	7 1/2	4 1/2
1902—Columbia	7 1/2	4 1/2
1903—Harvard	9	1
1904—Harvard	8 1/2	3 1/2
1905—Harvard	10 1/2	1 1/2
1906—Columbia	11 1/2	1 1/2
1907—Columbia	10 1/2	3 1/2
1908—Princeton	8 1/2	3 1/2
1909—Harvard-Yale	7	5
1910—Columbia	8 1/2	3 1/2
1911—Columbia	10 1/2	1 1/2
1912—Columbia	8	4

NEW YORK—Chess players representing Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Princeton will meet here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the twenty-second annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Chess Association. The games will be played at the Murray Hill hotel. Columbia now holds the handsome trophy presented by Professor Rice.

Since these tournaments were started in 1892 Harvard has won nine championships and tied once with Yale, Columbia has also won nine titles. Yale comes next with one victory and a tie to her credit with Princeton next with one victory, that of 1908. Harvard leads the four other colleges in number of points scored, having 162 1/2 to her credit, with Columbia a close second at 155. Yale is third with 105 and Princeton last with 81 1/2.

Harvard is generally considered to be the favorite to win this year and she will go into the tournament with a team considerably stronger than last year, when she finished only half a point behind the champion. B. Winkelman, who is captain of this year's Crimson quartet, plays at board 1, the same position he held in 1912. The other players, F. M. Corrier, D. M. Beers and W. M. Washburn, are new to intercollegiate chess, but as they were able to defeat veterans of 1912 for the places, they must be stronger than the last year's men. J. R. Morton, one of the substitutes, was a regular member last year.

Columbia is not expected to be as strong as last year. All of her present team are new men and they have not shown up in practice as strongly as did the 1912 championship quartet. J. M. Bird is captain of the team and he will play at board 4, while H. E. Leeds, D. E. Ehrlich and E. F. Korbus will be at the other boards in the order named.

Princeton with three of her 1912 team expects to make a better showing than at any time since 1908 when the Orange and Black won the championship. W. E. Stockton will be at the first board with Capt. G. W. Jarman, Jr., at number 2 and E. S. Carter at 3. These are the three veterans and they will have as a team-mate W. B. Chamberlin.

In Capt. C. C. Job and R. Beach, Yale will present two veterans. B. A. Quarels and H. G. Hooker are the other two on the quartet. The Blue varsity has played a number of dual practice meets this fall with rather indifferent success, but hopes to finish second to Harvard in the coming contest. The points scored by the four colleges in previous meets follow:

RESULT OF CHESS TOURNAIS	Harvard	Columbia	Yale	Princeton
1892	7 1/2	9	2 1/2	0
1893	8 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	0
1894	9	8	1	0
1895	8 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	4
1896	10	10	0	0
1897	10	10	0	0
1898	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2	0
1899	8 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2
1900	6	6	3 1/2	1 1/2
1901	5 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2
1902	7 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
1903	9	9	4 1/2	4 1/2
1904	8 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4
1905	8 1/2	8 1/2	7	6
1906	8 1/2	8 1/2	11 1/2	1
1907	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2
1908	8 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
1909	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1910	6	6	8 1/2	7 1/2
1911	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	2 1/2
1912	7 1/2	8	4 1/2	0
Totals	162 1/2	155	105	81 1/2

1914 COACHES AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—With the acceptance Friday of membership on the Princeton graduate football coaching committee for 1914, by Knox Taylor '95, and Roscoe Sheffield '02, the personnel of the committee was completed. The other members, who previously had accepted are: K. L. Ames '90, chairman; D. G. Herring '07, and Barclay H. Farr '12.

As all the members of the committee favor open play, it is believed this style of football will be used at Princeton next year. Taylor and Ames were members of the committee in charge when Princeton won in 1911.

INDIANA WANTS GLAZE
BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Ralph Glaze, who has filled so satisfactorily the position of athletic director at Baylor University in Texas, is being urged to accept a similar position at the University of Indiana.

TENNIS LEADERS STILL CONSIDER RANK AND RULES

President Wrenn States New York Meeting Is One of Most Important Ever Held Here

NEW YORK—When the second session of the special meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association is completed here tonight, it is expected that the ranking of the men and women players of this country for 1913 will be made public. President R. D. Wrenn presided at the opening session here Friday. It was held behind closed doors and several matters of importance were carefully considered by the executive committee appointed to consider the amateur and service rules.

The ranking list of players for the season of 1912 was offered and reviewed by M. S. Charlack of the Crescent A. C. (chairman), George T. Ade of the Westchester Country Club, and C. M. Ball, Jr., of the Crescent A. C.

The work of the committee was assisted by a large chart hung upon the wall of the small banquet room, and upon which the names of the leading 100 players appeared.

Palmer E. Freshy of Boston, Howard W. Lewis of Philadelphia and Robert Le Roy of this city offered the amateur rule for discussion. Dwight F. Davis of St. Louis and George Peabody Gardner, Jr., of Boston being absent.

Harold H. Hackett of this city and William J. Clothier of Philadelphia offered the changes proposed in the service rules. Karl H. Behr of the committee was absent.

In speaking of the work done President Wrenn said: "It is doubtful if the new amateur rule, over which we are working, will be properly formulated so as to be issued at the same time, although it may be. Altogether, we are having one of the most important sessions I have ever known in the history of the Lawn Tennis Association, although some of our good work will not be advanced to a place where it can be made public until later on."

Among the officials present were Henry W. Slocum, vice-president; A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, secretary; Richard Stevens, treasurer; E. F. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y.; William A. Larned, Raymond D. Little and J. O. Ames of Providence.

ST. NICHOLAS TO MEET BOSTON A. A. IN HOCKEY MATCH

Former College Players Compose Teams That Open Local Inter-city Series of 1914 Tonight

Inter-city hockey will get its start in this city this evening when the Boston Athletic Association seven meets the St. Nicholas team of New York in the Boston Arena. Both teams have been practicing for some days and are in splendid early-season form.

Both of the teams are made up of former college players. Morgan and Dole are the former Harvard players now representing St. Nicholas, while former Capt. Stanley and Loutrel of Yale are also members of the New York seven. Von Bernuth, the old Columbia man, will be seen at his old position at coverpoint and will have Gross, a graduate of St. Paul's School, on the outer surface with him. Ellis, formerly of Toronto University, will play center, while Pierson will work in the goal position.

With one exception the lineup of the B. A. A. will be the same as that which went against Harvard last Saturday night. Charles Foote, who formerly played with the Pilgrim A. A. will work for at least one half on the wing in place of Osgood. Foote will in all probability play during the first period and then Osgood with his wonderful speed will be sent against the New Yorkers.

The lineup:
ST. NICHOLAS
Osgood, l.w. r.w. Stanley
Hicks, c. c. Ellis
Clifford, r.w. r.w. Loutrel
Sortwell, r.w. r.w. Dole
Huntington, c.p. c.p. Gross
Foster, p. p. Von Bernuth
Canterbury, g. g. Pierson

PENN CREW WANTS RACE WITH YALE

PHILADELPHIA—An invitation has been extended to Yale to meet the University of Pennsylvania crew in a dual race on the Schuylkill river next spring. The announcement was made at a meeting of the rowing committee of the latter university Friday and members of the committee expressed the opinion that the invitation would be accepted.

The committee favored the participation of the Red and Blue crew in the proposed three-cornered regatta with Princeton and Columbia on Carnegie lake on May 9. Invitations to compete in the annual regatta at Annapolis were discussed and probably will be accepted. Pennsylvania's football committee also met and discussed the football schedule for 1914. While the schedule had not been completed, it was said that the Michigan and Carlisle elevens would meet Pennsylvania again next fall.

O'BRIEN ELECTED AT PURDUE
LAFAYETTE, Ind.—H. S. O'Brien of Wabash, Ind., has been elected captain of the Purdue football team for 1914. He played halfback on this year's eleven.

EXPECT STRONG SOCCER TEAM AT PENN NEXT YEAR

Largest and Most Promising Squad so Far Reports to Coach Stewart, With Prospects for Each Position Very Bright

VETERAN MATERIAL

PHILADELPHIA—Prospects of turning out a strong varsity soccer football team at the University of Pennsylvania next spring are considered very bright by Coach Stewart, who has one of the largest and most promising squads that has ever appeared at Franklin field for this sport. There are some 19 men in the squad who appear to have good prospects of winning one of the 15 regular positions. All of them are working hard and have shown good form up to the present time. The leading candidates for the forward positions are Captain Bell, Frazier, Houston, Thayer, de Gaudenzi, Johnson, Kennedy, Diston and Baron. Several of these men, on the team last year, will probably hold their places. Frazier, moved this year from outside right to center forward, has shown marked ability in the position. Thayer, last year's center forward, is now playing a first-class game at inside. The greatest rivalry at present is between Diston and Baron, for the outside left position. Both have been playing well and either is competent to fill the place.

Among the candidates for the halfback positions the most promising are Dunstan, Hirst, Mofley, Sexton, Squirr and Mhr. The first three men mentioned were members of last year's team, but will have to work hard to retain their positions. Mohr is showing up well and has a good chance of making the team. He has starred consistently in every game in which he has played and is one of the smart halfbacks on the entire squad. Sexton has also shown good varsity form. Captain Bell, who played a star game at center halfback last year, is now playing on the forward line.

The men whom Coach Stewart is considering for the fullback positions are Smith, Webster, Chan and Leeds. Webster and Smith at present seem to be showing the best form. At goal, Howell, who filled the position last year, seems to have the call, although Rodman has been putting up a splendid game at goal on the second team.

DORZIAS MAKES STRENGTH MARK

PHILADELPHIA—Michael Dorzias, a Greek athlete, who is studying at the University of Pennsylvania, is today being credited as the strongest athlete in the world following his performance Friday of registering a total of 1890 kilograms on the standard testing machines in the university gymnasium.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director for the university, who witnessed the tests, declared that in his opinion Dorzias is the strongest man in the world.

Dorzias earlier in the year made a new Pennsylvania, and what is claimed to be, an intercollegiate record of 1774 kilograms. This was almost equalled Thursday by Kenneth C. Withrow, a freshman, who registered 1700 kilograms, and the Greek was spurred on to make another trial Friday.

MURPHY WILLING TO TALK TRADE

CHICAGO—C. L. Herzog, new manager of the Cincinnati Baseball Club, has been offered his first chance to show his ability as a trader. President Murphy of the Chicago National league club inviting him to look over the club's reserve list as a preliminary to a possible deal.

Murphy said he was not after any particular member of the Cincinnati team, but thought a trade might be arranged. The invitation was made over the telephone between Chicago and Cincinnati, and Murphy claims to have been the first to congratulate Herzog on his new position.

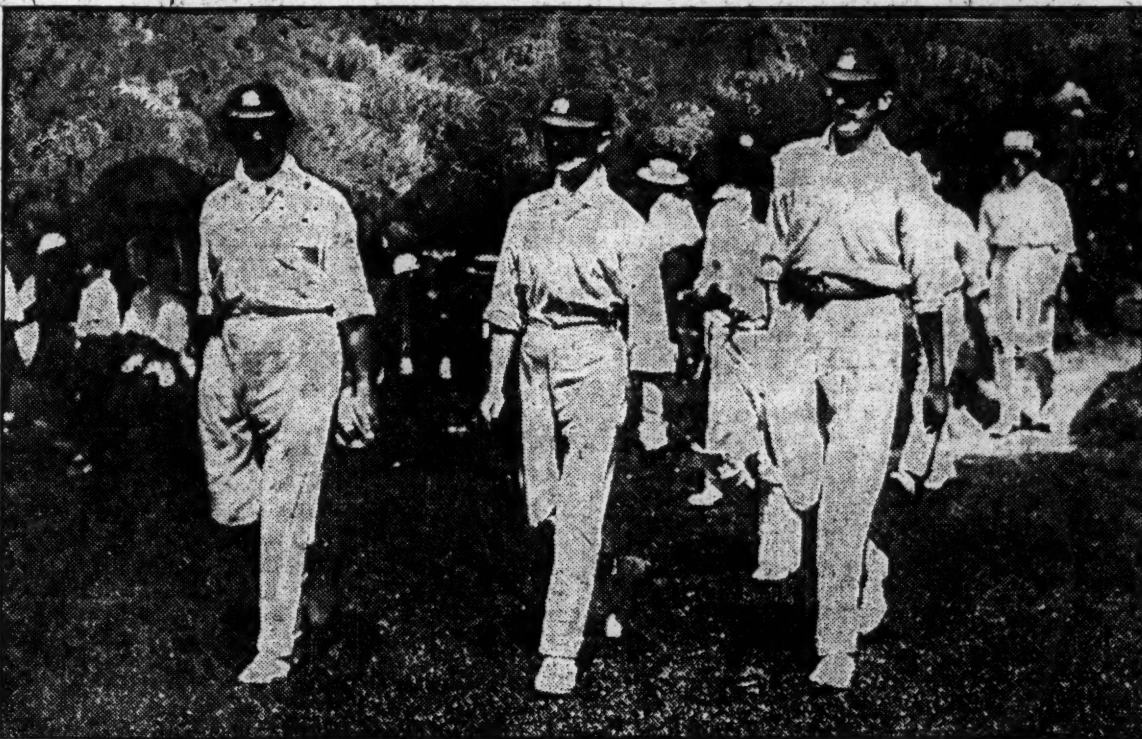
SWARTHMORE TO MEET HAVERFORD

PHILADELPHIA—Swarthmore and Haverford colleges have agreed to resume football relations after an interval of 10 years and fixed Nov. 21 as the date for next year's game. Both are institutions in the suburbs of this city and for many years were famous rivals.

Of the 23 games played from 1879, when first they met on the gridiron, until 1904, when football relations were severed, Swarthmore won 12, Haverford 10, and one was tied.

M. A. C. HOCKEY TEAM WINS
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Superior passing and shooting resulted in the victory of the Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey team Friday afternoon over Williams by a score of 8 to 1. The clever team work of Captain Jones and Hutchinson of the visitors was the feature.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN SOUTH AFRICA



THE MARYLEBONE CRICKET CLUB TEAM TAKING FIELD IN WESTERN PROVINCES MATCH

REVERE BOWLERS GET TWO RECORDS IN LEAGUE MATCH

Team Single and Total Are the New World's Marks Set Up in the Suburban Series

Members of the Revere team of the Suburban Bowling League are today being congratulated for their splendid bowling in the match with Somerville Friday night when they established two new world's records. The first record to go was that for a team single, the new mark being 604, which bettered the former record held by the Chelsea team of the Greater Boston League by six pins.

Not content with this record, the Revere team piled up a total pinfall of 1712, which is 72 pins better than the previous record held by the Kids of Worcester. John Christopher, had the best individual total of 300, while every member of the team bettered 300. The result of the league matches follows:

Team	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Revere	502	540	604	1712							
Somerville	440	432	464	1336							
Chelsea	434	529	561	1524							
Ball Square	404	405	491	1300							
Chelsea Square	500	540	528	1568							
Boulevard	511	526	491	1528							
Prospect	479	529	569	1577							
Everett	504	542	511	1557							
Cambridge	403	484	416	1303							
Malden	409	400	473	1282							
Ossum	445	400	490	1335							
Quincy	426	478	498	1402							
Auditorium	463	452	483	1398							

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Pinfall	Ave
American	30	10	14,229	474
Globe	27	15	14,046	468
Transcript	23	17	14,009	468
Monitor	20	30	13,854	455
Herald	17	23	12,683	429
Post	16	24	12,846	401
Herald	14	20	13,640	434
Globe	13	27	13,537	431

VANDERBILT HAS HARD SCHEDULE

NASHVILLE—The Vanderbilt football schedule, as announced Friday night, shows that the eleven will have ahead of them in 1914 one of the hardest schedules in their history. Two early dates are not yet decided, but they are sure to be filled in by smaller college elevens.

An opening game will be played Oct. 3 in this city, and the following Saturday Vanderbilt will play Michigan at Ann Arbor. Oct. 17 is also open, and after that the Commodore's complete schedule of games will be:

Oct. 24, North Carolina, at Nashville; 31, Virginia, at Nashville;
Nov. 7, Tennessee, at Nashville; 14, Auburn, at Birmingham; 20, Syracuse, at Nashville.

EBBETS WILL SEE HERRMANN TODAY

CINCINNATI, O.—Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn National Baseball Club was due to arrive here today to confer with President A. G. Herrmann of the Cincinnati club about the \$25,000 deal for J. B. Tinker, former manager of the Reds.

President Ebbets, when he left New York, declared that under baseball law the agreement made with President Herrmann must stand despite its repudiation by the directors of the Cincinnati club.

PHONE COMPANY IN COURT

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Telephone Company, employing 400 telephone operators, was attacked in the courts Friday, charged with employing women in violation of the women's hours of service act.

YALE DEFEATS RENNELS

TROY, N. Y.—Yale's varsity basketball team won the opening game of its season here Friday night defeating Rensselaer P. I. by a score of 30 to 17.

DANVERS SCHOOL PAPER OUT
DANVERS, Mass.—The Holten, the magazine of the Danvers high school, has been issued by the new staff of pupil publishers.

BASKETBALL AT ALLEGHENY NOW LOOKS GOOD

Coach Hammett and Captain Nicholls Have Fine Squad From Which to Select Fast College Five

HAS FINE SCHEDULE

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Prospects of turning out one of the strongest basketball teams that has ever represented Allegheny College appear to be very bright this winter. Captain Nicholls and Coach Hammett have been working hard with the candidates during the past few weeks and the team is beginning to show true championship form.

Seldom, if ever, has there been such a fine squad out from which the team may be picked. At present some 18 men are reporting each night, thus making possible unusually fast and exciting practice games.

Ramsey and Zeiwis, two of the best men in the 1913 squad, have been lost. The contest of center is very close and exciting. With the withdrawal of Zeiwis from the squad, the contest has narrowed down to Parks, McKay and Kramer, of which the first two mentioned seem to have the advantage.

In addition to the varsity men, there are practically all of last year's second team out. The freshman class has put forward three good men in Every, Putney and Barnhart.

Captain Nicholls is, as usual, finding the basket with ease and precision. Jontner is playing well up to his standard of last year. Thomas, Lindberg, Graham, Dunbar and Cox have all been out regularly and all are playing as well as ever. Dunbar is proving himself to be one of the fastest men on the floor and is without question the best shooting guard on the team.

Manager Carr has provided a very strong schedule. There will be 14 games played, six of which will take place on the home floor and eight on the floors of the opponents. The full schedule follows:

Jan. 16, Geneva, at Meadville; 31, W. & J., at Meadville.
Feb. 6, Grove City, at Meadville; 12, University of Rochester, at Meadville; 20, Carnegie Tech., at Meadville; 25, Pittsburgh Collegians, at Meadville; 27, Syracuse, at Syracuse; 28, University of Rochester, at Rochester.
March 5, Ohio Wesleyan, at Delaware; 6, Buchtel, at Akron; 13, Carnegie Tech., at Pittsburgh; 14, Grove City, at Grove City; 19, Geneva, at Beaver Falls; 20, W. & J., at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AUDITORIUM MAKES PROGRESS

SAN FRANCISCO—Work on the \$1,000,000 municipal auditorium, which is being erected on the block bounded by Larkin, Grove, Park and Hayes streets, is progressing rapidly and the structural steel is nearly all in place. Plans for the building call for a four-story structure. A feature of the auditorium is the octagonal dome 100 feet in diameter, says the Examiner. The steel structure of this dome will be exposed and will present a strong architectural effect.

The seating capacity of the building will be about 12,000. Space has been set aside in the main auditorium to accommodate from 4000 to 4500 banquets. On the third and fourth floors there will be committee rooms and exhibit spaces. The building will be of California granite, and with the city hall will form the keynote of the civic center scheme.

ALAMEDA DESIRES NETATORIUM

SAN FRANCISCO—Establishment of a municipal natatorium was unanimously endorsed in a mass meeting of Alameda citizens recently and the city council petitioned to provide funds for its construction.

PICKUPS

Baseball fans will await the outcome of tomorrow's conference between President Ebbets and J. B. Tinker with much interest.

J. T. Sheppard, former outfielder of the Chicago Nationals and now with Cincinnati, is anxious to secure his release from the latter team that he may be manager of the Toledo Club.

The appointment of Catcher Henry of the Washington Americans as hockey coach at Amherst recalls the fact that he was one of the best all-round athletes ever turned out by that college.

Manager Griffith of the Washington Americans is credited with the statement that Manager Clarke of the Pittsburgh Nationals has promised to let him have Outfielder Mitchell if waivers can be secured.

C. L. Herzog has at last attained his ambition of being made manager of a baseball club. He will have a hard position on his hands at Cincinnati and if he makes good will receive all kinds of praise.

It is reported that President Somers of the Cleveland Americans is considering the placing of B. B. McRoy, recent secretary of the Boston Red Sox, in charge of the Toledo Club of the American Association.

The Detroit Americans will be divided into two teams next spring and play 34 exhibition games between March 28 and April 14. Manager Jennings will have charge of the first squad and Assistant-Manager Burke of the second.

THIRD DATES ARE NOT YET SETTLED

Harvard's varsity hockey schedule for 1914 has not yet been announced because Manager R. St. B. Boyd has been unable to come to agreements with the Yale and Princeton managements regarding the rink at which the third contest of their series, if one is necessary, should be played.

Harvard believes the third game in the Princeton series should be staged in Boston. The Tigers have already arranged to play the Boston A. A., Toronto University and Dartmouth at the local rink and should have, by the time the last game of the series with Harvard falls due, as intimate an acquaintance with the conditions and playing surface as the Crimson players.

BROWN COACH FOR NEXT FALL NOT YET NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The question as to who will be head coach of the Brown University football team for next fall is today undecided. The athletic board and captains of seven former Brown football teams met Friday night and for more than five hours debated the question, but when the meeting dissolved after midnight the problem was as much in the air as ever.

Not only was no successor to Coach Robinson named, but it now looks as if none would be chosen in the next two weeks. The athletic board passed a resolution under the terms of which, if it is finally adopted, the coach for 1914 will be selected by the captains of all the teams since 1895, in conjunction with the athletic board.

Seven captains of those teams since 1903 attended the meeting and spoke on the situation. The captains who attended were Schwinn, Schwartz, Pryor, McKay, Spradling, Ashbaugh and Henry. Captain-elect Mitchell also attended the meeting and spoke.

PRINCETON SWIMMERS WIN

NEW YORK—Princeton defeated the College of the City of New York in a swimming meet Friday night in the C. C. N. Y. swimming pool by 40 to 19. Princeton took first place in all the events except the fancy diving, which was won by Berman.

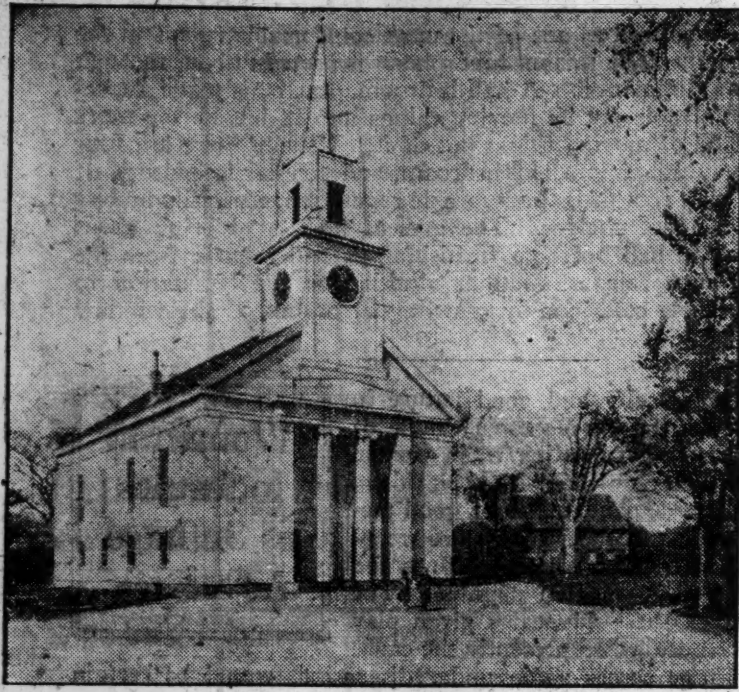
BROWN TO LEAD SECOND SEVEN

P. M. Brown '15 has been appointed captain of the Harvard second varsity hockey team for this season. The team will have a regular schedule the same as the second baseball and football teams. The seven defeated the freshmen Friday by a score of 3 to 2.

Fur Coats CAPS GLOVES</

THE HOME FORUM

Manasseh Cutler's Church, Hamilton, Mass.



ONE of the great men of New England was Manasseh Cutler. A graduate of Yale, member of the bar, licensed to preach—he was ordained and settled as minister over a parish in the town of Hamilton. After the battle of Lexington his eloquence fired the hearts of the patriots to enlist. He was later made a chaplain in the patriot army and he must have been a fighting chaplain, as he was presented with a horse for gallantry on the field of battle. He was the first baptist in New England, describing and classifying 3000 plants, according to the system of Linnaeus. He was one of the first party to

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When one door is shut another is opened.—Gervantes.

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Pushing the Parcel Post

Under the title "Our Triumphant Parcel Post," the Indianapolis News says editorially:

"The way our parcel post is going is so triumphantly and characteristically American as to be almost amusing. And it was American in the prelude as well as the performance. It is ancient and scandalous history to recall how for years we tried in vain to get a parcel post. . . . Hardly had it started before

we consolidated the first two zones. Then we increased the weight limit from 11 to 20 pounds. Now Postmaster General Burleson proposes to raise the limit to 50 pounds for all distances. Congress will have to authorize the extension and we suppose it will. There will be no change of rates involved in the change of weights. Looked at as a whole we do not know of anything so creditable to the genius of Americans as the final establishment and development of the parcel post."

LOVING INVITATIONS OF CHRIST JESUS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COME unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," is the loving invitation of Christ Jesus. He had just been reproaching the cities in which his mighty works had been done for their impenitence and unbelief, and thanking his heavenly Father that He had hidden the power of understanding spiritual things from those wise and prudent in worldly lore, but had "revealed them unto babes." What a wealth of yearning in that word "Come!" Come, all that are burdened with the cares of this material world, all that are sick and sinful and weary of earth's sorrows and elusive joys, longing for peace; Come, "and I will give you rest."

What authority had this man of humble origin, lowly in social standing, who was hated and persecuted by his own countrymen, and who was finally crucified with malefactors, to make this promise of rest? In the seventeenth chapter of John we find him praying: "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This is the answer. God, the Father of us all, sent him to shed the light of a spiritual life over a material world and glow forever, to brighten the rugged pathway of mankind out of the belief in materiality, up to the throne of grace—the understanding of God as Love, and man created in His image.

Always, as we follow our Master's footsteps through the Gospels, we find the ineffable peace of his presence, his unceasing love flowing to all however deeply fallen away in thought from God. Witness his salutation to Judas, who had just betrayed him with a kiss into the hands of the mob: "Friend, wherefore art thou come?" Here was no trace of resentment; but pity and unspeakable love because he recognized the perfect man whereas others saw only a disciple who had fallen. Jesus was ever willing to help all who listened to his loving "Come."

The restless, seething world is seeking happiness through material means and amusements, but finds only further

unrest and a penalty to pay. Permanent peace is in Christ Jesus; in him whose "yoke is easy" and whose "burden is light." But to quit the active arena of life to find rest is not following in the Wayshower's path. Activity is the law of Love, a law which he practised in working for others. He did not work through hygiene, medicine or creed, but through the mighty power of God; through the divine Principle, Love. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, says with spiritual insight: "Jesus' spiritual origin and understanding enabled him to demonstrate the facts of being,—to prove irrefutably how spiritual Truth destroys material error, heals sickness, and overcomes death" (p. 315).

The "most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health, p. 313), gave another loving invitation to the world at the feast of the tabernacles when he said: "If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink." "This spake he of the Spirit," the disciple John explains, "which they that believe on him should receive." The Saviour's heart was longing for all mankind to come into the out-stretched arms of a loving, life-giving God, whom he knew to be ready to heal sin, disease, and death in thought, and to restore consciousness to its primal state—the harmony of spiritual man and the spiritual universe where Mind reigns supreme, and where "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." This God-sent man, who declared himself to be the Way, said in the sixteenth chapter of Mark: "And these signs shall follow them that believe. In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

The Messiah's emphatic statement has been verified in Christian Science over and over again, and its truth is being attested daily and hourly. Mrs. Eddy ar-

The Curtain of the Dark

The curtain of the dark
Is pierced by many a rent;
Out of the star-wells, spark on spark
Trickles through night's torn tent.

Grief is a tattered tent
Where through God's light doth shine.
Who glances up, at every rent
Shall catch a ray divine.

—Lucy Larcom.

From Miniature Painter to Short Story Writer

AS an illustration of how slight may be the occasion which turns a comparatively unknown name into one of popularity, the reading of a short story by Miss Martha Thompson Daviess before a circle of friends might be cited. Scarcely five years ago the author of "Miss Selina Lue" and "The Tinder Box" was known in Nashville, Tenn., as a miniature painter and to a wide circle of friends as a delightful companion.

The short story, however, brought insistent demands for more such work, and her first book was written out of a stored experience, and with all the zest of work that had been attempted only when the stock of material was replenished. Besides writing the five stories now constituting her literary product, Miss Daviess has found time not only to continue her miniature painting and make arts and crafts jewelry, but also to supervise a farm and organize woman suffrage societies. She has ancestors who prefigure her own versatile activity. The Bookman, from whose pages some of these details are taken, says that her great-grand-uncle helped draft the Kentucky state constitution; her paternal grandfather was the most celebrated raconteur of his time; and her grandmother, also Martha Thompson Daviess, edited the first "woman's page" in this country, in the Home and Farm of Springfield, Mass.

The Bookman shows an intimate photograph of Miss Daviess in boudoir costume, seated by the open fire in a dignified room full of old mahogany furniture. The tea table is beside her, the kettle has just been set off the hob, and she is entertaining a small young man in short socks and belted blouse, who, seated upon a stool opposite, is so intent upon the smiling face of his hostess that he is holding his sprigged china cup at a perilous angle.

Indian Summer

There came a darkness on the autumn hills
That suddenly hid the glory of the leaves,
The rich, high tapestries of the earth's room.

Hushed rains descended, and a veil of mist
Shut from my eyes the crimson and the gold.

Imperial purple and embroidered red.
Beauty was lost
To one who craved it in solemn time,
The sad year's long, slow-marching afternoon.

Then lo! I saw a lamp at the valley's door,
And a young girl with summer's vanished smile
Passed down the singing corridors, and blazed
With suns miraculous the vested hills.

—Charles Hanson Towne, in Ainslee's.

To Love

To love one's country is patriotic.
To love one's fellowman is Christ-like.

—Progressive Teacher.

Good Cheer

People who have done things which have made them famous, such as winning great battles or filling high offices, often have what are called "ovations." Hundreds of people get together and make a procession, perhaps, or go into a great hall and make speeches, all to show that they recognize what the great man has done. . . . Men work very hard sometimes for a whole lifetime to earn a few things of this sort.

But how much greater a thing it would be for a man to have every man, woman and child in his own town know and love his face because it is full of kindly good cheer! Such a man has a perpetual "ovation," year in and year out, whenever he walks on the street, whenever he enters a friend's house.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

American Characteristics

The American characteristics have changed and are still changing from those which were familiar and well-nigh universal when I was a boy; but they are none the less definite, and are growing constantly more marked. The American of today is cosmopolitan in his attitude toward other countries, but he is more than ever strongly American. He is not open to Wentworth Higginson's criticism of a distinguished citizen of the United States that "to be really cosmopolitan a man must feel at home even in his own country."—Henry Cabot Lodge (1913).

Locomotive Stephenson Made

An old locomotive made by George Stephenson and presented to Armstrong College, Newcastle, Eng., by Sir Lindsay Wood, is to be placed in the quadrangle of the college.

Altruism Reciprocal

Altruism is a game two must play at, and it must be played cheerfully. You must not try to be an altruist all the time. You must take your turn being the other. If it is your duty to make him happy, it is equally his duty to make you happy. You must give him the opportunity.—S. M. Crothers.

AS TO THE VALUE OF "GREEK SLAVE"

THE sale of Hiram Powers' "Greek Slave" for \$1000 has opened the question of the essential value of art works. This statue brought Powers, it is said, \$11,000, equivalent to \$25,000 today. What has caused this enormous increase? Usually a work of art gains rather than loses by time. Gutzon Borglum, the New York sculptor, gives his explanation of the phenomenon to the New York Post. He thinks that what gives an art work vitality and permanent value is its reflection of its own time. The old Greek works are as valuable today as they were a century since or more so, and doubtless worth far more than they were rated at in their own day. The work of Hiram Powers was valued in its time because it was wonderful that so good a piece of work should be produced by an American. But it was not original, it was only a reflection of the old Greek manner and thousands of statues as good, this sculptor avers, are turned out in the United States today. The works that have some vital relation to their own time retain their charm and meaning.

Mr. Borglum also asserts that another reason why the "Greek Slave" lacked lasting power was because the sculptor cut four "Greek Slaves." This dulling of a first inspiration by mere repetition is held to be accountable for the decline of

much modern work. The sculptor who does his own work in marble instead of trusting it to those who copy his model, or who at least does all the finishing work, is the man who puts himself into the finished marble and makes it lastingly interesting to others. Marbles that have great value are cut by the sculptor himself.

Recovery of a Rembrandt From America

One of the most beautiful pictures of the great Dutch master Rembrandt has been recovered from America by a wealthy citizen of Amsterdam, Holland. The picture represents Lucretia, the Roman, and was painted in 1664, thus belonging to the master's best period. It seems to have been neglected in C. D. Borden's collection, for when this collection was sold in London, in February, this year, the "Lucretia" was bought at a comparatively low price by the firm of Knoedler, picture dealers. The picture was coated with many layers of varnish, which made the background quite indistinguishable. When it was cleaned and restored, however, it revealed itself in all its glory, and the price paid by the Amsterdam purchaser is said considerably to exceed half a million florins.

HUMAN HOPE LOOKS YET HIGHER

ALEXANDER wept rather early in the story. Columbus and his fellow voyagers were yet to be heard from as well as Livingston and Stanley and Peary and the rest. Now that all the corners of the earth are pretty well plotted by the geographers, and the new regions north and south are mapped, the urge to discovery is taking the amazing form of star gazing. Most papers or magazines of note in these days with more or less expectation under the detached weighing of possibilities, discuss the questions, Are the planets inhabited? Will earth ever hold communication with them? One of the latest estimates of the problem emanates from the Easy Chair of Harpers magazine. One of the modern counter-propositions is that the planets so far as known cannot be inhabited because they have no water that flows. This is to dash with flowing water, says the Easy Chair the human interest in possible cousins in Mars, though earth's estimate is not necessarily the final word for the universe. Just because we do not know, creatures that exist without water is no proof, this editor hints, that there may not be creatures who do so exist. These objectors to the possibility of inhabitants in Mars think all the stars and planets exist only to condition the earth.

But the Easy Chair would fain admonish us to withhold judgment. Were all the millions of books made only that a few strong ones may be? Is the human hope that some day all the houses may be masterpieces of architecture overflooded? Is not the writer of the small book better for having tried to make as good a book as he could? Is not the generous human conception of a possible rightness everywhere in itself the actual promise of that perfection? Questions like these the Easy Chair sets astir in year.

New York's First Free School Opened in 1806

VISITORS from abroad to the public schools of the United States sometimes express surprise on learning that people of good financial standing send their children to the public schools. They suppose that the famous free schools of the United States are merely for children whose parents cannot "afford to pay" for their schooling. Observation of the schools, however, quickly explains why nearly all the people send their children to the public schools in preference to private ones. There are advantages on both sides, for the public schools with all their facilities have not yet supplied teachers enough to care always for the individual needs of each pupil; on the other hand children learn so much from each other and from the community life of a big school that parents think the lack of individual training—which some people say home should supply—is more than compensated for by the other benefits of public school life.

Records of the first public or free schools in New York city, as cited by L. E. Tucker in the New York Sun, show, however, that they were started for such children as could not pay for teaching or were not included in the schools supported by the churches. Indeed the first

state school act in 1805 said that it was for the establishment of a free school for the education of poor children "who do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society." The population of New York was then about 75,000 and there were only 141 teachers in all the private and church schools combined. Less than 20 years later we find 1245 teachers employed in the free evening schools alone.

The free school idea in New York was started by 100 prominent citizens who memorialized the Legislature on behalf of the children growing up without any teaching. De Witt Clinton became president of the Free School Society and his name stands first, pledging \$200, on the subscription book. Gifts for money were sent out and the income was limited to \$10,000 a year. The city now yearly spends millions for its free public schools. On May 19, 1806, in the old mission house in Banker, now Madison street, near Pearl, was opened the first free school. There were 42 pupils, and William Smith was the teacher. What is known as the Lancasterian system was adopted, by which pupils were divided into groups of 10 or 15 with a monitor for each group. The originator of this

system was Joseph Lancaster. A memorial of the time said that he had traveled extensively for the purpose of introducing his system of education, which is "rapidly extending the blessings of education to millions who might not otherwise be lifted out from the darkness of ignorance."

Soon low-priced pay schools were opened for the benefit of parents who, while not really able to pay for schooling, yet were too proud to send their children to a free school. Infant schools were started in 1828, and the same year Samuel Seton was employed as visitor to perform the duties of transient officer. The girl monitors of the schools were taught in a Saturday school, which was the beginning of the normal school system. The boy monitors were taught five nights a week. In 1842 the board of education took over the work of the Public School Society.

Liberty a Means

Popular government we all approve of, though sometimes I don't think we know exactly why we do approve it. I think frequently we mistake ends for means. We talk about liberty as something to be secured as an end. Well, neither is true. Liberty is a means in the pursuit of happiness. Popular government we have because we believe in the long run that it is . . . the government which makes most people happy.

—Prof. William H. Taft.

Picture Puzzle



What United States naval vessel?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Additions: Carnation, blue, pink.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 20, 1913

The Business Situation Reviewed

LITTLE that is encouraging is heard regarding business conditions. One thing after another lately has occurred to emphasize the blueness of the situation. The rather substantial decrease in bank clearings indicates that the recession extends throughout the United States in nearly every direction. The South, however, thus far has felt the effects of the reaction less than other sections. Similar quiet conditions obtain throughout Europe and it may be truthfully said that the reaction is a world-wide affair. It is therefore unreasonable to attribute the slowing down in business to any particular factor or influence. It is likewise idle to suppose that any one of the various remedies proposed for business improvement is likely to bring about the desired results until fundamental conditions themselves are better, particularly with regard to the monetary situation.

Doubtless the one great encouragement felt by the far-sighted man of affairs at present is that each day brings the business world to sounder basis. Liquidation is going on in a most salutary way in the securities markets, in commodities, and in other departments of commercial activity. It is necessary that this should be effected before there can be a good start toward expansion. It may be rather cold comfort to the holder of securities to be told that it is a good thing that the market price of his stock is depreciating, but the fact remains that the monetary conditions of the business world have been such that liquidation and lower prices have been inevitable.

A readjustment of affairs, financially, socially, and politically, is going on throughout the world. It might be called an evening-up process. While business is receding, men are looking about them to find more economical ways of doing things. Greater efficiency of operations is being obtained. There is less extravagance. An indication of this is the decline of imports to the United States of more than \$45,000,000 in October, the first month of the Underwood tariff law, while exports gained more than \$17,000,000 during the same period. If the moderate recession in progress will induce more thrift and less waste, greater efficiency and less friction between capital and labor, the lesson will be worth all it costs.

The government's estimate this week of the leading cereal and grass crops of the United States for last harvest places the total valuation at a little less than \$5,000,000,000, a figure which should create a profound impression among those who lately have been prone to take an entirely too gloomy view of things. The corn crop, although considerably below that of last year, had the largest farm value of any year on record.

Sightseeing in Central America

IN THE increasing discussion for a better understanding with the other American republics, men moved by praiseworthy consideration for an improved diplomacy and more trade between the United States and southern countries rarely take into account the opportunity for pointing out the attractiveness of Central and South America for the occasional visitor. Yet those who have traveled far, and who know the picturesque in nature when they see it, are enthusiastic as regards a country like Guatemala, for example, near neighbor to Mexico. Great natural beauty is to be found in all of the countries below the Rio Grande. But for the sake of sticking more closely to the home territory, North Americans may look no farther than any of the five Central American states and yet find something wonderfully attractive.

Without bias it can be said that Guatemala offers so much to the tourist that it suffices for the purpose of illustrating the point that Central America will reward a visit. President Cabrera devotes much of his time toward instructing officials in their duties as spokesmen for the natural beauties that abound. Mountains and valleys, lakes which surprise a traveler as he emerges from some dense forest; plantations that yield rich harvests in sugar cane and bananas; the wonderful remains of another age and another people that knew how to build great structures of great beauty—this and much more may be encountered in a day's travel as the course lies from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific.

Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica offer no less attractive features than does Guatemala. The littoral of Central America is worth seeing, and with railroads becoming more plentiful and steamer connection increasing, the people of the five republics may be planning wisely when they consider the opportunity ripe for making themselves better known to pleasure seekers.

Use the Federal Bureau of Standards

THE use now made of the bureau of standards in Washington by persons entitled to its authoritative service might well be larger than it is. Demand, in this case, by no means equals supply. Trained administrators and investigators, responding to the inevitable requests of workers in other of the governmental departments and to the demands of some alert manufacturers and traders, have much enlarged the scope of the service of the bureau. More things and more processes have to be standardized today than of yore, and the desire of intelligent citizens and of creators of wealth is for finer analysis, surer definition of results, and more inclusive synthesis. These the bureau can give counsel upon, for then it can fix the bounds with a surer touch than any other authority. And this because it works with a detachment and an indifference to aught but truth that are not always possible in governmental activities, especially in democracies. If, as reported, recourse to this bureau by persons and by corporations who might use it profitably is less than it should be, then the fact is a criticism of the public. For lack of standards, the world is restless today. Here is a field of measurement in which skepticism grows not. Why not build in it?

HOWEVER, some will take the announcement that 1200 women in Kansas, working independently, have made a success of farming, as something in the nature of a blow to cooperation.

NEITHER the public nor its servants at Washington should allow domestic problems of importance to obscure the fact that important controversies with foreign powers await settlement already too long deferred. With Great Britain, Russia and Japan the United States is at issue on matters of importance, matters not to be treated as insignificant because not fundamental. One may believe implicitly all that officials of the British government have recently said about desire for enduring amity with the United States felt by Great Britain, and at the same time understand that dissent and resentment, arising from the American government's determination to discriminate on Panama tolls, can hardly fail to lessen the disposition of Britons to aid the United States in some of its present complications with foreign powers.

There are so many reasons why such friendship as the two peoples have now maintained for many years should be strengthened rather than weakened that Congress, for purely tactical if no higher motives, should face the problem of adjusting the canal tolls in a mood of conciliation. The present, in the light of complications with Mexico and other nations adjacent to the canal, is no time to force needlessly upon European powers consideration of their present and future attitude to the historic claim of the United States to hegemony on the two continents. Events over which the United States can have no control are forcing this process. Why hasten it by provocative action at Washington?

There is a way out of the canal toll controversy which will end overseas resentment and at the same time not involve national retreat, and that is by collection of a uniform rate from vessels of all nations. If the United States will compute all the tonnage of the Panama canal and apportion the rate to all nations who use it, no one can then dispute the right of the United States to permit her own ships to have free use of the canal. The United States must settle for the maintenance from her own treasury, and the exemptions granted United States ships must come only after a computation of all tonnage, including that of the United States, has given a pro rata charge.

The Correct Thing in Footwear

Few things are more useful to men and women than hints regarding the things to be put on and the things to be left off on special occasions. Unless one is going all the time and is thus afforded an opportunity of seeing for one's self what others are putting on and leaving off, one is likely to be placed now and then in a serious dilemma and possibly subjected to embarrassment. Take it in the seemingly small matter of footwear, and we find that there is almost as much danger of making an awful mistake here as there is in the other small matter of gloves.

For this reason, if one is a woman one likes to learn that for any daylight formal function one may wear shoes of all leather, or with cloth or suede tops; that the leather may be dull or patent, or, if the footwear be slippers, that they may be suede, kid or colored. If one is a man, he may wear patent leathers or dull or cloth tops, with cap toes. For daylight informal use women may wear colored or black, calf or kid boots, or heavy shoes with rubber soles, while a man can put on calfskins, dull or tan, or a high button or lace, or he can also wear a rubber sole. In the evening formal wear for women, slippers are delicate and must match the gown. They can be leather or fabric. Men, of course, are expected to appear in the conventional patent leathers. Informal evening wear for women permits shoes as well as slippers and they may have cloth tops and patent vamps, while men should return to dull leather, lace or button.

These details are interesting as well as important. A proper comprehension of them will show why it is more difficult now for a man to support a family on \$50 a week than it was a few years ago when each member of the household wore a given pair of shoes on practically all formal and informal occasions, daylight and dark. But even this is not the thing that most deeply concerns the person who has come down from the low cost of living days. What he or she will be puzzled about on reading over this fashion item is the absence of all mention of the congress gaiter. This was not only convenient, but for all around use it was the most comfortable shoe one could wear. Yet it had one characteristic that would be little short of distressing in these times. It was economical. That renders it impossible now, it would seem; but, on the other hand, there should be sufficient mechanical and business genius available to correct the defect. Congress gaiters at \$3.50 would never do, of course, but they might have a run, or even a rage, at \$7.50.

A VOLUME might be devoted to the hall bedroom; a whole library might be stocked with compilations of the things that have been said and published about it and about its long line of occupants. For the most part it has, in a literary and in no small degree in a literal sense, been used as a convenience by wits and humorists. There are names now mentioned in connection with halls of fame that at one time or another were mentioned in connection with hall bedrooms. Furthermore, it is no exaggeration to say that many who in later life might boast of suites in a mansion began in the little room over the front door. It is true, perhaps, that the hall bedroom was usually assigned to the meek member of the family or to the boarder who was habitually a little behind, but anybody who has given the subject thought will readily recall instances in which the head of the house, and even the star boarder, has consented to occupy it to help the lady of the house in an emergency.

Rather inadvertently than intentionally the hall bedroom is spoken of here in the past tense. Of course, there are hall bedrooms now as there have been always, and as there will be until a very prevalent style of architecture is wholly abandoned. And there will always be people to occupy hall bedrooms, just as there will always be people to be helped with the necks of chickens. Hall bedrooms can be made, and are often made very comfortable, especially for thin people, and not a few regard a chicken neck as a delicacy. Yet such is unreasoning prejudice that there are some who would rather sit up all night or go without dinner than be forced to accept either. At least, this is what they say. But they must not be taken too seriously.

At all events, it is pleasant to read, as we do in the household page of the Monitor, that the hall bedroom can be made one of the

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most attractive as well as one of the most comfortable rooms in the house. Fundamentally this metamorphosis is brought about through the process of elimination. A hall bedroom, that is, is made attractive and comfortable not by moving things into it, but by the more rational method of moving things out of it. Usually there are four times too many things in a hall bedroom, and popular knowledge of this is at the very root of its unfavorable reputation, especially among people who are not slender. The present idea is to bring about such a reform in hall bedroom furnishing as will remove from the occupant of even fair to middling dimensions the temptation to avoid disagreeable collisions by crawling in or out of the window or transom.

THERE was a vivacity and good nature in the pleas for suffrage in Boston's Cradle of Liberty, on the recent evening when women who are wage-earners held the platform, that shows these demandants to be good tacticians. Humor and cheerfulness are weapons in public encounter whose worth is too little appreciated, too often slighted. The sprightly wit of these advocates given play at the State House, when presently the cause of equal suffrage comes again under discussion, would be certain of effect upon legislators whom weighty argument fails to move. The workers are an example to all the disputants.

The significance of the Faneuil hall meeting of the industrial women is deeper than that of mere effective pleading. There has long been a realization that when the industrial element realized the worth of the ballot to women and formulated it, the sex distinction in voting would be done away. There was some indication as long ago as 1895 that the demand was taking form. Then, in an imperfect test of the opinion of the people of Massachusetts, the suffrage sentiment was shown to be strong in manufacturing towns, particularly in those where the labor was of the higher order. The intervening years have developed class consciousness, not in the technical and party sense in which the Socialists use the term, but as a realization of the positive need of the worker to speak and to act in his own behalf instead of as a pleader for concessions.

To some measure, not yet determined, there has been an advance in the interest of women workers in the ballot. The logic that their interests, which are distinct without being antagonistic to the common interest, can find only a partial and imperfect voicing by others than themselves has been clearly working toward the demand for the ballot. If the ideal state is the one in which every element among the governed has a share in the governing, the case for the working women is established when it is seen that they have their own interests. And if, beyond that, it is agreed that the grant only awaits the demand, there is abundant indication that the conditions are complete for the extension of suffrage, or are strongly tending that way.

The president of the telephone operators' union, an organization that a few months ago set a high example in the method of conducting a protest against wage and hour conditions, a saleswoman, a teacher, a textile worker, a shirtwaist maker, a garment worker and a demonstrator were the speakers. Can they and those of their own trades be thought not to have a stake in government? Or can it be said that they are better represented by others than they would be by themselves? The Faneuil hall speeches helped to answer these questions. Better yet, they showed not a narrow and selfish but a quick and broad interest in government. The most deeply prejudiced critic would have to own that they who made them were capable of expressing their opinions. Voting is no more than that.

Two related occurrences within the last few days should serve to center public attention in the United States upon a matter of considerable gravity. The secretary of state appeared before the committee on foreign affairs of the House on Tuesday to urge the passage of bills now pending, providing for the construction by the United States government of residences to be occupied by ambassadors and ministers in the different countries to which they are accredited. In supporting these measures, he took occasion to tell the committee that poor men who aspire to be diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad may be as capable of representing their country as rich men. It will not do, he said, to choose diplomats solely from the ranks of the rich. "There are not," he added, "enough men among our money makers fitted for the best in diplomatic service." Neither, he insisted, should rich diplomats in the United States service be allowed to set a standard that will embarrass men of less means who later may be brought to accept positions vacated by the wealthier men.

On the same day William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, gave his reason for declining the appointment as ambassador to France. "The post," he said, "entails an expenditure of about \$150,000 a year; it pays \$17,500. I could not afford to accept it. I am going back to the practise of law and I hope to make some money." It is conceded on all sides that Mr. McCombs possesses the moral and intellectual qualifications that could reasonably be demanded for the creditable discharge of the duties of a diplomatic representative. He does not, however, possess the financial qualification that has come to be regarded as an absolute requisite. Hence, he is to be deprived of an honorable distinction and the nation is to be deprived of his services. The nation so deprived, it should not be for an instant forgotten, is professedly a democracy.

Providing official residences for ambassadors and ministers and making occupancy of them compulsory will help toward the correction of this abuse, but if the government at Washington shall devise some means whereby flagrantly extravagant expenditures on the part of any of its diplomatic representatives shall be made to constitute a breach of discipline punishable by removal, that will go still further in the right direction. One might say that this republic is being made ridiculous in the eyes of the world by what appears to be sanctioned vulgarity of wealth display upon the part of some who, from time to time, officially represent it abroad. And this is not the worst phase of the abuse. Its worst phase is to be found in the fact that, as Mr. Bryan points out, and as we learn from the declaration of Mr. McCombs, the present method practically excludes poor but able United States citizens from high diplomatic honors.

Women in Industries as Suffrage Advocates

Where a Radical Change Is Needed

Touching Upon the Hall Bedroom